

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince?
Shak., Rich III., i. 2. 248.

Ceres in her *prime*,
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove.
Milton, P. L., ix. 395.

The thyme it is wither'd, and the rue is in *prime*.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 257).

It was in the golden *prime*
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Past my *prime* of life, and out of health.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

4. The best part; that which is best in quality: that which is of prime or high quality or grade, as fish, oysters, etc.; often, in the plural, a prime grade or quality.

Give no more to ev'ry guest
Than he's able to digest:
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

5. In *fencing:* (*a*) The first of eight parries or guards against thrusts in sword-play, afterward retained in exercise with the foils; the first guard a swordsman surprised by an attack could make, while drawing his weapon from the scabbard near his left thigh. It was followed by parries in *seconde*, *tierce*, *quarte*, up to *octave*, according as thrusts followed at the openings in the defense made by such guards. In prime guard the point remains low, the hand higher than the eyes, as in drawing the sword, and the knuckles are upward. It is the ordinary position of the German student "on guard," when fencing with the schlager. Hence—(*b*) Sometimes, the first and simplest thrust (and parry) which can be made after two fencers have crossed foils and are "on guard" with the left sides of their foils touching: used thus for the direct thrust. This is by some writers called *modern prime*, while the true prime is called *ancient* or *old prime*. In both *old* and *modern prime* the word *prime* is used to indicate the thrust as well as the parry or guard; but this comes from suppression of "in": thus, prime thrust, for thrust in *prime*. *Prime*, *seconde*, etc., represent numbered sections of an ideal chart covering such parts of a swordsman's trunk as are visible to his opponent, each of which sections is supposed to be guarded by the parry thus numbered. Hence the meaning of a "thrust in prime," etc.

6. In *chem.*, a number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.

7. A prime number; an integer number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.—8†. (*a*) The game of primero.

To check at chesse, to heave at maw, . . . or set their rest at *prime*. *G. Turberville*, On Hawking. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A term used in the playing of this game.—9. In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the same degree of the scale or staff with a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the same degree with it. (*c*) The simultaneous combination of two tones on the same degree. (*d*) In a scale, the first tone; the tonic or keynote. The typical interval of the prime is the unison, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1; such a prime is called *perfect* or *major*. A prime in which one tone is a half-step above the other is called *augmented* or *superfluous*. The perfect prime is the most perfect of all consonances—so perfect, indeed, that in its ideal form it is better described as a unison than as a consonance. In harmony, the parallel motion of two voices in perfect primes is forbidden, except when a strictly melodic effect is desired; such primes are called *consecutive*. Compare *consecutive fifth* and *consecutive octave*, under *consecutive*.

10. One of the fractions into which a unit is immediately divided; a minute. It is generally $\frac{1}{60}$, but sometimes $\frac{1}{100}$. Hence, an accent as the symbol of such a fraction: thus *b*′, in algebra, is read "*b prime*."

11. The footsteps of a deer. *Halliwell.*—**High prime**†, probably the close of prime—that is, 9 A. M. See def. 2 (*c*).

Att *hye prime* Peers let the plouh stonde,
And ouer-seyh hem hym-self ho so best wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 119.

Then to Westmynster gate I presently went,
When the sonn was at *hyghe prime*.
Lydgate, London Lickpeny (MS. Harl., 367).

Ideal prime, an ideal number that is prime. See *ideal*.—**Primary prime**, a complex prime number of the form $ab-1$ such that if of the two coefficients one is odd while the other is even then the number is congruent to unity on the modulus 2 ($1-i$) (this definition includes $1-i$ as a primary prime, but some authors consider this as not of the class, because it is not a primary number); more generally, a complex prime number which is at the same time a primary number.—**Prime of the moon**, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

prime (prīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *primed*, ppr. *priming*. [< *prime*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To be as at first; be renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

2. To insert a primer or priming-powder into the vent of a gun before firing.—3. In the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder: as, the engine *primes*. See *primage*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform the prime or first operation upon or with; prepare. Specifically—(*a*) To put into a condition for being fired; supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge: said of a gun, mine, etc.

We new *primed* all our Guns, and provided ourselves for an Enemy. *Dampier*, Voyages, i. 18.

Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polish'd arms be *prim'd* with care.
Cowper, Task, iv. 567.

(*b*) To cover with a ground or first color or coat in painting or plastering.

One of their faces has not the *priming* colour laid on yet. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

(*c*) To put in a fit state to act or endure; make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare (a person) beforehand in what he is to say or do; "post": as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

Being always *primed* with politesse
For men of their appearance and address.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 357.

2. To trim or prune. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Showers, hails, snows, frosts, and two-edg'd winds that *prime*
The maiden blossoms; I provoke you all,
And dare expose this body to your sharpness.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

He has true fervor and dramatic insight, and all he needs is to *prune* down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression. *The American*, VII. 350.

Center-primed cartridge. See *center-fire cartridge*, under *cartridge*.—**To prime a match.** See *match*².—**To prime a pump**, to pour water down the tube of a pump, with the view of saturating the sucker, in order to cause it to swell, and thus act effectively in bringing up water.

primed (prīmd), *p. a.* 1. Intoxicated. [Slang.]—2. Spotted from disease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

primely (prīm'li), *adv.* 1†. At first; originally; primarily; in the first place, degree, or rank.

The creed hath in it all articles . . . *primely* and universally necessary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 307.

Samson, being chief magistrate of the children of Israel, might destroy the Philistines, who were their enemies; and this was the thing *primely*, nay solely, intended by him, and not the taking away his own life.
South, Sermons, V. viii.

2. In a prime manner or degree; especially; also, excellently: as, venison *primely* cooked.

Though the natural law be always the same, yet some parts of it are *primely* necessary, others by supposition and accident. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8, Pref.

primeness (prīm'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prime or first; supreme excellence.

primer[1] (as adj., prī'mėr; as n., prim'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *primmer;* < ME. *primer*, *prymer*, n., < OF. *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, F. *premier* = Sp. *primero* = Pg. *primeiro* = It. *primiero*, first (cf. later F. *primaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *primario*, first, elementary), < L. *primarius*, of the first, primary: see *primary*. Cf. *premier*, doublet of *primer*[1].] I.† *a.* First; original; primary.

God had not depriv'd that *primer* season
The sacred lamp and light of learned Reason.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 337.

He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,
Its *primer* flames to suffocate must heed.
History of Joseph, 1691. (*Halliwell.*)

Primer fine, in *old Eng. law*, a payment to the crown (usually computed at one tenth of the annual value of the land) exacted from a plaintiff who commenced a suit for the recovery of lands known as a *fine*. See *fine*[1], *n.*, 3.

II. *n.* A first book; a small elementary book of instruction.

This litel child his litel book lerninge,
As he sat in the scole at his *prymer*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 72.

The New England *Primer*, which for a century and a half was in these parts the first book in religion and morals, as well as in learning and in literature.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 61.

The New-Engla. d *Primer*, improved for the more easy attaining the true reading of English.
New England Primer (ed. 1777), Title.

Specifically (*eccles.*), in England, both before and after the Reformation, a book of private devotions, especially one authorized by the church and partially or wholly in the vernacular, containing devotions for the hours, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, certain psalms, instruction as to elements of Christian knowledge, etc. Primers are extant dating from the fourteenth century and earlier. A reformed primer was set forth under Henry VIII. in 1545, and continued in use with alterations till 1575. A new series of primers began in 1553, and unauthorized primers were also often issued. Books of devotion closely resembling the old primers in contents and character are extensively used among Anglicans at the present day.

It was no mere political feeling . . . that retained in the *Primer* down to the Reformation the prayers of the king [Henry VI.] who had perished for the sins of his fathers and of the nation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 341.

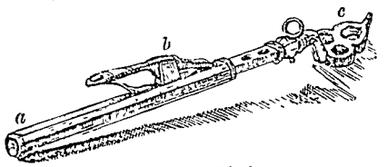
Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Great primer, a printing-type, 18 points in size (see *point*[1], *n.*, 14).—**Long primer**, a size of printing-type about 7½ lines to the inch, intermediate between small pica (larger) and bourgeois (smaller). It is known as 10 point in the new system of sizes.

This is Long Primer type.

Two-line great primer, a size of printing-type about 25 lines to the foot, equal to 36 points in the new system of sizes.

primer[2] (prī'mėr), *n.* [< *prime*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which primes. Specifically—(*a*) A tube, cap, wafer, or other device, containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion, friction, or other means, used for firing a charge of powder. (*b*) A utensil, formerly in use, for containing a small fixed amount of



Primer and Key for Wheel-lock.

a, barrel of primer; *b*, spring stopper; *c*, key fitted to the end of the pivot of the axle of the wheel (see *wheel-lock*). The primer is fitted to the key to increase the leverage of the latter.

powder, and introducing it into the pan of a gun: sometimes combined with the spanner or key of the wheel-lock, as in the illustration.

2†. A small powder-horn containing fine powder used for priming.—**Friction-primer.** Same as *friction-tube*.

primero (pri-mē'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *primero*, first: see *primer*[1].] An old game of cards. It is not known precisely how the game was played. Each player seems to have held four cards; a flush was the best hand, and a *prime*, or one in which all four cards were of different suits, the next best.

I . . . left him at *primero*
With the Duke of Suffolk.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 7.

Primero is reckoned among the most ancient games of cards known to have been played in England.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

primerolet†, *n.* [ME., also *primerolle*, *prymerolle;* < OF. *primerole*, primrose, also privet; a quasi-dim. of *primule*, primrose, = Sp. *primula* = G. *primel*, < ML. *primula*, the primrose, also *primula veris* (OF. *primule de ver*, *primevere*, F. *primevère*, It. *fior de primavera*), 'the first little flower of spring'; fem. of L. *primulus*, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primrose*.] A primrose.

The honysoucle, the froisshe *prymerollys*,
Ther levys splaye at Phebus up-ryysyng.
Lydgate's Testament.

She was a *primerole*, a piggesnye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 82.

primer-pouch (prī'mėr-pouch), *n.* *Milit.*, a leathern case for carrying primers, which forms a part of an artillery equipment.

primer-seizin (prī'mėr-sē'zin), *n.* Formerly, in English law, the payment due to the crown from a tenant who held in capite, if the heir succeeded by descent when of full age. Such a payment was one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if in reversion. It was abolished by 12 Car. II.

On the transmission of lay property in land, by the operation of the doctrine of wills and uses, the king lost his reliefs and *primer seisins*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 280.

prime-staff (prīm'staf), *n.* Same as *clog-almanac*.

primet† (prim'et), *n.* [Appar. < *prim*, *prime*[1], + *-et*. Cf. *primprint*, *primrose*, *privet*.] 1. The primrose.—2. The privet.

primetemps†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *prim temps*, F. *printemps*, spring, < L. *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first, + *tempus*, time.] Spring.

Prime temps fulle of frostes white,
And May devoid of al delite.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4747.

primetide† (prīm'tīd), *n.* [ME.] 1. The time of prime.

Horn . . . cam to the kinge
At his uprisinge; . . .
Rigt at *prime tide*
Hi gunnen ut ride.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 849.

2. Spring.

primetime† (prīm'tīm), *n.* [ME.] Same as *primetide*, 2.

Certainely yf you had been taken as the floure for the herbe, if you had ben cut greene fro the tree, yf you had ben graffed in *primetime*. *Golden Book*, xl.

primeval (prī-mē′val), *a.* [< *primev-ous* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the first ages; original; primal; primitive.

Remote from the polite, they still retained the *primeval* simplicity of manners. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

From Chaos and *primeval* Darkness came Light. *Keats*, Hyperion. (*Latham.*)

This is the forest *primeval*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline.

=Syn. *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

primevally (prī-mē′val-i), *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

primevous (prī-mē′vus), *a.* [< L. *primævus*, in the first or earliest period of life, < *primus*, first, + *ævum*, time, age: see *prime* and *age*.] Primeval.

primi, *n.* Plural of *primus*.

Primianist (prim′i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Primianus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of the followers of Primianus, who became Donatist bishop of Carthage, A. D. 392. An opposite party among the Donatists were called *Maximianists*.

primigenal (prī-mij′e-nal), *a.* [Also erroneously *primogenial*; < *primigen-ium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Regnum primigenum*. *Hogg*, 1830.

primigenial (prī-mi-jē′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first of its kind, primitive (see *primigenious*), + *-al*.] 1. First-born; original; primary. Also *primogenial*.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

2. Specifically applied to several animals of a primitive or early type after their kind, or to such a primitive type: as, the *primigenial* elephant (*Elephas primigenius*).

The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros. *Owen*, Anat., § 360.

primigenious (prī-mi-jē′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first produced, primitive, < *primus*, first, + *genere*, *gignere*, beget, + *-al*.] First formed or generated; original.

Rutimeyer believes that these niatas cattle belong to the *primigenious* type. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, iii.

primigenous (prī-mij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *primigenus*, first produced, primitive, < *primus*, first, + *genere*, *gignere*, beget, produce.] Same as *primigenious*.

Primigenum (prī-mij′e-num), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *primigenus*, first produced, primitive, original: see *primigenious*.] Hogg's name (1830) of a kingdom of nature, more fully called *Regnum primigenum*, the primigenal kingdom, composed of the same author's *Protoctista*, and corresponding to the *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin, or the *Protista* of Haeckel.

primigravida (prī-mi-grav′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *primigravidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *primus*, first, + *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid*.] A woman pregnant for the first time.

priminary, *n.* See *priminery*.

primine (prī′min), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first (see *prime*), + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, the outer integument of an ovule when two are present, contrasted with the inner, or *secundine*. But since the inner coat appears first, this has by some authors been called *primine*, and the outer *secundine*. See *ovule*, 2.

priminery, priminary (prī-min′e-ri, -a-ri), *n.*; pl. *primineries*, *priminaries* (-riz). A difficulty; predicament. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

priming (prī′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prime*, *v.*] 1. In *gun.* and *blasting*, the act of applying the powder, percussion-cap, or other material used to ignite the charge; hence, the powder or cap itself.

The one that escaped informed us that his and his companions' guns would not go off, the *priming* being wet with the rain. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 233.

2. Figuratively, anything as small relatively to something else as the gun-priming is relatively to the charge: as, his crop isn't a *priming* to mine. [Western U. S.]—3. In *painting*, the first layer of paint, size, or other material given to any surface as a ground. It may be of oil-color, and is then non-absorbent, or of chalk or plaster mixed with animal glue, and is then absorbent.

4. In steam-engines: (*a*) Hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. (*b*) The carrying of such water from the boiler into the cylinder.—**Priming of the tides.** See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging*.

priming-horn (prī′ming-hôrn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

priming-iron (prī′ming-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *gun.*, a pointed wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and after discharge to extinguish any ignited particles. [Eng.] In the United States service called *priming-wire*.

priming-machine (prī′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for putting fulminate into percussion-caps.

priming-powder (prī′ming-pou″dėr), *n.* 1. Detonating powder.—2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube (prī′ming-tūb), *n.* In *gun.*, same as *friction-tube*.

priming-wire (prī′ming-wīr), *n.* See *priming-iron*.

priminvariant (prim-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* A fundamental asyzygetic invariant.

primipara (prī-mip′a-rä), *n.*; pl. *primiparæ* (-rē). [L.: see *primiparous*.] A woman who bears a child for the first time: correlated with *nullipara*, *multipara*.

primiparity (prī-mi-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *primipara* + *-ity*.] The state of being a primipara.

primiparous (prī-mip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *primipara*, one that has brought forth for the first time, < *primus*, first, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Bearing a child for the first time.

primipilar (prī-mi-pī′lär), *a.* [< L. *primipilaris*, pertaining to the first maniple of the triarii, < *primipilus*, the chief centurion of the triarii, < *primus*, first, + *pilus*, the body of the triarii, < *pilum*, a heavy javelin: see *pile*¹.] Pertaining to the first maniple of the body of veterans (triarii) which formed a regular part of a Roman legion.

It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

primitiæ (prī-mish′i-ē), *n. pl.* [L. (> F. *prémices*, > E. *premices*), the first things of their kind, first-fruits, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically (*eccles.*), the first-fruits of an ecclesiastical benefice, payable to the Pope, the church, or other ecclesiastical authority: same as *annats*. See *annat*, 1.—2. In *obstet.*, the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

primitial (prī-mish′al), *a.* [< *primitiæ* + *-al*.] 1†. Being of the first production; primitive; original.—2. Pertaining to the primitiæ.

primitive (prim′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *primitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *primitivo*, < L. *primitivus*, first or earliest of its kind, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; especially, having something else of the same kind derived from it, but not itself derived from anything of the same kind; first: as, the *primitive* church; the *primitive* speech.

Sur. Did Adam write, sir, in High Dutch?
Mam. He did;
Which proves it was the *primitive* tongue.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Things translated into another Tongue lose of their *primitive* Vigour and Strength. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

The power of thy grace is not past away with the *primitive* times, as fond and faithlesse men imagine. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The settlers [in America] were driven to cast off many of the improvements or corruptions, as we may choose to call them, which had overshadowed the elder institutions of the mother-country, and largely to fall back on the *primitive* form of those institutions *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

2. Characterized by the simplicity of old times; old-fashioned; plain or rude: as, a *primitive* style of dress.

I should starve at their *primitive* banquet. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. In *gram.*, noting a word as related to another that is derived from it; noting that word from which a derivative is made, whether itself demonstrably derivative or not.—4. In *biol.*: (*a*) rudimentary; inceptive; primordial; beginning to take form or acquire recognizable existence: applicable to any part, organ, or structure in the first or a very early stage of its formation: as, the *primitive* cerebral vesicles (the rudiment of the brain, out of which the whole brain is to be formed). See cut at *protovertebra*. (*b*) Primary or first of its kind; temporary and soon to disappear: opposed to *definitive*: as, the *primitive* aorta.—5. In *bot.*, noting specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow.*—6. In *geol.*, of the earliest or supposed earliest formation: in the early history of geology noting the older crystalline rocks of which the age and stratigraphical relations were uncertain, and the fossils (where these had once been present) either entirely obliterated or rendered so indistinct by metamorphism of the strata in which they were embedded that their determination was a matter of doubt. Many of the rocks formerly called *primitive* are now known to be more or less thoroughly metamorphosed Paleozoic strata, and in the progress of geological investigation they have been referred to their place in the series of stratified formations. Other so-called *primitive* rocks belong to the azoic or archæan series (as this latter term was and still is used by Dana)—that is, they unmistakably underlie unconformably the oldest known fossiliferous strata. These azoic rocks are made up in part of eruptive masses, and in part of highly metamorphosed sedimentary deposits which, so far as can be determined from existing evidence, were deposited before the appearance of life on the earth. As there is much primitive rock of which the geological age has not as yet been fixed, it has been found convenient to designate this simply as *crystalline* or *metamorphic*; such rocks are, however, often called *archæan*; but this cannot be properly done until their infra-Silurian position has been established by observation.

These remarkable formations [granite, granitic schist, roofing-slate, etc.] have been called *primitive*, from their having been supposed to constitute the most ancient mineral productions of the globe, and from a notion that they originated before the earth was inhabited by living beings, and while yet the planet was in a nascent state. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), III. 336.

Primitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Primitive axes of coordinates**, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterward referred.—**Primitive carotid artery**, the common carotid artery.—**Primitive cerebral cleft.** See *cleft*¹.—**Primitive chord**, in *music*, a chord in its original position—that is, with its root in the lowest voice-part.—**Primitive circle**, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.—**Primitive colors**, in *painting*, red, yellow, and blue: so called because it was erroneously believed that from mixtures of these all other colors could be obtained. In regard to mixtures of pigments, this very rudely approximates to the truth; in regard to true mixtures of colors, it is strikingly false. See *color*.—**Primitive contravariant, dislocation, equation.** See the nouns.—**Primitive curve, surface**, etc., that from which another is derived.—**Primitive fathers.** See *fathers of the church*, under *father*.—**Primitive fibrillæ**, the extremely fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed. Also called *nerve-fibrils*, *granular fibrils*.—**Primitive fire.** See *fire*.—**Primitive form**, in the theory of numbers, a form which is not equivalent to another form with smaller coefficients. Thus, the form

$$x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2,$$

by means of the transformation

$$x = \xi - 3\eta$$
$$y = 2\xi - 5\eta$$

(the determinant of which is unity), is shown to be equivalent to

$$\xi^2 - 2\xi\eta - \eta^2,$$

and this latter is evidently primitive.—**Primitive groove**, the first furrow which appears along the midline of the back of a vertebrate embryo, in the site of the future cerebrospinal axis. It is the very earliest characteristic mark or formation of a vertebrate, caused by a sinking in of a line of cells of the ectoblast, and a rising up of other cells of the same blastodermic layer to form right and left ridges or lips of the groove, which lips soon grow together and thus convert the groove into a tube, within which the cerebrospinal axis is developed. Also called *primitive furrow*, *streak*, and *trace*.—**Primitive group.** See *group*¹.—**Primitive Methodist Connection**, a Wesleyan denomination founded in 1810 by Hugh Bourne. In doctrine it is in substantial accord with other Methodist churches; in polity it is substantially Presbyterian. It is found principally in England, the British colonies, and the United States, and numbers about 200,000 members.—**Primitive Nth root of unity**, an imaginary root of unity which is not a root of unity of a lower order than *N*.—**Primitive plane**, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere.—**Primitive radii.** Same as *proportional radii* (which see, under *radius*).—**Primitive root of a prime number** *p*, a number whose *p*th power diminished by unity is the lowest power of it divisible by *p*.—**Primitive root of the binomial congruence appertaining to the exponent** *n*, a number which satisfies the congruence $x^l \pmod p$ and no similar congruence of lower degree.—**Primitive sheath**, the membranous sheath of neurokeratin lying in medullated nerve-fibers outside of the white substance of Schwann. Also called *sheath of Schwann*, and *neurilemma*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Pristine*, etc. See *primary*.

II. *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word from which another is derived: opposed to *derivative*.—2†. An early Christian.

The zeal of the present age is stark cold, if compared to the fervours of the apostles and other holy *primitives*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 685.

3. In *math.*, a geometrical or algebraic form from which another is derived, especially an algebraic expression of which another is the derivative; an equation which satisfies a differential equation, or equation of differences, of which it is said to be the primitive (if it has the requisite number of arbitrary constants to form the solution of the differential equation, it is called the *complete primitive*: see *complete*); a curve of which another is the polar or reciprocal, etc.

primitively (prim′i-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Tithers themselves have contributed to their own confutation by confessing that the Church liv'd *primitively* on Alms. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Solemnities and ceremonies *primitively* enjoined were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or oldest practice; in the ancient or antique style.

The best, the purest, and most *primitively* ordered church in the world. *South*, Sermons, VI. 117.

primitiveness (prim'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

primitivity (prim-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *primitive* + *-ity.*] The character of being primitive: thus, in mathematics we speak of the *primitivity* of a form.

Oh! I can tell you, the age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. *Walpole*, To Mann, Aug. 8, 1759.

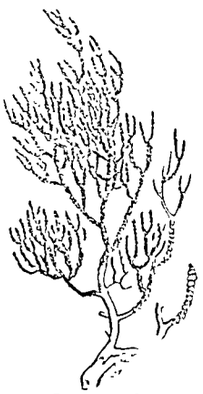
primityt (prim'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first, + *-ity.*] The state of being original or first; primitiveness.

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, I.

primly (prim'li), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

primness (prim'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prim or formal; affected niceness or preciseness.

The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat. *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1745.



Primnoa reseda.
(One sixteenth natural size.)

Primnoa (prim'nō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of *Primnoidæ.*

primnoid (prim'nō-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Primnoidæ.*

Primnoidæ (prim-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Primnoa* + *-idæ.*] A family of gorgonian-ceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Primnoa.*

primo (prē'mō). [It., < L. *primus*, first: see *prime.*] In *music*, a first or principal part, as in duets or trios.—**Tempo primo**, at the first or original tempo or pace: used after a passage in some other tempo than the first.

primogenialt (prī-mō-jē'ni-al), *a.* An erroneous form of *primigenial.*

The *primogenial* light which at first was diffused over the face of the unfashion'd chaos. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, I.

Noon stands eternal here; here may thy sight
Drink in the rays of *primogenial* light.
Watts, Paradise.

primogenital (prī-mō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-al.* Cf. LL. *primogenitalis*, original.] Primogenitary.

Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the *primogenital* right, till a family separated. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 21.

Genesis, as a fundamental factor in evolution, may be more intelligently considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, *primogenital* selection, sexual differentiation, including philoprogenelty, hybridity, etc.
Science, XII. 124.

primogenitary (prī-mō-jen'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ary.*] Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam.*

primogenitive (prī-mō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

II.† *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture.

The *primogenitive* and due of birth.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 106.

primogenitor (prī-mō-jen'i-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *primogenitor* = It. *primogenitore*, primogenitor (cf. ML. *primogenitor*, first-born), < L. *primus*, first, + *genitor*, a parent, a father, < *genere*, *gignere*, beget, bring forth.] A forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belled, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

Our *primogenitors* passed their days among trees.
Pennsylvania School Jour., XXXII. 382.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [= F. *primogéniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *primogenitura*, < ML. *primogenitura*, primogeniture, < L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born, birthright, neut. pl. of *primogenitus*, first-born, < *primo*, first, in the first place (abl. neut. of *primus*, first), + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bring forth: see *geniture.*] 1. The state of being the first-born among children of the same parents; seniority by birth.

Aristodemus . . . died leaving twin sons, Eurysthenes and Procles: their mother refusing to determine which had the right of *primogeniture*, it was agreed that both should succeed to the crown with equal authority.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 549.

2. Descent to the eldest son; the principle or right by which (under the Norman law introduced into England) the oldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and to the absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of gavelkind and borough-English form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. (See *gavelkind* and *borough-English.*) In the modified form of the law of primogeniture now existing in England, the law, if left to operate, carries the land of a person dying to male heirs singly, in succession preferring the eldest, but to female heirs equally in common, and carries personalty to wife and children with no preference for the eldest son.

He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things.
South, Sermons, IV. x.

The abolition of *primogeniture*, and equal partition of inheritances, removed the feudal and unnatural distinctions which made one member of every family rich and all the rest poor, substituting equal partition, the best of all agrarian laws. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 40.

Primogeniture, as we know it in our law, had rather a political than a civil origin, and comes from the authority of the feudal lord and probably from that of the tribal chief; but here and there on the Continent there are traces of it as a civil institution, and in such cases the succession of the eldest son does not exclude provision for the younger sons by what are called appanages.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 261.

Representative primogeniture, the rule of feudal inheritance by which the issue of a deceased child were regarded as standing in the place of that child, subject to the same preference of males over females among them, and of elder over younger males among them, as obtained among children inheriting directly: so that, if an elder son died leaving sons and daughters, the eldest of the sons would take what his father, if living, would have taken.

primogenitureship (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr-ship), *n.* [< *primogeniture* + *-ship.*] The state or right of a first-born son.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship* in a family of six children, five are exposed. Aristocracy has never but one child. *Burke*, Appeal to the Old Whigs.

primordia, *n.* Plural of *primordium.*

primordial (prī-môr'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prymordiall* (n.), < OF. (also F.) *primordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *primordial* = It. *primordiale*, < ML. *primordialis*, < LL. *primordialis*, original, that is first of all, < L. *primordium*, pl. *primordia*, origin, beginnings: see *primordium.*] **I.** *a.* 1. First in order; earliest; original; primitive; existing from the beginning.

The *primordial* state of our first parents.
Bp. Bull, Works, III. 1102. (*Latham.*)

I have sometimes thought that the States in our system may be compared to the *primordial* particles of matter, . . . whose natural condition is to repel each other, or, at least, to exist in their own independent identity.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 401.

I should infer from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth have descended from some one *primordial* form, into which life was first breathed. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 420.

2. In *anat.*, primitive; formative; in a rudimentary or embryonic state: opposed to *definitive*, or final, completed, or perfected: as, the *primordial* skull of man is partly membranous, partly cartilaginous.

Three pairs of segmental organs, which have only a temporary existence and have been regarded as *primordial* kidneys, are developed at the posterior end of the body.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 192.

3. In *bot.*, first formed: applied to the first true leaves formed by a young plant, also to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike.—4. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life.

Of all the results of geological and palæontological investigation during the past half-century, there is no one so remarkable as the revelation of the existence of the so-called *primordial* fauna. It is now clearly established that there was a time when life was represented by a few forms, which were essentially the same all over the globe. What has long been known to be true for Europe and America has been recently supplemented for Asia, by the investigations of Richthofen in China, where the peculiar *primordial* fauna seems to be largely developed, bearing, as Professor Dames remarks, "an astonishing resemblance to that of North America and Scandinavia."
Whitney and Wadsworth, The Azoic System, p. 546.

Primordial cell, in *bot.*, a cell of the simplest character, one which does not possess a cell-wall.—**Primordial utricle**, in *bot.*, the layer of somewhat denser protoplasm which lines the inner surface of the wall of a vacuolated cell.—**Primordial zone**, the name given by Barrande to certain strata in Bohemia which there contain the lowest fauna, pretty nearly the equivalent of the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey, and of the Cambrian of North Wales. In these various regions, as well as in other parts of the globe, as in China and the Cordilleras, the fauna of the primordial zone is strikingly similar, consisting largely of trilobites and brachiopods, certain genera of which appear to have had a world-wide distribution.—**Syn. 1.** *Prime*, etc. See *primary.*

II. *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

Primordialidæ (prī-môr-di-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *primordialis*, primordial, + *-idæ.*] A family of goniatites, having smooth whorls with simple sutures and large divided ventral lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 315.

primordialism (prī-môr'di-al-izm), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ism.*] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

Yet another indication of *primordialism* may be named. This species of control [ceremonial observance] establishes itself anew with every fresh relation among individuals.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

primordiality (prī-môr-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ity.*] The character of being primordial, and therefore not derived from anything else.

primordially (prī-môr'di-al-i), *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

primordiate (prī-môr'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *primordius*, original, + *-ate*1.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

primordium (prī-môr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *primordia* (-ä). [L., commonly in pl. *primordia*, the beginnings, < *primus*, first, + *ordiri*, begin. Cf. *exordium.*] 1. Beginning; commencement; origin. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Worcester.*)—2. In *bot.*, the ultimate beginning of any structure.

primosity (prim-os'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *prim*1 + *-osity*, as in *pomposity*, etc.] Primness; prudery. [Rare.]

I should really like to know what excuse Lord A—— could offer for his *primosity* to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady ——.
Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, xi.

primovant (prī-mō'vant), *n.* In *anc. astron.*, that sphere which was supposed to carry the fixed stars in their daily motions to which all the other orbs were attached. See *primum mobile.*

The motion of the *primovant* (or first equinoctial motion). *Dee*, Mathematicall Præface (1570).

primp (primp), *v.* [A form of *prink*, imitating *prim.*] **I.** *trans.* To dress or deck (one's self) in a formal and affected manner.

II. *intrans.* To be formal or affected. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

primprint† (prim'print), *n.* [Also *primeprint*, *primprivet*; < *prim*, *prime*, + *primet.*] Same as *primet.*

That great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint.* *Topsell*, Historie of Serpents, p. 103. (*Halliwell.*)

primprivet†, *n.* Same as *primprint.* *Minsheu* (misprinted *prumprivet*).

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *primerose*, *prymcrose*, < OF. *primerose*, primrose (according to Godefroy, same as *passerose*, hollyhock), as if < L. *prima rosa*, 'first rose,' but actually a substitution for OF. *primerole*, a primrose: see *primerole.* Cf. *tuberose*, which also simulates a connection with *rose*2.] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Primula;* especially, a variety of *Primula veris*, in which the flowers appear as if on separate peduncles, the short common stalk being hidden beneath the base of the leaves. Several of the best-known species and varieties, however, have independent names, as *auricula*, *cowslip*, *oxlip*, and *polyanthus.* See cut under *Primula.* See also the phrases below.

Thou seydest a yerd schulde sprynge
Oute of the rote of Ientill Iesse,
And schulde floure with florisschyng,
With *primeroses* greet plent.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

The *primrose* placing first, because that in the spring
It is the first appears, then only flourishing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 149.

A *primrose* by a river's brim
A yellow *primrose* was to him,
And it was nothing more.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, I.

2. One of a few other plants with some resemblance to the primrose. See the phrases below.—3†. The first or earliest flower; a spring flower.

With painted words tho gan this proude weede [the brier], . . .
Was I not planted of thine owne hand,
To be the *primrose* of all the land;
With flowring blossomes to furnish the prime?
Spenser, Shep Cal., February.

4†. Figuratively, the first or choicest; the flower.

Two noble *Primeroses* of Nobilitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest,
Made by the Maker selfe to be admired
Spenser, Colin Clout l. 560.

5. In *her.*, a quatrefoil used as a bearing.—6. A pale and somewhat greenish-yellow color.—7. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the potassium ethyl salt of tetrabrom-fluorescein. It is mostly used in silk-dyeing, producing pinkish-yellow shades.—**Bird's-eye primrose**, *Primula farinosa*, a pretty plant with silvery leaves in small rosettes, the flower-stalks 3 to 12 inches high, bearing compact umbels of lilac-purple yellow-eyed flowers. It is wild northward in both hemispheres.—**Cape primrose**, a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*.—**Chinese primrose**, *Primula Sinensis*, a familiar house-plant.—**Evening primrose**, see *Œnothera*.—**Fairy primrose**, *Primula minima*, a species native in the mountains of southern Europe, only an inch or so high, but with flowers nearly an inch broad.—**Himalayan primrose**, *Primula Sikkimensis*, abounding in wet places of the Himalayas at high altitudes, also cultivated. It is the tallest described species, the scape often 2 feet high, the corollas of the numerous sweet-scented flowers funnel-shaped, with the limb concave.—**Japanese primrose**, *Primula Japonica*, one of the handsomest species, the flowers unfolding in successive whorls on the tall scape.—**Mistassinnie primrose**, *Primula Mistassinica*, of northern North America, named from a Canadian lake, a low, pretty plant, the flowers from one to eight, flesh-colored.—**Night primrose**. Same as *evening primrose*.—**Peerless primrose**, the primrose-peerless.—**Scotch primrose**, a variety of the bird's eye primrose, *Primula farinosa*, var. *Scotica*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a primrose; specifically, resembling a primrose in color; pale-yellow.

He had a buff waistcoat with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jean boots, and *primrose* kid gloves. *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures (*Latham*)

2. Abounding with primroses; flowery; gay.

Himself the *primrose* path of dalliance treads
Shak., Hamlet, I. iii. 50

Primrose League. See *league*[1].

primrosed (prim'rōzd), *a.* [< *primrose* + *-ed*[2].] Covered or adorned with primroses.

Not one of your broad, level dusty, glaring causeways, but a zig-zag, up-and-down *primrosed* by-road
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, I. 1. (*Davies.*)

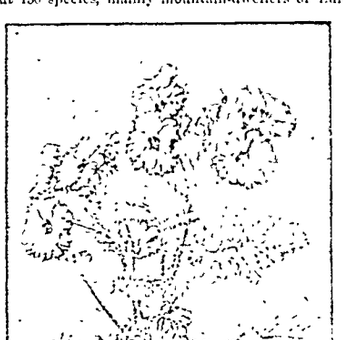
primrose-peerless (prim'rōz-pēr'les), *n.* A plant, *Narcissus biflorus*.

primrose-willow (prim'rōz-wil'ō), *n.* See *Jussiæa*.

primsie (prim'si), *a.* [< *prim* + *-sie*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Prim; demure; precise. [Scotch.]

Primsie Mallie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Primula (prim'ū-lū), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < ML. *primula*, primrose (so called in allusion to its early blooming), fem. of L. *primulus*, first, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primerole*, *primrose*.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, the primroses, type of the order *Primulaceæ* and the tribe *Primuleæ*, characterized by a conspicuous salver-shaped corolla, with five opposite stamens borne on its long tube, and by a roundish five-valved and one-celled capsule, containing many peltate seeds. There are about 130 species, mainly mountain-dwellers of Europe



Flowering Plant of *Primula Sinensis*.

and Asia, with 5 in the United States, 1 in extreme South America, and 1 in the mountains of Java. They are beautiful low-growing plants, with perennial rootstocks. The leaves are all radical, obovate or roundish, entire or toothed, and form a spreading tuft. The flowers are dimorphous, some having a short style and stamens borne high up on the tube, others opposite in both respects. They are white, pink, purple, or yellow in color, grouped in bracted umbels—in the true primrose, however, appearing as if on separate stalks. The common *P. veris* of Europe and northern Asia, elsewhere in gardens, with yellow or straw-colored flowers in early spring, has three varieties, often regarded as species, corresponding to the names *primrose* (*P. vulgaris*), *cowslip* or *paigle* (*P. veris*), and *oxlip* (*P. elatior*). It is, however, generally believed that *P. elatior* is a good species, indigenous, though rare, in England, called *Bardfield oxlip*; and, according to Darwin, *P. vulgaris* and *P. veris* are also distinct, while the common oxlip is a hybrid between them. (See the above common names, and *herb-peter* (*St.-Peter's-wort*), *lady-key*, *petty mullein* (under *mullein*), and *palsywort*.) Numerous other species are beautiful and more or less cultivated. See *auricula*, *baziers*, *bear's-ear*, *dusty-miller*, *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*), *polyanthus*, and *primrose*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Primula*.

Primulaceæ (prim-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Primula* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct order of gamopetalous herbs of the cohort *Primulales*, characterized by its five stamens opposite to the five lobes of the regular corolla, and the capsular ovary containing two or more ovules, a single style, and an undivided stigma; the primrose family. It includes about 315 species, classed under 4 tribes and 25 genera, natives of temperate regions and mainly alpine, rare in the southern hemisphere. They are herbs, growing usually from a perennial rootstock; the few that occur in the tropics become there annuals, an inversion of the usual effect of the tropics. They bear undivided or rarely lobed leaves, either all radical, or alternate, opposite, or whorled; and commonly racemed, umbeled, or long-stalked flowers. Very many of the most-prized flowers of cultivation belong to this family, as the primrose, cowslip, polyanthus, auricula, cyclamen, and soldanelle. For the best-known genera, see *Primula* (the type), *Lysimachia*, *Cyclamen*, *Trientalis*, *Glaux*, *Coris*, *Samolus*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, and *Hottonia*.

primulaceous (prim-ū-lā'shius), *a.* Of or resembling the *Primulaceæ*.

Primulales (prim-ū-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Primula*, q. v.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants of the series *Heteromeræ*, distinguished by a one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta, and stamens opposite the regular corolla-lobes. It includes 3 orders, of which the *Myrsineæ*, mainly tropical trees, and the *Primulaceæ*, herbs of temperate regions, are alike in their simple style and stigma, whereas the *Plumbagineæ* are mainly maritime herbs, with five styles.

Primuleæ (pri-mū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Primula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, characterized by the regular imbricated corolla-lobes, stamens on the corolla, superior ovary, and half-anatropous ovules. It includes 12 genera, of which *Primula* is the type.

primulin (prim'ū-lin), *n.* [< NL. *Primula* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

primum frigidum (prī'mum frij'i-dum). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *frigidum*, neut. of *frigidus*, cold: see *prime* and *frigid*.] Pure cold: an elementary substance, according to the doctrine of Parmenides.

The first means of producing cold is that which nature presenteth us withal, namely, the expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter, when the sun hath no power to overcome it, the earth being (as hath been noted by some) *primum frigidum*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., I. 69.

The dispute which is the *primum frigidum* is very well known among naturalists; some contending for the earth, others for water, others for the air, and some of the moderns for nitre, but all seeming to agree that there is some body or other that is of its own nature supremely cold, and by participation of which all other bodies obtain that quality. But, for my part, I think that before men had so hotly disputed which is the *primum frigidum* they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no. *Boyle*, Experimental History of Cold, title xvii.

primum mobile (prī'mum mob'i-lē). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, movable: see *prime* and *mobile*[1].] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion; hence, any great or first source of motion.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be as the motions of the planets under *primum mobile*, . . . carried swiftly by the highest motion, and softly in their own motion.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

A star does not move more obediently from east to west than Bacon obeys, and appropriates as his own, the motion of his *primum mobile*, the King.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 240.

primus (prī'mus), *n.*; pl. *primi* (-mī). [L., first: see *prime*.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

primus inter pares (prī'mus in'tėr pā'rēz). [L.: *primus*, first; *inter*, among; *pares*, pl. of *par*, equal: see *prime*, *inter*[2], and *pair*[1].] A Latin phrase, meaning 'first among equals.'

primy† (prī'mi), *a.* [< *prime* + *-y*[1].] Early; blooming. [Rare.]

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 7.

prin[1] (prin), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *preen*[1].

Wha will *prin* my sma' middle,
Wi' the short *prin* and the lang?
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

prin[2]† (prin), *a.* [< OF. *prin*, var. of *prim*, thin, slender: see *prim*[1].] Slender; thin.

Hee looks as gaunt and *prin* as he that spent
A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

prince (prins), *n.* [< ME. *prince*, *prynce* = D. *prins* = MLG. *prince*, *prinse* = MHG. *prinze*, G. *prinz* = Sw. Dan. *prins*, < OF. (and F.) *prince* = Pr. *princep*, *prince*, *prinsi* = Sp. Pg. It. *principe*, a prince; < L. *princeps* (*-cip-*), a first or chief person, a chief, superior, leader, ruler, sovereign, prince, prop. adj., first in time or order, < *primus*, prime, first, + *capere*, take, choose: see *capable*.] 1. A sovereign; a king; by extension, a royal personage of either sex.

As this noble *Prince* is endued with mercie, pacience, and moderation, so is she adourned with singuler beautie and chastitie. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

Such duty as the subject owes the *prince*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 155.

"No one thing," sighed Walsingham, "doth more prognosticate an alteration of this estate than that a *prince* of her Majesty's judgment should neglect . . . the stopping of so dangerous a gap."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

Some of the Mercian Kings were very powerful *Princes*.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 39.

2. The title of the ruler of a principality: as, the *Prince* of Waldeck; the former *Princes* of Orange. Few such principalities now exist in Europe; they are either small in extent (as Montenegro and Monaco), or in certain relations subordinate in name or reality to a suzerain (as Bulgaria), or to a central government (as Lippe, Waldeck, and the other principalities of the German empire).

3. A title of nobility in certain countries on the continent, superior to *duke*: as, *Prince* Bismarck; *Prince* of Condé. There are, however, many exceptions in the relative standing of particular titles, owing to the fact that many princely designations are little more than courtesy titles, or to the circumstance that some princely titles are historically and intrinsically of comparatively small importance, while some ducal titles, on the contrary, are of the highest, sometimes even of sovereign dignity. *Prince* is the translation of the chief Russian title of nobility (*knyaz*).

4. A courtesy title given to non-regnant members of royal families, and often confined to the younger sons of the sovereign: as, *Prince* Arthur (of Great Britain); *Prince* Henry (of Prussia); the eldest sons are usually called *prince* with a territorial title (as *Prince* of Wales, in Great Britain; *Prince* of Naples, in Italy), *crown prince* (Greece), *prince imperial* (Austria, Germany, etc.), *prince royal* (Denmark, Sweden, etc.), or *duke* with a territorial title (as *Duke* of Sparta, in Greece; *Duke* of Brabant, in Belgium).

The empress and young *princes* of the blood of both sexes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, I. 2.

Until he is created a peer, by the title of duke or other rank in the peerage, a member of the reigning family—even the sovereign's own younger son—though styled *prince* and royal highness, is in law but a commoner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 229.

5. A courtesy title given in some relations to dukes, marquises, and earls in Great Britain. See the quotation.

He [an earl, also a marquis] bears also the title, upon some occasions, of Most Noble and Puissant *Prince*.
Burke, Peerage, Int., p. lxxi.

6. One who is preëminent in his class or profession: as, a merchant *prince*; a *prince* of good fellows.

Hit semed as he myght
Be *prynce* with-outen pere,
In felde ther felle men fyght.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 873.

Asclepius amongst the Æsines, Demosthenes amongst the Athenians, Æschines amongst the Rhodians, Cicero amongst the Romanes, were not only skilfull in Orations, but *Princes* of all other Orators.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 46.

These mentioned by their names were *princes* in their families. 1 Chron. iv. 38.

Brave Troilus! the *prince* of chivalry!
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 240.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham*, Poetry.

Christmas prince. See *Christmas.*—**Grand prince, or great prince.** (*a*) A title of various rulers or princes in Russia. See *grand duke* (*b*), under *grand*. (*b*) A title of the emperor of Austria (as Grand Prince of Transylvania). —**Merchant prince.** See *merchant.*—**Prince bishop,** formerly, a ruler who was at once the bishop of a diocese (or other spiritual ruler) and a sovereign prince; especially, such a prince and prelate of the German empire; also, in Montenegro, the chief ruler, or vladika, who was at the same time the head of the national church.

The eldest of these three persons was no other than Massalski, the *Prince-bishop* of Wilna in Lithuania.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 2.

Prince consort. See *consort*[1].—**Prince Elector,** one of the electors of the former German empire.—**Prince imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor.—**Prince of Peace,** the Messiah; Christ.

For unto us a child is born: . . . and his name shall be called . . . The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The *Prince of Peace*. Isa. ix. 6.

Prince of the Captivity, the title assumed by the head of the Mesopotamian community of the Jews subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem.

Those [Jews] of the East were ruled by the *Prince of the Captivity*, who had his seat at Bagdad, which they called Babylon; and those of the West under the Patriarch of the West, who had his seat at Tiberias. The *Prince of the Captivity* was a secular ruler, and pretended to be a descendant of the royal house of David; the Patriarch of the West was an ecclesiastical ruler, of the sacerdotal tribe of Levi. The first *Prince of the Captivity* that we hear of was Huna, about the year 220. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 176.

Prince of the senate. See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps.*—**Prince of this world,** in *Scrip.*, Satan.

Now shall the *prince of this world* be cast out.
John xii. 31.

Prince of Wales, in England, the title given to the eldest son of the sovereign and heir apparent to the throne. The title is created in every case, and not hereditary. It dates from the reign of Edward III.—**Prince of Wales's feathers.** See *feather.*—**Prince President,** a title given to Prince Louis Napoleon while he was president of the French republic, 1848–52.—**Prince royal,** the eldest son of a king or queen; the heir apparent.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**Prince's metal, mixture,** etc. See *metal*, etc.—**The prince of darkness.** See *darkness.*—**Syn. 1-4.** *Prince, King, Sovereign, Monarch, Emperor.* *Prince* has a narrow and a broad meaning. It may indicate a son of the *sovereign*, or the grade of prescriptive rank next to that of the *sovereign*, or it may be a general word for *king*, etc., as often in Shakspere. A country not large enough to be ruled by a *king* may be ruled by a *prince*, as some of the states of Germany, and Montenegro. *Sovereign* is an impressive but somewhat general term, being applicable to a *king* or an *emperor*, and expressing a high degree of power and dignity. *Monarch* expresses the fact of ruling alone, and therefore is generally, though not necessarily, applied to one ruling autocratically and with splendid state, with similar figurative use. *Emperor* is sometimes affected, as a grander word than *king*, and seems to express more of absolute rule, but there have been kings of all degrees of absolutism and grandeur. Historically, *emperor* is especially associated with military command.

prince (prins), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *princed*, ppr. *princing*. [< *prince*, *n.*] To play the prince; put on a stately arrogance: with a complementary *it*.

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince it* much
Beyond the trick of others.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 85.

princeage (prin'sāj), *n.* [< *prince* + *-age.*] The body of princes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

princedom (prins'dum), *n.* [< *prince* + *-dom.*] 1. The rank, estate, or jurisdiction of a prince.

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from *princedome* soverayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

After that God against him war proclaim'd,
And Satan *princedom* of the earth had claim'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

2. Same as *principality*, 5.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce.
Milton, P. L., iii. 320.

princehood (prins'hůd), *n.* [< *prince* + *-hood.*] The quality or rank of a prince.

Promysyng and behightyng by the faith of hys body and worde of his *princehode*. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 4.

A Prince might feel that he must maintain the principle which underlies his *princehood*.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 16, 1886.

Princeite (prin'sīt), *n.* [< *Prince* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Henry James Prince, who founded an association called Agapemone. See *Agapemone*.

princekin (prins'kin), *n.* [< *prince* + *-kin.*] A young or little prince; a petty or inferior prince.

The *princekins* of private life, who are flattered and worshipped. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

princeless (prins'les), *a.* [< *prince* + *-less.*] Without a prince.

This country is *Princeless*—I mean, affords no Royal natives. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

princelet (prins'let), *n.* [< *prince* + *-let.*] Same as *princekin*.

German *princelets* might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

princelike (prins'līk), *a.* [< *prince* + *like*[2].] Befitting a prince; like a prince.

I euer set my fotestepps fre,
Princelike, where none had gone.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep., To Mæcenas.

The wrongs he did me
Were nothing *prince-like*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 293.

princeliness (prins'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being princely.

princeling (prins'ling), *n.* [< *prince* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *princekin*.

The struggle in his own country has entirely deprived him of revenues as great as any forfeited by their Italian *princelings*. *Disraeli*, Lothair, xlix. (*Davies.*)

princely (prins'li), *a.* [= D. *prinselijk* = G. *prinzlich* = Dan. *prindselig;* as *prince* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a prince; having the rank of a prince; regal.

In Tarquin's likeness I did entertain thee. . . .
Thou wrong'st his honour, wound'st his *princely* name.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 599.

Princely dignities,
And powers that erst in heaven sat on thrones.
Milton, P. L., i. 359.

2. Resembling a prince; princelike; having the appearance or manner of one high-born; stately; magnanimous; noble.

He is as full of valour as of kindness;
Princely in both. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 16.

What sovereign was ever more *princely* in pardoning injuries, in conquering enemies, in extending the dominions and the renown of his people?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

She gazed upon the man
Of *princely* bearing, tho' in bonds.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Befitting a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal: as, a *princely* gift; a *princely* banquet; a *princely* fortune.

There also my Lord did condole the Death of the late Queen, that Duke's Grandmother, and he received very *princely* Entertainment. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

=Syn. 2. August, imperial.—3. Bounteous.

princely (prins'li), *adv.* [< *princely*, *a.*] In a princelike manner; royally.

Doth it not show vilely in me to desire small beer? . . .
Belike then my appetite was not *princely* got.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 12.

princeps (prin'seps), *a.* and *n.* [L., first, chief, prince: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* First; original; hence, specifically, earliest printed; belonging to the first edition.

The *princeps* copy, clad in blue and gold.
J. Ferriar, Bibliomania, l. 6.

II. *n.*; pl. *principes* (prin'si-pēz). 1. One who is first or chief; a chief; specifically, in *early Teut. hist.*, a chief judicial officer or leader in a pagus or other division. Attached to him was a body of attendants called the *comitatus*.

Over each of their local divisions or pagi, at their own pleasure and on a plan which in their eyes was a prudent one, a single *princeps* or chieftain presided.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 22.

2. That which is first, foremost, original, or principal; especially, the first or original edition of a book: short for *princeps edition*, or *editio princeps.*—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806. —**Princeps cervicis,** a large branch of the occipital artery descending the neck to supply the trapezius, and anastomosing with the superficialis colli, vertebral, and superior intercostal arteries.—**Princeps pollicis,** a branch of the radial, at the beginning of the deep palmar arch, supplying the integument of the palmar surface of the thumb.—**Princeps senatus,** in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll of senators. He was usually of consular and censorian dignity.

prince's-feather (prin'sez-feᵺ″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant, *Amarantus hypochondriacus*. It is a showy garden annual from tropical America, sometimes 6 feet tall, bearing thick crowded spikes of small red flowers, the uppermost spike much longer and interrupted. The name sometimes extends to other species of the genus. Also *Prince-of-Wales's-feather*.

2. A taller garden annual, *Polygonum orientale*, in England called *tall persicaria*, bearing slender spikes on curving branches. Also called *ragged-sailor*.

prince's-pine (prin'sez-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

princess (prin'ses), *n.* [< ME. *princesse* = D. *prinses* = G. *prinzessc, prinzess* = Sw. *prinsessa* = Dan. *prindsesse*, < OF. (and F.) *princesse* (= Pr. *princessa* = Sp. *princesa* = Pg. *princeza* = It. *principessa*), < ML. **principissa*, princess (found only as an abstract noun, principality, principate), fem. of L. *princeps*, prince: see *prince.*] 1. A female sovereign; a woman of princely rank.

How doth the city sit solitary, . . . she that was great among the nations, and a *princess* among the provinces!
Lam. i. 1.

So excellent a *princess* as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family: in this sense a title of courtesy. Compare *prince*, 4.

I'll tell you who they were, this female pair,
Lest they should seem *princesses* in disguise.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 124.

Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the three eldest *princesses* went to the Chapel Royal.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George the Second.

3. The consort of a prince: as, the *Princess* of Wales.

Duke Victor [the hereditary prince] was fifty years of age, and his *princess* . . . was scarce three-and-twenty.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

Such apparel as might well beseem
His [Geraint's] *princess*, or indeed the stately Queen.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A size of roofing-slate 24 inches long by 14 inches wide. Compare *duchess*, 2.—**Princess royal,** the eldest daughter of a king or queen.

princesse (prin-ses'), *a.* [< F. *princesse*, princess: see *princess.*] In *dressmaking*, noting the form and style of a long gown for women, made in one continuous piece without drapery, and fitting closely.—**Demi-princesse,** a gown of which a part only, as the back, is in one piece from top to bottom.

princessly (prin'ses-li), *a.* [< *princess* + *-ly*[1].] Princess-like; having the air or the pretensions of a princess. *Byron.* [Rare.]

The busy old tarpaulin uncle I make but my ambassador to Queen Annabella Howe, to engage her (for example-sake to her *princessly* daughter) to join in their cause.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 186. (*Davies.*)

princewood (prins'wůd), *n.* A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the product of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*—the latter also called *Spanish elm*.

principed (prin'si-fīd), *a.* [< *prince* + *-i-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Imitating a prince; ridiculously dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *principified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age.
Thackeray, Virginians, v.

principal (prin'si-pal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *principal, prynsipall*, < OF. (and F.) *principal* = Sp. Pg. *principal* = It. *principale*, < L. *principalis*, first, original, chief, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chief; highest in rank, authority, value, or importance; most considerable; main; first: as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* points in an argument; the *principal* products of a country.

It is to large to vse at masse, but they use it in adhornynge the aulter at *pryncypall* tymes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom.
Prov. iv. 7.

The *principal* men of the army meeting one evening at the tent of Sextus Tarquinius. *Shak.*, Lucrece, Arg.

Character is but one, though a *principal*, source of interest among several that are employed by the drama and the novel. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 238.

2†. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely.

He, . . . by the great goodwill our Prince bears him, may soon obtain the use of his name and credit, which hath a *principal* sway, not only in his own Arcadia, but in all these countries of Peloponnesus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Center of principal curvature. See *center*[1].—**Principal axis,** in conic sections, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the parabola, the diameter passing through the focus.—**Principal brace.** See *brace*[1].—**Principal cells.** See *cell.*—**Principal challenge.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Principal chord,** a chord to a surface perpendicular to the plane through the middle points of all parallel chords.—**Principal close,** in *music*, same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Principal end.** See *end.*—**Principal Factory Act.** See *Factory Acts*, under *factory.*—**Principal focus.** See *focus*, 1.—**Principal form, function, king-at-arms, part.** See the nouns. —**Principal points.** See *point*[1].—**Principal post,** the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—**Principal proposition,** a self-evident and undemonstrable maxim of proof.—**Principal rafter.** See *rafter.*—**Principal ray,** that ray which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia.*—**Principal section,** in *optics*, any plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—**Principal subject or theme,** in *music*, one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic.*—**Principal value** of a function, the one real value. Thus, the logarithm of a real quantity is a real quantity plus N times an imaginary quantity, and the value given by putting N = 0 is the *principal value.*—**The principal axes of inertia, of stress.** See *axis*[1]. =Syn. 1. Leading, great, capital, cardinal, supreme.

II. *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily concerned in an action, and not an auxiliary, accessory, assistant, or agent: as, the *principals* in a duel.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon*, Faction.

It is devised that the Duke of Gloucester as *Principal*, and other Lords that crossed the King's Courses, should be invited to a Supper in London, and there be murthered.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 142.

We engaged in this war as *principals*, when we ought to have acted only as auxiliaries.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

I thought you might be the young *principal* of a first-rate firm. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

2. A governor or presiding officer; one who is chief in authority. Specifically, the head of an institution of learning: a title used (*a*) in colleges or universities in Scotland, Canada, and other parts of the British empire; (*b*) in certain colleges (Brasenose, Jesus, etc.) and halls at Oxford; (*c*) in the public and in many private secondary schools in the United States; (*d*) in certain higher institutions of learning in the British empire.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A person who, being sui juris, and competent to do an act on his own account, employs another person to do it; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived. Compare *master*[1], 2.

The agent simply undertakes to execute a commission in the market; in that market he acts as though he were the *principal*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 845.

(*b*) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance. (*c*) In testamentary and administration law, the corpus or capital of the estate, in contradistinction to the income. Thus, under a gift of the income of stock to A for life, and on A's death the stock to B, it is often a contested question whether a stock dividend, as distinguished from a money dividend, is *income* or *principal*. (*d*) In criminal law, the actor in the commission of a crime; a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or instigates or aids and abets in its commission. A *principal in the first degree* is the absolute perpetrator of the act which constitutes the crime, whether he does it with his own hand or by the hand of an innocent third person, the third person being ignorant of the character of the act perpetrated. A *principal in the second degree* is a person who, without actually participating in the act itself, is present, aiding and encouraging the person who commits the act. See *accessory*.

And before the coroner of Coventre, up on the sygth of the bodyes, ther ben endited, as *prynsipall* for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede. *Paston Letters*, I. 74.

By the Common Lawe, the accessoryes cannot be proceeded agaynst till the *principall* receave his tryall.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *com.*, money bearing interest; a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.

Shall I not have barely my *principal*?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 342.

5. In *organ-building*, a stop of the open diapason group, usually giving tones an octave above the pitch of the digitals used, like the octave. Such a stop is commonly the one in which the temperament is first set in tuning, and from which other stops are tuned. In Germany the open diapason is called the *principal*, and the octave is called the *octave principal*.

6. A musical instrument used in old orchestral music, especially that of Handel—a variety of trumpet, probably having a larger tube than the ordinary tromba.—7. In *music*: (*a*) The subject of a fugue: opposed to *answer*. (*b*) A soloist or other leading performer.—8. Same as *principal rafter*. See *rafter*.

Our lodgings . . . shook as the earth did quake,
The very *principals* did seem to rend,
And all to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

Thirty *principals*, made of great masts, being forty feet in length apiece, standing upright
Stow (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 177).

9. In the *fine arts*, the chief motive in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate; also, an original painting or other work of art.

Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me who ther it was a *principal* or a copy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 19, 1669.

10. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and center of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*.

From these uprights (of a hearse of lights), technically called *principals*, as well as from the ribs which spanned the top and kept the whole together, sprouted out hundreds of gilt metal branches for wax tapers
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 490.

11†. An important personal belonging; an heirloom.

And also that my best horse shall be my *principal* (to be led at the funeral), without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of mean people.
Test. Vetust., p. 75. (*Halliwell*.)

In the district of Archenfield, near the Welsh border, the house and lands were divided between the sons on their father's death, but certain *principals* passed to the eldest as heirlooms, such as the best table and bed
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 733.

12†. In *ornith.*, one of the primaries.

A bird whose *principals* be scarce grown out.
Spenser, Epist. to Maister Harvey.

principality (prin-si-pal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *principalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *principalite*, < OF. *principalité*, F. *principauté* = Sp. *principalidad* = Pg. *principalidade* = It. *principalità*, < L. *principalita(t-)s*, the first place, preeminence, < *principalis*, first, chief: see *principal*.] 1†. The state or condition of being principal or superior; priority or privilege; prerogative; predominance; preëminence.

In hevyn thow hast a *principalite*
Off worship and honowre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 145.

Charge him to go with her thro' all the courts of Greece, and with the challenge now made to give her beauty the *principality* over all other. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Moistenesse in aire houldes *principality*,
And heat is secundarie quality.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effective of any spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and illustrious *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

2. The authority of a prince; sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to King Henry . . . but only the bare name of a king; for all other absolute power of *principality* he had in himselfe before derived from many former kings. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The Bishops of Rome and Alexandria, who beyond their Priestly bounds now long agoe had stept into *principality*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales; the *principality* of Montenegro.

The *principality* is composed of two countries, Neuchatel and Valengin. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 374.

The isle of Elba is given him [Napoleon] as his *principality*, with an annual revenue of two million francs, chargeable to France.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

The Danubian *Principalities* took their destiny into their own hands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 148.

4. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Let her be a *principality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 152.

5. *pl.* An order of angels. It was the seventh order in the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius. See *hierarchy*.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against *principalities*, against powers, . . . against spiritual wickedness in high places. Eph. vi. 12.

In the assembly next upstood
Nisroch, of *principalities* the prime.
Milton, P. L., vi. 447.

Danubian principalities. See *Danubian*.

principally (prin′si-pal-i), *adv.* In the principal or chief place; above all; chiefly: as, he was *principally* concerned about this.

Whereof the Aqueduct made by the Emperour Valentinian, and retaining his name, doth *principally* challeng remembrance. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden*.

principalness (prin′si-pal-nes), *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

principalship (prin′si-pal-ship), *n.* [< *principal* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a principal.

principate (prin′si-pāt), *n.* [= OF. *principe*, *prince*, F. *principat* = Pr. *principat* = Sp. Pg. *principado* = It. *principato*, < L. *principatus*, the first place, preëminence, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince*.] 1. The first or supreme place; primacy.

They proudely denye that the Romane churche obteyneth the *principate* and preeminent autoritie of all other.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 315).

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principate* of the whole church was promised.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy. (*Latham*.)

2. A principality.

All monarchies and best knowen Common weales or *principates*.
Sir H. Gilbert, Queen Elizabethes Achademy (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. i. 3.

The Liukiu [*i. e.*, Loochoo Islands] . . . constituted until lately a separate *principate* or Han.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 7.

3†. Same as *principality*, 5.

Which are called of Saint Paule *principates* and powers, lordes of the world. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1609, an. 1555.

principes, *n.* Plural of *princeps*.

principia (prin-sip′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] First principles; elements. The word is most used as the contracted title of the "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" of Newton; it is also used in the titles of elementary books, as "Principia Latina," etc.

principial (prin-sip′i-al), *a.* [< L. *principialis*, that is from the beginning, < *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] Elementary; initial. *Bacon*.

principiant (prin-sip′i-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *principian(t-)s*, ppr. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < L. *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] I. *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

Certain and known idolatry, or any other sort of practical impiety with its *principiant* doctrine, may be punished corporally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 375.

II. *n.* A beginner; a tyro.

Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a *principiant* in vice from a graduate?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

principiate (prin-sip′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principiated*, ppr. *principiating*. [< LL. *principiatus*, pp. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] To begin; set in motion; initiate.

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

principiate† (prin-sip′i-āt), *a.* [< LL. *principiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Primitive; original.

Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves; and those *principiate* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

principiation (prin-sip-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *principiate* + *-ion*.] Analysis; reduction to constituent or elemental parts.

The separating of any metal into his original, or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we will call *principiation*. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

principium (prin-sip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *principia* (-ä). [L., beginning: see *principle*.] One of four solemn argumentations formerly held by every sententiary bachelor in theology, one upon each of the four books of Peter Lombard's "Sentences."

principle (prin′si-pl), *n.* [With unorig. *l* (as also in *participle*, *syllable*), < OF. (and F.) *principe* = Sp. Pg. It. *principio*, < L. *principium*, a beginning, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first: see *prince*.] 1†. Beginning; commencement.

He gan to burne in rage, and friese in feare,
Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 2.

2. Cause, in the widest sense; that by which anything is in any way ultimately determined or regulated.

The Stoics could not but think that the fiery *principle* would wear out all the rest, and at last make an end of the world. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

What deep joy fills the mind of the philosopher when, throughout apparently inextricable confusion, he can trace some great *Principle* that governs all events, and that they all show forth. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 109.

Without entering on the various meanings of the term *Principle*, which Aristotle defines, in general, that from whence anything exists, is produced, or is known, it is sufficient to say that it is always used for that on which something else depends; and thus both for an original law and for an original element. In the former case it is a regulative, in the latter a constitutive, *principle*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, Note A, § 5, Supplementary Dissertations.

It is only by a very careful observation . . . that we are able from the singular and concrete operations to enunciate precisely the general law which is the expression of the regulative *principle*. *McCosh*, Locke's Theory, p. 5.

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind: as, the *principle* of observation and comparison.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or of suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart*, Moral Powers, I. 3, § 1.

Active impulse comes under the dominion of the *principle* of habit. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 525.

4. A truth which is evident and general; a truth comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded, or from which others are derived: as, the *principles* of morality, of equity, of government, etc. In mathematical physics a *principle* commonly means a very widely useful theorem.

How doth Aristotle define *principles*? In this manner: *principles* be true propositions, having credit of themselves, and need no other proofs.
Blunderville, Logic (1619), vi. 18.

Doctrines . . . laid down for foundations of any science . . . [are] called *principles*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 1.

When a man attempts to combat the *principle* of utility, it is with reasons drawn, without his being aware of it, from that very *principle* itself.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, i. 13.

Many traces of this ancient theory [regarding the English common law as existing somewhere in the form of a symmetrical body of express rules, adjusted to definite *principles*] remain in the language of our judgments and forensic arguments, and among them we may perhaps

place the singular use of the word *principle* in the sense of a legal proposition elicited from the precedents by comparison and induction.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 335.

5. That which is professed or accepted as a law of action or a rule of conduct; one of the fundamental doctrines or tenets of a system: as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct; in general, equity; uprightness: as, a man of *principle*.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane *principle* I would teach them should be to forswear thin potations.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 133.

They dissolved themselves and turned Seekers, keeping that one *principle*, That every one should have liberty to worship God according to the light of their own consciences. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 154.

In all governments truly republican, men are nothing —*principle* is everything.

D. Webster, Speech at Salem, Mass., Aug. 7, 1834.

The party whose *principles* afforded him [James II.] no guarantee would be attached to him by interest. The party whose interests he attacked would be restrained from insurrection by *principle*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The man of *principle* — that is, the man who, without any flourish of trumpets, titles of lordship, or train of guards, without any notice of his action abroad, expecting none, takes in solitude the right step uniformly, on his private choice, and disdaining consequences — does not yield, in my imagination, to any man.

Emerson, War.

6. In *chem.*: (*a*) A component part; an element: as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (*b*) A substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *proximate principles*, under *proximate*.

Confinement to a single alimentary *principle*, or to any one class of them alone, is sure to be followed by disease.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 429.

7. In *patent law*, a law of nature, or a general property of matter, a rule of abstract science. *George Ticknor Curtis.* A principle is not patentable, although a process for utilizing a principle may be. Compare *process*.

It is very difficult to distinguish it [the specification of the hot-blast furnace for throwing hot air into a furnace instead of coal, thereby increasing the intensity of the heat] from the specification of a patent for a *principle*, and this at first created in the minds of the court much difficulty; but, after full consideration, we think that the plaintiff does not merely claim a *principle*, but a machine embodying a *principle*, and a very valuable one. We think the case must be considered as if, the *principle* being well known, the plaintiff had first invented a mode of applying it by a mechanical apparatus to furnaces, and his invention then consists in this — by interposing a receptacle for heated air between the blowing apparatus and the furnace. *Baron Parke*, 8 Meeson & W., 306.

A principle of human nature, a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species. — **Archimedean principle.** See *Archimedean*. — **Bitter principles, commutative principle, constitutive principles.** See the adjectives. — **Carnot's principle**, a highly important principle of the theory of heat — namely, that the work done by an engine is proportional to the amount of heat used multiplied into the fall of temperature of that heat in the action of the engine. In the mechanical theory of heat, this principle is transformed into the second law of thermodynamics. It was discovered in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832), son of the great war-minister Carnot. — **D'Alembert's principle**, an important principle of mechanics, to the effect that the forces impressed upon a mechanical system may be resolved into forces balancing one another perpendicular to the motions of the particles and of forces whose direct effects would be to make the particles move as they do move. — **Declination of principles.** See *declination*. — **Dirichlet's (or Dirichletian) principle**, a certain important proposition concerning the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

Distributive principle. See *distributive*. — **Döppler's principle**, in *acoustics*, the phenomenon that, when a sound-body is rapidly approaching the ear, the pitch of the sound is raised, because more sound-waves reach the ear per second, and conversely if the sounding body recedes. This principle is also applied in optics, and the rapidity of relative approach or recession of the earth and some of the fixed stars has been deduced from it, by the change in the character of the light (as to wave-length), as shown by the spectroscope. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4. — **First principle**, one of the most general principles, not deducible from others. — **Fruitful principle.** See *fruitful*. — **General principle.** See *general*. — **Helmholtz's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Helmholtz, a German physicist, born 1821) that if any source of light or of sound situated at any point will by the intervention of any system of reflectors or lenses produce any given intensity of illumination or of sound at any second point, then the same source being placed at the second point would produce the same intensity of radiation at the first point. — **Heterogeneous principle, heteronymous principles, immanent principle.** See the adjectives. — **Huygens's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Christian Huygens in 1678) that any disturbance due to waves in any part of a medium at any instant is that due to the superposition of all the disturbances reaching it at that instant from the neighboring parts of the medium. — **Hypostatic principle**, a chemical element. — **Material principle.** See *material*. — **Organic principles.** Same as *proximate principles* (which see, under *proximate*). — **Principle of areas**, in *dynam.*, the proposition that, if all the external forces acting upon a moving system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion. — **Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*. — **Principle of certainty, of coincidence.** See *certainty, coincidence*. — **Principle of conservation of number**, in *geom.*, the proposition that, if there is a finite number of figures of a given general description subject to certain conditions, then this number remains, if finite, of the same value, however the general description be specialized. For example, if we wish to know how many lines can cut four given lines, we take four special lines, say two cutting one another and two others cutting one another. Then there are evidently just two lines — namely the one through the two points of intersection and the one common to the planes of the two pairs — which cut all the four lines; and consequently the same will be true in all cases where the number remains finite. — **Principle of contradiction.** See *contradiction*. — **Principle of correspondence**, in *geom.*, the principle that, if the points on a line have an m to n correspondence with one another, there are $m + n$ points which correspond to themselves. There is also an extension to the plane. — **Principle of duality, of homogeneity, of identity.** See *duality*, etc. — **Principle of least action, of least constraint.** See *action, constraint*. — **Principle of similitude**, in *dynam.*, proposition 32 of section 7 of the Second Book of Newton's "Principia," namely that, if two systems are geometrically similar, and have their corresponding masses proportional, and begin to move in the same way, in proportional times, they will continue to move in the same way, provided the forces are proportional to the masses and the linear dimensions, and are inversely as the squares of the times. — **Principle of sufficient reason.** See *reason*. — **Principle of the arithmetical mean**, the proposition that the mean of different results of direct observation of a quantity is the best way of combining them. — **Principle of the composition of rotations.** See *rotation*. — **Principle of the inclined plane**, in *mech.*, same as *principle of the parallelogram of forces* (which see, under *force*[1]). — **Principle of the last multiplier**, a certain principle used in the solution of dynamical equations. — **Principle of the lever**, in *mech.*, same as *Archimedean principle* (*a*) (which see, under *Archimedean*). — **Principle of the parallelogram of forces.** See *force*[1]. — **Principle of translation**, in *math.*, the theorem that all the invariantive properties of a ternary form can be represented by the vanishing of invariants and the identical vanishing of covariants, contravariants, or mixed forms. — **Principle of virtual velocities.** See *velocity*. — **Reductive, regulative**, etc., **principle.** See the adjectives. — **Short-haul principle**, the principle that the charge for carrying freight should not be higher for a shorter than for a longer distance. See *long haul*, under *long*[1]. — **The currency principle.** See *currency*. — **The principle of excluded middle or third.** See *middle*. — **Transcendental principle.** See *transcendental*. = **Syn. 5.** *Principle, Rule, Precept.* "There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . . You can make a *rule*; you cannot make a *principle*; you can lay down a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence." (*Helps.*) A *principle* lies back of both *rules* and *precepts*; it is a general truth, needing interpretation and application to particular cases. From a *principle* we may deduce *rules* that we lay imperatively upon ourselves or upon others who are under our authority, and *precepts* that we lay upon those who look to us for instruction. It is a *principle* that "the Sabbath was made for man"; details as to the observance of the Sabbath would be not *principles*, but *rules*, maxims, or *precepts*. See *aphorism*.

Christianity is a spirit, not a law; it is a set of *principles*, not a set of *rules*. . . . Christianity consists of *principles*, but the application of those *principles* is left to every man's individual conscience.

F. W. Robertson, Sermons, Marriage and Celibacy.

Nations pay little regard to *rules* and maxims calculated in their very nature to run counter to the necessities of society. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 25.

Teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight received
In brief sententious *precepts*, while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.

Milton, P. R., iv. 264.

principle (prin'si-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principled*, ppr. *principling*. [< *principle*, *n.*] To establish or fix in certain principles; impress with any tenet or belief, whether good or ill: used chiefly in the past participle.

Well did thir Disciples manifest themselves to bee no better *principl'd* then thir Teachers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A parliament so *principled* will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace.

Young, On Public Affairs.

We replied, we hoped he would distinguish and make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, and between those who were *principled* for fighting and those who were *principled* against it, which we were, and had been always known to be so.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 263.

princock† (pring'kok), *n.* [Also *princox*, *primecock*, etc.; < *prim*, *prime*, + *cock*[1].] A coxcomb; a conceited person.

Your proud university *princox* thinkes he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment. *Returne from Parnassus*, iii. 2.

A caualier of the first feather, a *princockes*, . . . all to be frenchified in his souldiour's sute.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 52.

And thou, yong *Princox*, Puppet as thou art,
Shalt play no longer thy proud Kingling's Part
Vpon so rich a stage.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

princod (prin'kod), *n.* [< *prin*[1] + *cod*[1].] A pincushion; figuratively, a short thick-set woman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

princum† (pring'kum), *n.* [An arbitrary var. of *prink*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *prinkum-prankum*.] A scruple; a nice or affected notion.

My behaviour may not yoke
With the nice *princums* of that folk.

D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

prine (prīn), *n.* [Cf. *prin*[1].] Same as *pick*[1], 5.

pringle† (pring'gl), *n.* A small silver coin, of about the value of a penny, formerly current in Scotland and in the northern parts of England. *Halliwell.*

Pringlea (pring'glē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1847), named after Sir John *Pringle* (1707–82), a British physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Alyssineæ*, characterized by its fruit, an oblong one-celled silicle, containing very many cordate seeds with their outer coat prolonged into a short beak, and by its growth from a thick rootstock with ample and compactly imbricated leaves. The only species, *P. antiscorbutica*, is a cabbage-like plant of Kerguelen Land, valuable as a preventive of scurvy. The thick round rootstock lies on the ground for 3 or 4 feet, and bears a single large ball of leaves which are loose and green outside, and form a dense white mass within. The flower-stalk grows out from below the head of leaves, and reaches 2 or 3 feet in height. An essential oil pervading the plant gives it a taste resembling a combination of mustard and cress.

Prinia (prin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820), < Javanese *prinya*, a native name.] A genus of grass-warblers or *Cisticolæ*, having a graduated tail of only ten rectrices and a long stout bill. The numerous species range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions. *P. familiaris* of Java and Sumatra is the type. Also called *Daseocharis* and *Drymoipus*.

prink[1] (pringk), *v. i.* [< ME. **prinken*, *preynken*; origin obscure.] To look; gaze. [Prov. Eng.]

Thanne Conscience curteisliche a contenaunce he made,
And *preynte* vpon Pacience to preie me to be stille.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 112.

prink[2] (pringk), *v.* [A weaker form of *prank*, to which it is related as *clink* to *clank*, etc.: see *prank*. Cf. *prick*, *v.*, in like sense.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To prank; dress for show; adorn one's self.

Or womans wil (perhappes)
Enflamde hir haughtie harte
To get more grace by crummes of cost,
And *princke* it out hir parte.

Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

They who *prink*, and pamper the Body, and neglect the Soul are like one who, having a Nightingale in his House, is more fond of the Wicker Cage than of the Bird.

Howell, Letters, iv. 21.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier.*

2. To strut; put on pompous airs; be pretentious or forward. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To deck; adorn; dress ostentatiously or fantastically.

She *prink'd* hersell and prinn'd hersell,
By the ne light of the moon.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,
And *prink* their hair with daisies.

Cowper, Task, vi. 303.

Ay, prune thy feathers, and *prink* thyself gay.

Scott, Monastery, xxiv.

It is . . . a most perilous seduction for a popular poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering spangles and curious lace-work of a highly polished literary style.

Prof. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, iii.

prinker (pring'kėr), *n.* One who prinks; one who dresses with much care.

prinkle (pring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prinkled*, ppr. *prinkling*. [Appar. a nasalized form of *prickle*.] To tingle or prickle. [Scotch.]

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins, . . .
As I beheld my dear, O.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 200. (*Jamieson.*)

prinkle (pring'kl), *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

prinkum-prankum (pring'kum-prang'kum), *n.* [A redupl. of *prink*[2] or *prank*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *princum*.] A kind of dance.

What dance?
No wanton jig, I hope; no dance is lawful
But *Prinkum-Prankum!*

Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, v. 1. (*Davies.*)

prinpriddle (prin'prid[a]l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

print (print), *v.* [< ME. **printen*, *prenten*, *preenten*, print (= D. *prenten*, imprint, = MLG. *prenten*, *printen*, LG. *prenten*, print, = OHG. *brenten*, MHG. *brennen*, G. *brennen*, burn, = Icel. *prenta*, print, = Sw. *prenta*, print, = Dan. *prente*, print, engrave, = OF. *preindre*, *prendre*, *empreindre*, F. *empreindre*, press, = Pg. *imprimir*, print, = It. *imprimere*, print, < L. *imprimere*, press in, impress, < *in*, in, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1], *v.*, and *imprint*, *v.*, *impress*, *v.*, *compress*, *v.*, *express*, *v.*, *oppress*, *v.*, *suppress*, *v.*, *depress*, *v.*, *repress*, *v.*, *impression*, *n.*, *compression*, *n.*, *expression*, *n.*, *oppression*, *n.*, *suppression*, *n.*, *depression*, *n.*, *repression*, *n.*, *impress*, *n.*, *press*[2], *n.*, *printer*, *n.*, *printing*, *n.*, *printing-press*, *n.*, *printery*, *n.*, *printless*, *a.*, *printshop*, *n.*, *printworks*, *n.*, *reprint*, *v.*, *n.*, *sprint*, *v.*, *n.*, *unprinted*, *a.*, *unprinting*, *a.*, *footprint*, *n.*, *fingerprint*, *n.*, *blueprint*, *n.*, *typeprint*, *n.*, *blackprint*, *n.*, *whiteprint*, *n.*, *sunprint*, *n.*, *sunprinting*, *n.*, *sunprinted*, *a.*, *sunprinter*, *n.*, *sunprinting-machine*, *n.*, *sunprinting-paper*, *n.*, *sunprint-paper*, *n.*, *sunprint-process*, *n.*, *sunprint-printing*, *n.*, *sunprint-printer*, *n.*, *sunprint-machine

ten, print, write, = Sw. *prenta*, write German letters, = Dan. *prente*, print), by apheresis from *emprinten*, *enprinten*, impress, imprint: see *imprint*, *v.* Cf. late OF. *printer*, press. See *print*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press upon or into (something); impress; imprint.

In that Roche is *prented* the forme of his Body.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 27.

The murdred face lies *printed* in the mud.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 116.

And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To mark by pressing something upon; leave an imprint upon; as, to *print* butter.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 46.

And little footsteps lightly *print* the ground.
Gray, Elegy (omitted stanza).

Where olives overhead
Print the blue sky with twig and leaf.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. To make or form by pressure or impression of any kind; fashion or shape out by stamping, indentation, or delineation in general. [Obsolete or archaic in many applications.]

That god coueiteth nat the coygne that C[r]ist hym-self *prentede*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 80.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marke upon you.
Lev. xix. 28.

Heaven guide thy pen to *print* thy sorrows plain
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 75.

Do not study
To *print* more wounds (for that were tyranny)
Upon a heart that is pierc'd through already.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Specifically — 4. To stamp by direct pressure, as from the face of types, plates, or blocks covered with ink or pigments; impress with transferred characters or delineations by the exertion of force, as with a press or some other mechanical agency: as, to *print* a ream of paper, to *print* calico; to *print* pottery.

"Ye-ye-yes," sobbed the little boy, rubbing his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in *printed* calico (a figured cotton handkerchief).
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, iv.

But as for the cook, and as for that clever and willing lass, Maggie — well, I've bought each o' them a *printed* cotton gown.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, viii.

5. To copy by pressure; take an impression or impressions from or of; as, to *print* a form of type; to *print* an engraved plate or block; to *print* a pattern on paper, or on calico or some other fabric. — 6. To make a copy or copies of by impression; produce by or issue from the press; put into print, as for publication; as, to *print* a book or a newspaper, an essay or a sermon; to *print* a picture.

In books, not authors, curious is my Lord. . . .
These Addus *printed* those Du Suell has bound
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 176.

I . . . sought a Poet, roosted near the skies, . .
Said nothing like his works was ever *printed*!
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her Benefit Night.

7. To cause to be printed; obtain the printing or publication of; publish.

Some said "John *print* it"; others said, "Not so."
Some said, "It might do good"; others said, "No."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Apology.

A chiels amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith, he'll *print* it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

8†. To form letters; write.

The hyest kynge that man may here . .
Is playnli *printed* in Poulis booke.
Hymns to Virgin and Christ, E. E. T. S., p. 111.

Leo! sir, this is a periure
To *prente* vndir pe name.
York Plays, p. 222.

9. To form by imitation of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child has learned to *print* the letters of the alphabet. — 10. To record, describe, or characterize in print as.

My safest way were to *print* myself a coward with a discovery how I came by my credit, and clap it upon every post.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

Men . . .
Must now be named and *printed* Heretics
Milton, Forcers of Conscience.

11. In *photog.*: (*a*) To make a positive picture from (a negative) by contact. (*b*) To produce, as a positive from a negative, by transmitted light, as by the agency of a lens in an enlarging-camera. — **Printed carpet.** See *carpet*. **Printed china, printed crockery,** porcelain or glazed pottery decorated with transfer-printing. — **Printed goods,** calicoes figured by printing from blocks or rollers. — **Printed ware,** a term applied to porcelain, queen's-ware, etc., decorated with printed designs.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise the art of taking impressions in a press. — 2. To produce books or any form of printed work by means of a press; specifically, to publish books or writings.

Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and *print*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 100.

3. To form imitations of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child can *print*, but has not learned to write yet.

print (print), *n.* [< ME. **print*, *prynt*, *printe*, *prente*, *prentе*, *preynte* (= MD. *print*, D. *prent*, *print* = MLG. *prente* = Dan. *prent*), < OF. *preinte*, *prainte*, impression, print, by apheresis from *empreinte*, impression, print: see *imprint*, *n.* Cf. *print*, *v.*] 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, figuratively, a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind; a stamp.

Your yeen hathe sette the *prynt* which that I feele
Withynne myne herte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 69.

Except I shall . . . put my finger into the *print* of the nails, . . . I will not believe.
John xx. 25.

As when a seal in wax impression makes,
The *print* therein, but not itself, it leaves.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xiii.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the *print*
Of the golden age.
Tennyson, Maud, i.

2. Printed matter for reading; the state of being printed; character or style of printing, or size of the printed letters: as, to put a work into *print*; clear or blurred *print*.

Item, a Boke in *prente* off the Pleye off the [Chess].
Paston Letters, III. 300.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible.
Crail.

A literary man — with a wooden leg — and all *print* is open to him.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. v.

There has been established such an intimate association between truth and *print* upon paper that much of the reverence given to the one gathers round the other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 339.

3†. An imprint; an edition.

When these two *prynter* (there were of them bothe aboute v. thousand bokis printed) were al souldе more then a twelue month agoo [i. e., before February, 1531] Tindale] was pricked forthe to take the testament in hande to print it and correcte it.
George Joy, Apology to Tyndale (1535). (*Arber.*)

4. A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

What I have known
Shall be as public as a *print*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 4.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.
Addison.

5. A printed picture or design; an impression from engraved wood or metal taken in ink or other colored medium upon paper or any other suitable material.

That Bible, bought by sixpence weekly saved,
Has choicest *prints* by famous hands engraved
Crabbe, Works, I. 38.

Conrad ab Uffenbach, a learned German, recreated his mind, after severe studies, with a collection of *prints* of eminent persons, methodically arranged.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 91.

6. Printed calico; a piece or length of cotton cloth stamped with designs; as, striped, black, colored, or figured *prints*. — 7. (*a*) An impression of something having comparatively slight relief, such as to reproduce in reverse all the parts of the original. Hence, by extension — (*b*) A cast or impression from such a first impression, which reproduces exactly the original. — 8. A pattern or device produced by stamping, as upon the surface of a piece of plate; hence, apparently by extension, the boss at the bottom of mazers and other vessels of the middle ages or later times, upon which are engraved or otherwise represented the arms of the owner or donor, or some other device. — 9. Something bearing a figure or design to be impressed by stamping; a figured stamp: as, a butter-*print*, specifically — (*a*) A mold for coin. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *iron-working*, a swage; a mold sunk in metal from which an impression is taken.

10. In *photog.*, a positive picture made from a negative. **Cotton prints.** See *cotton*. — **In print.** (*a*) In a printed form; issued from the press; published; also, in a printed and published work.

I love a ballad *in print* o' life, for then we are sure they are true.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 264.

Margaret Fuller, less attractive *in print* than in conversation, did her part as a contributor as well as editor.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

(*b*) In stock: said of a book of which copies can be had of the publisher. Compare *out of print*. (*c*) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner; to perfection.

P. jun. Fits my ruff well?
Lin. *In print.*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

He must speak *in print*, walk *in print*, eat and drink *in print*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 539. (*Latham.*)

Jeypore print, a square of cotton cloth printed with an elaborate design in colors from small separate blocks. These squares are used as haugings and also for garments; they are of different sizes, sometimes as much as 8 or 9 feet square. — **Mezzotint print,** in *photog.* See *mezzotint*. — **Out of print,** no longer in stock: said of a book of which copies can no longer be supplied by its publisher. — **Solar print.** See *solar*.

print (print), *a.* [< *print*, *n.*] Clear and bright. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

print-broker (print'brō"kėr), *n.* A broker in printed goods or figured calico. [Local, Eng.]

These are the *print-brokers*, who sell "gown-pieces" to the hawkers or street-traders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 414.

print-cloth (print'klôth), *n.* Cotton cloth woven and finished suitably for printing.

Cloth of the kind called *print-cloth*, . . . which when printed becomes calico.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 480.

print-cutter (print'kut"ėr), *n.* A plain or a mechanical knife, such as a small knife-edged wheel mounted in a handle, for cutting photographic prints to shape and size. The prints are usually cut on a piece of glass, by means of a rule or a caliber of glass of the required size.

printer (prin'tėr), *n.* 1. One who prints, impresses, or stamps by impression; a person whose business it is to produce copies or superficial transfers of anything by pressure, as in a press or the like, or by the agency of light on a sensitized surface, as in photography: usually distinguished, when not specific (def. 2), by an adjunct: as, a lithographic *printer*; a plate-*printer*; a calico-*printer*. — 2. A person who practises or carries on the business of typographical printing; one who understands the mechanical process of producing printed matter for reading; specifically, as used of workmen, a compositor, or one who manipulates the types. — 3. One who sells what he prints or procures the printing of; hence, a publisher of books or of a periodical. The early printers were generally also publishers, producing works on their own account; and the word *printer* long retained this extended meaning. Thus, most of the letters of Junius were addressed "To the *Printer* of the Public Advertiser" — the printer, Woodfall, being its proprietor, editor, and publisher. [Now nearly obsolete.]

Learning hath gained most by those books by which the *printers* have lost.
Fuller, Books.

4. A telegraphic instrument which makes records in printed characters; a telegraphic printing instrument.

Edison's various devices in his old stock *printer* have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 432.

Mechanical printer, a type-writer. — **Motor printer.** See *motor*. — **Printers' Bible** a Bible printed prior to 1702, mentioned by Cotton Mather as containing the word *printers* in place of *princes* in Ps. cxix. 161: "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause." — **Printer's devil.** See *devil*. — **Printer's flower,** an ornamental design at the end of a printed book; a tail-piece. — **Printer's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2. — **Printers' ink.** See *printing-ink*. — **Printer's mark,** an engraved device, sometimes a monogram or a rebus, used by printers as a trade-mark. — **Printers' ream,** or **printing ream,** the ordinary ream of 480 sheets, to which 12 quires are added as an allowance for waste in printing, making 516 sheets: sometimes, but improperly, called a *perfect ream*. [Eng.] — **Printers' roller.** See *inking roller*. — **Printers' varnish,** a varnish made of nut- or linseed-oil, black resin, and dry brown soap. — **Public printer,** an official of the United States government who has charge of the government printing office at Washington. = Syn. *Compositor*, *Printer*. Before the introduction of power-presses both pressmen and compositors were called *printers*; but these classes are now nearly always distinct, and the term *printer* more especially, but less appropriately, designates the latter.

printery (prin'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *printeries* (-iz). [< *print* + *-ery*.] 1. An establishment for the printing of calico or the like. — 2. A printing-office. [Rare.]

print-field (print'fēld), *n.* A print-works; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

print-holder (print'hōl"dėr), *n.* 1. A small frame, standing like an easel by means of a support at the back, used to hold a photograph or an engraving. — 2. In *photog.*, any device for holding a print flat, or in a desired position.

printing (prin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *print*, *v.*] 1. In general, the art or process of making copies or superficial transfers by impression; the reproduction of designs, characters, etc., on an impressible surface by means of an ink or a pig-

ment (generally oily) applied to the solid surface on which they are engraved or otherwise formed. This sense is used specifically in typography of the actual taking of impressions by the operation of a press; in other uses, it is generally accompanied by some descriptive term; and in typography itself different methods are discriminated, as type, letterpress, or stereotype printing, color-printing, etc. Type or stereotype printing is done from a surface in high relief; lithographic printing, from the surface of a flat stone; copperplate printing, from inked lines engraved below the surface of a flat plate of copper or steel. The art of printing with ink from blocks of wood was practised in China at an early undetermined date. Silk and linen fabrics were printed from engraved hand-stamps in Europe in the twelfth century; playing-cards and prints of images were impressed on paper in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Calico-printing, oilcloth-printing, and carpet-printing are also distinct arts, each requiring specially made inks and machinery. Printing for the blind, in letters embossed in relief, is the only form of printing done without ink.

2. The art or process of producing printed matter for reading (including illustrations, etc.) by composition and imposition of types, and their subjection when inked to pressure upon paper in a printing-press; the typographic art; typography in the fullest sense. Although documents of a much earlier date exist, which show strong evidence of having been printed in some manner analogous to the modern practice, the history of printing properly begins with the first use of movable molded types, and is accredited to Gutenberg, with the aid of Schoeffer and Fust, of Mainz in Germany, in which city appeared the first book with an authenticated (written) date, 1456. Gutenberg's invention, however, is disputed in favor of his contemporary Coster, of Haarlem in Holland, from whom the former is said to have derived the process. Improvements have since been made in the speed of type-making and in the methods of type-setting, but there has been no radical change in their theory or process. The simple screw hand-press first used for printing from types received no considerable improvement before 1800. Since that date many inventions have been made in printing-machinery, and the collateral arts of stereotyping and electrotyping have been developed. Machines that print from 5,000 to 50,000 copies an hour are to be found in many large cities. The earliest Italian copperplate-print is by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence (1452). Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder, of Munich, about 1796; he made prints in 1798, and received a patent in 1800. Typography, also known as letterpress printing, obtains its greatest advantage from the mobility of its types of metal, which can be repeatedly used in endless combinations. Type-printing machinery permits the use, along with types, of engravings on wood, or of stereotype or electrotype plates. In all other kinds of printing, the use of an engraved design in a new combination is not practicable; it can be used only in its first state. Printing comprises two distinct trades — composition, or the art of arranging types, and press work, or the art of getting impressions from composed types. See *compositor*, *pressman*, and *printer*, 2.

3. In *photog.*, the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed. When based upon the properties of a salt of silver, such printing is called *silver-printing*, and similarly with other salts.—4. In *ceram.*, the art of decorating pottery by means of transfers, either by paper printed with mineral colors or by sheets of gelatin printed in oil. By the first plan, the paper is pressed, printed side down, on the ware to make the transfer, and afterward removed by softening in water. By the other plan, the gelatin film or bat simply transfers the oil to the ware, when it can be removed and used again, the oil-print being then dusted with mineral colors.

5. Advertising-bills, posters, dodgers, window-bills, and the like. [Theat. slang.] — **Anastatic printing.** See *anastatic*. — **Artificial or artistic printing.** See *artificial*. — **Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*. — **Chromatic printing.** See *chromatic*. — **Lithographic printing.** See *lithography*. — **Logographic printing**, printing with types bearing whole words or syllables. See *logography*. — **Natural printing**, the taking of an impression from an etched plate as it comes from the bath, for the purpose of showing its exact state. See also *nature-printing*. — **Polychrome printing.** See *polychrome*. — **Solar printing**, in *photog.*, the process or operation of printing or enlarging from a negative by the use of the solar camera. See *copying camera*, under *camera*.

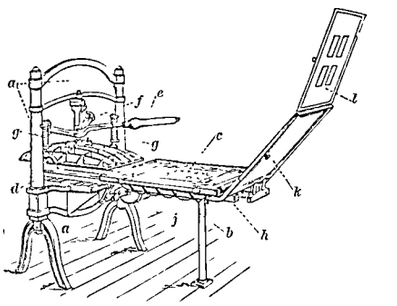
printing-body (prin'ting-bod^{i}i), *n.* A piece of ceramic ware ready for printing.

printing-frame (prin'ting-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a quadrangular frame in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative held firmly in position and exposed to the direct rays of light. Also called *pressure-frame* and *press*.

printing-house (prin'ting-hous), *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is done.

printing-ink (prin'ting-ingk), *n.* Ink used in typographical printing. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with coloring matter added to it.

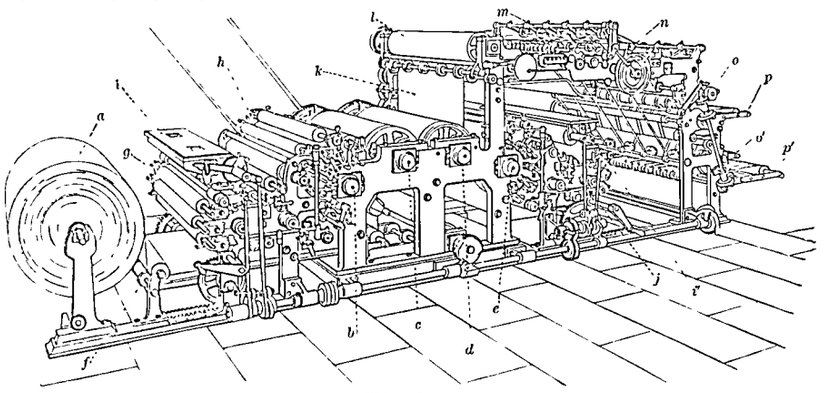
printing-machine (prin'ting-ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* An apparatus for printing with types or typographic forms, more elaborate than a hand-press; a printing-press adapted for operation at greater speed, and commonly with larger areas of type, than a hand-press; a power-press (properly so called, although with some of the smaller forms manual power may be used). See *printing-press*. Many such machines have been invented. Platen-machines are provided with flat beds for the types, which are impressed by flat platens. Favorite styles of platen-machines for book-work are the Adams press of America and the Napier press of England; for job-work, the Gordon press of America and the Cropper press of England. Cylinder-machines are provided with flat sliding bed-plates for the type-forms, which at intervals are impressed by a rotating cylinder. (See *cylinder-press*.) Rotary machines are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the types or plates are fixed, and which are impressed by another rotating cylinder. In some styles of rotary press the central cylinder containing the type is impressed by two or more impression-cylinders, which make a corresponding number of impressions at every rotation. All forms of platen- and cylinder-machines receive, by hand-feeding, cut sheets of paper which are delivered printed usually on one side only, and not folded. Some forms of cylinder-machines are provided with two cylinders for printing a sheet on both sides or in two colors. Web-machines (so called because they use paper in a web-roll, which may be two or more miles long) are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the plates are fastened, and which are impressed by other cylinders on both sides. All of these machines are complex, and have an apparatus for cutting and folding sheets and pasting in supplementary single or double leaves, and are largely used for printing daily newspapers. Their performance varies, according to the size of the sheet and other conditions, from 5,000 to 70,000 copies an hour. Nicholson of England received a patent for a cylinder printing-machine in 1790, but his invention was never perfected. Koenig and Bauer in 1811 did the first practical work on their machine, which in 1814 was used to print the London "Times." Early forms of cylinder-machines have been largely improved by Napier of London and Hoe of New York. The web-machine was introduced in 1853, and has received many improvements from Applegath of London, Marinoni of Paris, Hoe of New York, and others. — **Cradle printing - machine.** See *cradle*.



Hand-press.

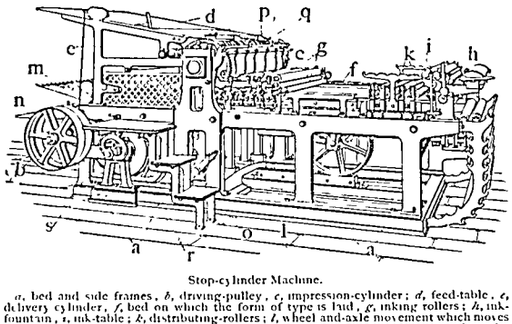
a, frame; *b*, bed, containing a four-page form; *c*, *d*, platen; *e*, bar that moves compound lever; *f*, compound lever; *g*, platen springs; *h*, one of two ribs on which the bed slides on its way to the platen; *j*, rounce, with handle, attached to girths that pull the bed to and from the platen; *k*, tympan, with its drawer; *l*, frisket.

are those in which impression is given by compound levers, and the descent and return of the platen are controlled by coiled springs instead of the screw. Presses of various forms have been devised for special kinds of printing, as in different colors at the same time. The prevalent style of job-presses, for the printing of cards and small sheets, has the type secured to a bed-plate which stands vertically, and the platen swings to and from it on a rocking shaft, or is brought to it by means of a side-lever. They are often worked by a treadle, and hence are also called *treadle-presses*. Their prototype is the Gordon press, invented by George P. Gordon in 1850. — **Chromatic printing-press.** See *chromatic*. — **Copperplate printing-press**, a roller-press used in printing from plates engraved or etched in sunken lines. The original form, still in use, was invented in 1545. It consists of a bed moving on rollers and supporting the plate which is to be printed from. The requisite pressure is obtained by means of a roller above the bed, having a vertical adjustment by means of screws attached to its journal-boxes. The bed is rolled forward to bring the plate and the sheet upon which the drawing is to be transferred beneath the pressing roll. The pressure is adjusted by means of the screws, and the roll turned by a lever-arm attached to its axis, causing the plate and its bed to roll forward beneath it, so as to subject the whole surface of the plate and the sheet which covers it to its action. — **Multicolor printing-press**, a chromatic printing-press for printing simultaneously in bands or stripes of different colors: distinguished from a *chromolithographic press*, which prints in overlaid colors by successive operations.



Web-machine.

a, roll of paper; *b*, shaft of first plate-cylinder; *c*, shaft of first impression-cylinder; *d*, shaft of second printing-cylinder; *e*, shaft of second plate-cylinder; *f*, perforated steam-pipe for steaming the paper as it unwinds; *g*, ink-distributing rollers; *h*, inking-rollers for first plate-cylinder; *i*, first ink-fountain; *j*, second ink-fountain; *k*, ink distributing rollers for second plate-cylinder; *l*, web of paper, printed on both sides, on its way to the first cutting-cylinder; *l*, cutting-cylinder; *m*, insetting-apparatus; *n*, folding-apparatus; *o*, *o'*, delivering-cylinders with transverse cutters; *p*, *p'*, tables on which the cut and printed sheets are delivered.



Stop-cylinder Machine.

a, bed and side frames; *b*, driving-pulley; *c*, impression-cylinder; *d*, feed-table; *e*, delivery cylinder; *f*, bed on which the form of type is laid; *g*, inking rollers; *h*, ink-fountain; *i*, ink-table; *k*, distributing-rollers; *l*, wheel and-axle movement which moves the sliding bed; *m*, the fly, working on a rocking shaft, which takes the paper from the delivery cylinder and lays it on the delivery-board; *n*, delivery-board; *o*, steps on which the feeder stands; *p*, guides against which the sheets of paper are fed; *q*, grippers in impression-cylinder which take the sheets; *r*, two cams which bring the impression-cylinder to a stop after each impression; *s*, cam which operates the fly.

printing-office (prin'ting-of$^{\prime\prime}$is), *n.* An office where typographic printing is done.

printing-paper (prin'ting-pā$^{\prime}$pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

printing-press (prin'ting-pres), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from an inked surface upon paper. A press that prints from stone is always specified as a lithographic press; a press that prints from etched or engraved copperplates, as a copperplate-press. Presses for typographic printing are broadly divided into three classes — hand-presses, job presses, and power-presses. Those of the last class are treated under *printing-machine*. The early hand-press was largely of wood. A stone was provided as a bed for the form of types, and iron for minor pieces only. Impression was made by the direct action of a screw on the platen or pressing surface, which covered only one half of the bed-plate of stone. The first notable improvement was that of Stanhope of England, who in 1798 made a hand-press entirely of iron, with a platen that fully covered the bed-plate. Many improvements have followed. The hand-presses now preferred

printing-telegraph (prin'ting-tel$^{\prime\prime}$ē-gräf), *n.* Any form of automatic self-recording telegraph, as the "ticker" of a stock-reporting telegraph. See *telegraph*.

printing-type (prin'ting-tīp), *n.* Letterpress-type. See *type*.

printing-wheel (prin'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having letters or figures on its periphery, used in paging- or numbering-machines, or in ticket-printing machines.

printless (print'les), *a.* [< *print* + *-less.*] Without a print. (*a*) Receiving or bearing no print or impression.

> Lighting on the *printless* verdure.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.
>
> Free as air, o'er *printless* sands we march.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Making no print or impression.

> Thus I set my *printless* feet
> O'er the cowslip's velvet head.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 897.
>
> With golden undulations such as greet
> The *printless* summer-sandals of the moon.
> *Lowell*, Bon Voyage!

print-room (print'rōm), *n.* An apartment containing a collection of prints or engravings.

print-seller (print'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

> Any *printsellers* who have folios of old drawings or facsimiles of them. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, ii.

print-shop (print'shop), *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.

> I picked up in a *print-shop* the other day some superb views of the suburbs of Chow-ringhee
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 309.

print-works (print'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment where machine- or block-printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes or paper-hangings.

> There were for many years extensive calico *print-works* at Primrose, but these are now converted into paper-mills.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II 21.

Priodon (prī'ō-don), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon*.

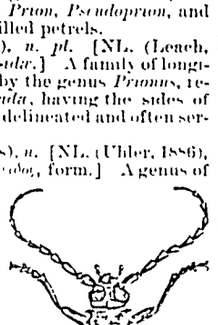
Priodontes (prī-ō-don'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon*.

Prion (prī'on), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, < *πρίειν*, saw.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, having the bill expanded and strongly beset along the cutting edges with lamellæ like the teeth of a saw; the saw-billed petrels. *P. vittata* is a blue-and-white petrel inhabiting southern seas. Also *Pachyptila*.

Prioneæ (prī-ō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-eæ.*] A section of *Procellariinæ* established by Coues in 1866, having the bill lamellate, and containing the genera *Prion*, *Pseudoprion*, and *Halobæna*, the saw-billed petrels.

Prionidæ (prī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < NL. *Prion* + *-idæ.*] A family of longicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Prionus*, related to the *Cerambycidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax sharply delineated and often serrate or spinous.

Prionidus (prī-ō-nī'dus), *n.* [NL. (Uhler, 1886), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of reduvioid bugs, replacing *Prionotus* of Laporte, 1833, which is preoccupied in ichthyology. It includes many strange tropical and semi-tropical forms as *P. cristatus*, the wheel bug, useful in destroying willow-slugs and many other noxious insects.



Orthosoma cylindricum, female. (Natural size.)

Prioninæ (prī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-inæ.*] The *Prionidæ* as a subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, distinguished by the margined prothorax and the connate labrum. The species are of large size and of brown or black color, and some of them are the longest beetles known. They stridulate by rubbing the hind femora against the edge of the elytra. *Prionus imbricornis* is a common North American species. *Orthosoma cylindricum* is also a striking example of this group. It is found in the West Indies and all through North America, feeding in the larva state in decaying stumps of oak, walnut, pine, and hemlock.

Prionites (prī-ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [< NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw: see *Prion*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of motmots: same as *Momotus*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Prionitidæ (prī-ō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Momotidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Prionitinæ (prī'ō-ni-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Momotinæ*, 1. *Cabanis*, 1847.

Prioniturus (prī″ō-ni-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < *Prionites* + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, having the central rectrices spatulate, as in the motmots of the genus *Prionites* (or *Momotus*), whence the name; the racket-tailed parrakeets. Several species in-



Racket-tailed Parrakeet (*Prioniturus discurus*).

habit Celebes and the Philippines, as *P. platurus*, *P. discurus*, and *P. spatuliger*.

Prionium (prī-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (E. Meyer, 1832), so called in allusion to the sharply saw-toothed leaves; < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Juncaceæ* and tribe *Eujunceæ*. It is distinguished from *Juncus*, the rushes, which it closely resembles in structure, by the three celled ovary with a few seeds in the lower half of each cell, the large club-shaped embryo, and the three separate styles. The only species, *P. Palmita*, is a native of South Africa, known as *palmet* or *palmiet*, and *palmite*. See *palmite*.

Prionodesmacea (prī″ō-nō-des-mā'sē-ȳ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, saw, + *δεσμός*, band, ligature.] An order or group of bivalve shells with the hinge primitively transversely plicated or prionodont. It includes the *Nuculacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigoniacea*, *Naiadacea*, and *Monomyaria*.

Prionodon (prī-on'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) In *mammal.*: (1) The emended form of *Priodon* or *Priodontes*, a genus of giant armadillos of South America, the only species of which is the kabassou, *P. gigas*. (2) A genus of Malayan Viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*, containing such as *P. gracilis*, which is white with broad black cross-bands; the linsangs. This genus was founded by Horsfield in 1823. See cut under *delundung*. (*b*) In *ichth.* a genus of sharks or subgenus of *Carcharias* or *Carcharinus*. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

prionodont (prī-on'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth set like a saw; having serrated teeth. Specifically – (*a*) Having very numerous teeth, 20 or 25 above and below on each side, as an armadillo of the genus *Prionodon*. (*b*) Having the tubercular molars reduced to one on each side above and below, as a civet cat of the genus *Prionodon*. (*c*) In *conch.*, transversely plicated, as the hinge of the *Prionodesmacea*.

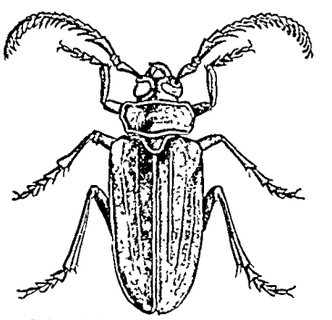
II. *n.* 1. An armadillo of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*.—2. A linsang of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*.

Prionodontinæ (prī-on'ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionodon* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, named from the genus *Prionodon* of Horsfield, having the body slender and elongate, and the tubercular molars reduced to one above and below on each side; the linsangs. —2. A South American subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*, having from 20 to 25 teeth above and below on each side, a greater number than in any other land-animal; the kabalassous, grand tatous, or giant armadillos. It is named from the genus *Prionodon* (emended from *Priodon* or *Priodontes* of F. Cuvier).

prionodontine (prī-on-ō-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *prionodont* + *-ine*1.] Same as *prionodont*.

Prionurus (prī-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of scorpions: same as *Androctonus* of the same author and date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Teuthididæ*.

Prionus (prī-ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of large longicorn beetles, of the broad-bodied series of *Cerambycidæ*, typical of the family *Prionidæ*, having the antennæ imbricated or pectinated in the male. It is wide-spread and has about 30 species, of which 9 inhabit North America, *P. laticollis* and *P. imbricornis* being among the commonest of the latter. The larvæ of both of these feed upon the roots of the grape. *P. coriarius* is European. *P. brevicornis* is destructive to orchard and



Prionus imbricornis, male. (Natural size.)

other trees in North America. *P. cervicornis* is a South American staghorn beetle, whose larvæ are eaten by the natives. See also cut under *Phytophaga*.

prior (prī'ȯr), *a.* [< L. *prior* (neut. *prius*), former, earlier, previous (pl. *priores*, forefathers, ancestors, the ancients), superior, better, used as the comparative of *primus*, first: see *prime*, and cf. *pristine*.] 1. Preceding, as in the order of time, of thought, of origin, of dignity, or of importance; in *law*, senior in point of time: as, a *prior* and a junior incumbrance.

> Sche seyde thou semyste a man of honour,
> And therfore thou schalt be *preyoure*.
> *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38, f. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

The thought is always *prior* to the fact; all the facts of history preexist in the mind as laws. *Emerson*, History.

2. Previous: used adverbially, followed by *to*, like *previous*. See *previous*, *a.*

At the close of the Republican era, and *prior to* the reconstruction of society under the Emperors, skepticism had widely spread.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 133.

What I propose to do is merely to consider a little Burke's life *prior to* his obtaining a seat in Parliament.
Contemporary Rev., L. 28.

Prior Analytics of Aristotle. See *analytics*, 1. = Syn. See *previous*.

prior (prī'ȯr), *n.* [< ME. *priour*, *preyour* = D. *prioor* = MLG. *prior*, *prier* = MHG. *prior*, G. *prior* = Sw. Dan. *prior*, < OF. *priour*, *prieur*, F. *prieur* = Sp. Pg. *prior* = It. *priore*, < ML. *prior*, a prior, lit. superior, < L. *prior*, former, superior: see *prior*, *a.*] A superior officer; a superior. Specifically – (*a*) *Eccles.*, an official in the monastic orders next in dignity and rank to an abbot. Before the thirteenth century he seems to have been called *proræ* (præpositus) or *prælate* (prælatus), and *prior* seems to have meant any superior or senior. If in an abbey, and an assistant of the abbot, he is called a *claustral prior*; if the superior of a priory – that is, of a monastery of lower than abbatial rank – he is called a *conventical* or *conventual prior*. The superiors of the houses of regular canons were always called *priors*, and the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars were called *grand priors*. See *hegumen*.

> The *prior* of Durham, modest as the name might sound, was a greater personage than most abbots.
> *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Italy, a chief magistrate, as in the mediæval republic of Florence.

> The *Priors* of the [Florentine] Arts.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 193.
>
> In 1300 we find him [Dante] elected one of the *priors* of the city. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 10.

= Syn. *Abbot*, *Prior*. See def. (*a*).

priorate (prī'ȯr-āt), *n.* [= F. *prieuré* = Sp. *priorato* = Pg. *priorado*, *priorato* = It. *priorato* = D. *prioraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *priorat*, < ML. *prioratus*, the office of a prior, < *prior*, a prior: see *prior*, *n.*] 1. The rank, office, or dignity of prior, in any sense of that word.

> Dante entered on his office as one of the priors of the city; and in that *priorate*, he himself declared, all the ills and calamities of his after-years had their occasion and beginning.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 194.

2. The period during which a prior holds office; priorship.

> An eulogy on Walkelin, bishop of Winchester, and a Norman, who built great part of his stately cathedral, as it now stands, and was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate*.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Dis., ii.

prioress (prī'ȯr-es), *n.* [< ME. *prioresse* = D. *priores*, < OF. *prioresse* = Pg. *prioreza* = MLG. *priorisse*, *priorsche*, *priersche*, < ML. *priorissa*, a prioress, fem. of *prior*, prior: see *prior*, *n.*] A female prior, having charge of a religious house; a woman who is the coadjutor of and next in rank to an abbess.

Yon shrouded figure, as I guess,
By her proud mien and flowing dress,
Is Tynemouth's haughty *Prioress*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 19.

prioristic (prī-o-ris'tik), *a.* [< *prior* + *-istic*.] Of or belonging to the Prior Analyties of Aristotle. See *posterioristic*.

priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *priorité* = Sp. *prioridad* = Pg. *prioridade* = It. *priorità*, < ML. *priorita(t-)s*, < L. *prior*, former: see *prior*, *a.*] 1. The state of being prior or antecedent, or of preceding something else: as, *priority* of birth: opposed to *posteriority*.

As there is order and *priority* in matter, so is there in time. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 345.

2. Precedence in place or rank; the having of certain rights before another.

Follow Cominius; we must follow you;
Right worthy you *priority*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 251.

After his [Austin's] decease there should be equalitie of honour betwixt London and Yorke, without all distinction of *prioritie*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 156, an. 1070.

It was our Saviour's will that these, our four fishermen, should have a *priority* of nomination.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

Under these the scholars and pupils had their places or formes, with titles and *priority* according to their proficiency. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

3. In *law*, a precedence or preference, as when one debt is paid in *priority* to others, or when an execution is said to lose its *priority* by the neglect of the party to enforce it.—4. Apriority.—Syn. *Priority*, *Antecedence*, *Precedence*, *Preeminence*, *Predominance*, *Preference*, *Superiority*, *Supremacy*. *Priority* is the state or fact of coming first in order of time; what little use it has beyond this meaning is only a figurative extension. *Antecedence* is strictly *priority*, without any proper figurative use. *Precedence* may mean *priority*, but generally means the right to go or come first, the privilege of going before another: as, the question of *precedence* among sovereigns or ambassadors makes great trouble, because the dignity of the nations represented is supposed to be at stake. *Preeminence* is, figuratively, height by nature above all others, generally in some one respect: as, the *preeminence* of Shakspere as a dramatist. *Predominance* is superior and dominating power or influence: as, the *predominance* of a certain faction; figuratively, the *predominance* of light or shade or a particular color in a certain picture. *Preference* is the putting forward of a person or thing by choice, on the ground of worthiness, or on account of the taste, fancy, or arbitrary will of the one preferring: as, to give the *preference* to Milton over Dante. *Superiority* may refer to nature or to given or achieved position over others; it differs from *supremacy* as the comparative differs from the superlative degree: as, the *superiority* of the appearance of certain troops; the *superiority* of the dairy-products of a certain region; *superiority* to one's circumstances; *supremacy* on the land and *supremacy* on the sea do not always go together. See *previous*.

priorly (prī'or-li), *adv.* [< *prior*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] Antecedently.

Whether *priorly* to that æra it had ever been inhabited, or lain till then in its chaotic state, is a question which it would be rash to decide. *Geddes*, tr. of Bible, I., Pref.

priorship (prī'or-ship), *n.* [< *prior*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] The office of prior; a priorate.

The archbishop, prouoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 214, an. 1190.

priory (prī'or-i), *n.*; pl. *priories* (-iz). [< ME. *prioric*, < OF. *priorie*, *priorce*, *prieurce* (= It. *priorìa*), f., a priory (cf. ML. *prioria*, the office of a prior, a priory), a later form for OF. *priore*, *prieure*, < ML. *prioratus*, the office of a prior, < *prior*, a prior: see *prior*, *n.*, and cf. *priorate*.] A religious house next in dignity below an abbey, and often, but not necessarily, dependent upon an abbey. Its superior is called a *prior* or *prioress*.

Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 48.

Alien priory, a cell or small religious house dependent upon a large monastery in another country.

And [the parliament] showed no reluctance to confiscate the property of the *alien priories* which Henry had restored in the previous year. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 306.

pripri (prē'prē), *n.* [S. Amer.] In French Guiana, a marshy belt occurring immediately behind the mangrove or submerged belt of the coast. It can easily be drained and made into good meadow-land.

prist, *n.* A Middle English form of *price*. *Chaucer*.

prisage (prī'zāj), *n.* [< OF. *prisage*, prizing, rating, valuing, < *priser*, estimate; in def. 2, rather < OF. *prise*, a taking: see *prize*1.] 1†. A prizing; rating; valuing. *Cotgrave*.—2. In *early Eng. and French law*, a seizure or asserted right of seizure by way of exaction or requisition for the use of the crown. More specifically—(*a*) A right which once belonged to the English crown, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. This by charter of Edward I. was commuted into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the crown—usually one tenth.

prisal† (prī'zal), *n.* [Also *prizall*; by abbr. from *reprisal*.] A taking; a capture.

They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal. . . . They of Zeland did send unto Holld to let them know of these *prisals*.
Sir P. Sidney, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, III. 174, note.

priscan (pris'kan), *a.* [< L. *priscus*, primitive, + *-an*.] Primitive. [Rare.]

We seem to hear in the songs and dances of the savage Indians the echoes of our own *priscan* history.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 506.

Priscian (prish'ian), *n.* [So called from *Priscian* (LL. *Prisciānus*), a Latin grammarian (about A. D. 500).] A grammarian. Compare the phrase *to break Priscian's head*, under *break*.

But thus it is when petty *Priscians*
Will needs step up to be censorians.
Marston, Satires, iv. 104.

Priscillianism (pri-sil'yan-izm), *n.* [< *Priscillian-ist* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Priscillianists.

Priscillianist (pri-sil'yan-ist), *n.* [< *Priscillian* or *Priscilla* (see defs.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of a sect, followers of Priscillian, a Spanish heretic of the fourth century. The sect, which originated in Spain, held various Gnostic and Manichean doctrines. The Priscillianists considered it allowable to conceal their tenets by dissimulation; they were accused of gross immorality, and were severely persecuted by the emperor Maximus.

2. A name given to the Montanists (see *Montanist*), from their alleged prophetess Priscilla.

prise1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *prize*1.

prise1†, *a.* [ME., also *pryse*, *pris*, < OF. *pris*, taken, received, accepted, etc. (used in various adj. senses), pp. of *prendre*, take, receive, accept: see *prise*1, *prize*1, *n.* and *v.*] Choice; excellent; noble.

I bid that ye buske, and no bode make;
Pas into Payone there *prise* knightes dwellis,
Doughty of dede, derfe men in Armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2563.

So dide wele thoo *prise* knyghtes in her companye, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table, that ne ought not to be for-yeten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

I haue a *pris* presant, to plese with thi heit.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 411.

prise2†, *v.* and *n.* A variant of *prize*2.

prise3, *n.* and *v.* See *prize*3.

prisehead†, *n.* [ME. *prishede*; < *prise*1, *a.*, + *-head*.] Excellence; worthiness.

The *prishede* of Parys was praisit so mekyll,
With ferly of his fairnes, & his fre buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2907.

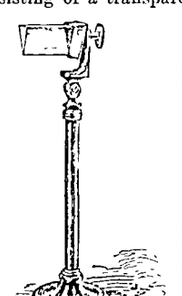
priser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prizer*.

prism (prizm), *n.* [= F. *prisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *prisma* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *prisma*, < LL. *prisma*, a prism (in geom.), < Gr. *πρίσμα*, a prism (in geom.), lit. something sawed (as a block of wood), also sawdust, < *πρίειν*, *πρίζειν*, saw.] 1. In *geom.*, a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms. Prisms are triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, etc.


Triangular Prism.

When the mirror is entirely inlaid with large pieces of Marble, some of which are found to rise above the others, or to be detached from them, they are forced down again with a quadrangular wooden *prism*.
Marble-Worker, § 152.

Specifically—2. An optical instrument consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with each other: usually of a triangular form with well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, and made of glass, rock-salt, or quartz, or a liquid, as carbon disulphid, contained in a prismatic receptacle formed of plates of glass. A ray of light falling upon one of the sides of a prism is refracted (see *refraction*) or bent from its original direction at an angle depending upon its own wave-length, the angle of incidence, the angle of the prism, and the material of which the prism is made. This angle of deviation, as it is called, has a definite minimum (minimum deviation) value when the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of emergence.

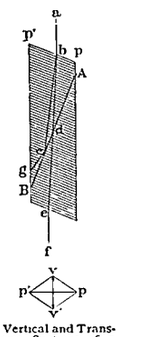

Glass Prism upon Adjustable Stand.

The angle of deviation increases as the wave-length of the light-ray diminishes; consequently, if a pencil of white light falls upon the prism, the different rays are separated or dispersed, and a spectrum is the result. (See *spectrum*.) Prisms are hence used in spectrum analysis to decompose light, so that the rays of which it is made up may be examined.

The beams that thro' the Oriel shine
Make *prisms* in every carven glass.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

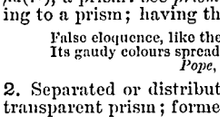
3. In *crystal.*, a form consisting of planes, usually four, six, eight, or twelve, which are parallel to the vertical axis. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances for the given species, it is called a *unit prism*; otherwise it may be described, according to the position of the planes, as a *macroprism*, *brachyprism*, *orthoprism*, or *clinoprism*. In the triclinic system the form includes two planes only, and it is hence called a *hemiprism*. In the tetragonal system the unit prism is sometimes called a *protoprism*, or prism of the first order, and the diametral prism, whose planes are parallel to a lateral axis, a *deuteroprism*, or prism of the second order; these names are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In canals, a part of the water-space in a straight section of a canal, considered as a parallelepiped.—5. In *weaving*, same as *pattern-box* (*b*).—**Achromatic prism**, a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without color. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown-glass.—**Amici's prism**, in *microscopy*, a form of illuminator consisting of a prism having one plane and two lenticular surfaces, so that it serves at once to concentrate the rays and to reflect them obliquely upon the object. It is supported upon an adjustable stand.—**Bisulphid prism**. See *bisulphid*.—**Diametral prism**. See *diametral planes*, under *diametral*.—**Diatom prism**, a prism used as an attachment to a microscope to give the oblique illumination favorable for observing very fine lines or markings, as those on the shells of diatoms.—**Double-image prism**, in *optics*, a prism of Iceland spar which yields two images of like intensity, but polarized in planes at right angles to each other.—**Equilateral prism**, a prism having equal sides, used as an attachment to a microscope to illuminate the object. It acts on the principle of total reflection.—**Erecting prism**, a prism placed between the two lenses of the eyepiece, and serving to erect the inverted image of a compound microscope.—**Natchet's prism**. (*a*) In *microscopy*, an erecting prism. (*b*) A form of illuminator consisting of a prism with two convex surfaces, by which the light is brought to a focus upon the object.—**Nicol prism**, or *nicol*, a prism of Iceland spar (calcite), used when polarized light is required: named from its inventor, William Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first described it in 1828. The common form is constructed from an oblong cleavage piece, first by grinding two new faces at the ends (as *pp'*) inclined about 68° to the vertical edges, and then cementing the halves together by Canada balsam in the line *AB*. The ordinary ray now suffers total reflection at *c*, and is absorbed by the blackened sides at *g*, while the extraordinary ray, polarized with vibrations parallel to the shorter diagonal of the cross-section, emerges at *e*. Modified forms of the prism, accomplishing the same end, have been devised in recent years (often called *nicols* also), which are much shorter, and hence have the advantages of giving a larger field in the microscope and less loss of light by absorption, together with an important saving of the material; one of these is the Razumovsky prism.—**Prism battery**, a Leclanché battery in which a pair of compressed prisms, containing all the materials commonly used in the porous cup, is employed in place of the latter.—**Reversing prism**, a small obtuse-angled isosceles prism (*p* in the cut) of flint-glass, placed between the eye-lens of a positive eyepiece *e* and the eye, with its longest side parallel to the optical axis of the eyepiece. It inverts the image viewed through the eyepiece, and when it is made to rotate around the optical axis the image also appears to turn, so that any line in it can be made vertical or horizontal at pleasure. This enables the observer to avoid, or to eliminate, certain errors of measurement which depend upon the apparent position of the object.—**Right-angle prism**, a prism attached to a microscope-stand to throw light upon an object. It is so made that it can rotate on a horizontal or vertical axis, so as to throw light as required.—**Wenham prism**, in a binocular microscope, a quadrilateral prism used to refract part of the light-rays from the object up the second tube to its eyepiece.



Vertical and Transverse Sections of a Nicol Prism.

pp', direction of terminal face of prism; *AB*, direction of surface by which the parts are cemented together; *bcg*, path of ordinary ray; *cdef*, path of extraordinary ray; *vv'*, direction of vibration plane in shorter diagonal of transverse section (*pp'* being longer diagonal, cf. above).



Reversing Prism.
The prism can be rotated on the optical axis *ef*.

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *prismatique* = Sp. *prismático* = Pg. It. *prismatico*, < Gr. *πρισματ(ικ-)*, a prism: see *prism*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism.

False eloquence, like the *prismatic* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 311.

2. Separated or distributed by, or as if by, a transparent prism; formed by a prism; varied

in color: as, a *prismatic* spectrum; *prismatic* colors.

He talks of light and the *prismatic* hues.
Cowper, Charity, l. 391.

Prismatic cleavage, cleavage parallel to the planes of a prism.—**Prismatic colors**, the colors into which ordinary white light is decomposed by a prism, from the red to the violet. See *color* and *spectrum*.—**Prismatic compass**, a compass held in the hand when used, and so arranged that by means of a prism the graduations can be read off at the same time that the object sighted is seen through the sight-vane. It is used for taking bearings in sketching ground for military purposes, and for filling in the interior details of rough surveys.—**Prismatic crystal**, a crystal having a prismatic form.—**Prismatic planes**, in *crystal.*, planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal.—**Prismatic powder**. See *powder*.



Prismatic Compass.

a, floating card 3 inches in diameter; at the N point and numbered entirely around the circle, 360°; *b*, vertical sight vane with central vertical wire *d*; *c*, prism. On applying the eye at *e*, and causing the wire *d* to bisect any object, the division on the card coinciding with the wire and reflected to the eye will show the magnetic bearing of the object sighted.

prismatical (priz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *prismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *prismatic*.

prismatically (priz-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

What addition or decrement . . . befalls the body of the glass by being *prismatically* figured?
Boyle, Works, I. 556.

prismatoid (priz'ma-toid), *n.* [< Gr. πρισμα(τ-), a prism, + εἶδος, form.] A solid having two parallel polygonal bases connected by triangular faces. If A and C are the areas of the bases of a prismatoid, and B that of the section halfway between them, then, *h* being the altitude, August's formula for the solid contents is $\frac{1}{3}h(A + 4B + C)$.



Prismatoid.

prismatoidal (priz-ma-toi'dal), *a.* In the form of or connected with a prismatoid.

prismenchymat (priz-meng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. πρισμα, a prism, + NL. (*par*)*enchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue in which the cells are of a prismatic form.

prismoid (priz'moid), *n.* [< Gr. πρισμα, prism, + εἶδος, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism; a prismatoid.

prismoidal (priz-moi'dal), *a.* [< *prismoid* + *-al*.] 1. Having or relating to the form of a prismoid.—2. In *entom.*, noting long bodies when they have more than four faces: as, *prismoidal* joints of the antennæ. *Kirby*.—**Prismoidal formula**, a formula based on the consideration of a solid as composed of prismoids.

prism-train (prizm'tran), *n.* A series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion. See *spectroscope*.

Instruments [spectroscopes] in which the *prism train* is replaced by a diffraction-grating are still more powerful.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 191.

prismy (priz'mi), *a.* [< *prism* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or like a prism; prismatic in color.

The mighty ministers
Unfurled their *prismy* wings.
Shelley, Demon of the World.

The *prismy* hues in thin spray showers.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

prison (priz'n), *n.* [< ME. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, *pryson*, *prysoun*, *prysun*, *prison*, late AS. *prisun*, < OF. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, a prison, a prisoner, F. *prison*, a prison, imprisonment. = Pr. *preso* = Sp. *prision* = Pg. *prisão* = It. *prigione*, a prison (ML. reflex *prision(n-)*, captivity, prison), < L. *prensio(n-)*, a taking, seizing, arresting, contr. of *prehensio(n-)* (found only in the sense of a machine for raising or screwing up anything, a jackscrew), < *prehendere*, *prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *prehension* (a doublet of *prison*) and *prize*1, etc.] 1. A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.

The jailor . . . thrust them into the inner *prison* and made their feet fast in the stocks. Acts xvi. 24.

Each heart would quit its *prison* in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest.
Cowper, Charity, l. 610.

2†. A prisoner.

Mi lord the king was ther caught in kene stoure,
A 3our sone also, and me *prisons* bothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4215.

"Consummatum est," quod Cryst, and comsed for to swowe
Pitousliche and pale as a *prisoun* that deyeth.
Piers Ploughman (B), xviii. 59.

Fleet Prison. See *fleet*3.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison**. See *marshal of the King's Bench*, under *marshal*.—**Limits of a prison, prison bounds**, jail liberties (which see, under *jail*).—**Prison-breach or -breaking**, in *law*, a breaking and going out of prison by one lawfully confined therein. (*Bishop.*) Breaking into a prison to set a prisoner at large is commonly called *rescue*.—**Prison rustic ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rules of a prison**. See *rule*.—**State prison**. (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A public prison or penitentiary. [U. S.]—**To break prison**. See *to break jail*, under *break*.—**To go out of prison by bastoun**. See *baston*, 3.

prison (priz'n), *v. t.* [< ME. *prisonen*; < *prison*, *n.*] To shut up in a prison; restrain from liberty; imprison, literally or figuratively.

Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led,
Togidder *prisoned*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 101.

Her tears began to turn their tide,
Being *prison'd* in her eye like pearls in glass.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 980.

He groped; I arrested his wandering hand, and *prisoned* it in both mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

prison-bars (priz'n-bärz), *n. pl.* 1. The bars or grates of a prison; hence, whatever confines or restrains.

Even through the body's *prison-bars*,
His soul possessed the sun and stars.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. Same as *prisoners' base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prison-base (priz'n-bās), *n.* Same as *prisoners' base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prisoner (priz'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *prisoner*, *prisonner*, *prysoner*, < AF. *prisuner*, OF. *prisonier*, F. *prisonnier* (= Sp. *prisionero* = Pg. *prisioneiro*), a prisoner, < *prison*, prison: see *prison*.] 1†. One who keeps a prison; a jailer.

He had [Joseph] ben sperd fast dun,
And holden herde in prisun.
An litel stund, quhile he was ther,
So gan him lutten the *prisoner*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2042.

2. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

She leteth passe *prisoneres* and payeth for hem ofte,
And gyveth the gailers golde.
Piers Ploweman (B), III. 136.

The High Priest and the Elders with their eloquent Tertullus were forced to return as they came, and leave St. Paul under the name of a *Prisoner*, but enjoying the conveniencies of liberty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. I.

3. A person under arrest or in custody of the law, whether in prison or not: as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

The jury, passing on the *prisoner's* life.
Shak., M. for M., II. 1. 10.

4. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word;
And, as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, III. 4.

5. One who or that which is deprived of liberty or kept in restraint.

Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,
Dull, sullen *prisoners* in the body's cage.
Pope, to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

If the person sent to relieve his confederate [in prisoners' base] be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a *prisoner*, and stands in equal need of deliverance. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 115.

Prisoners' bars. Same as *prisoners' base*.—**Prisoners' base**, a children's game in which one player strives to touch the others as they run from one goal or base to another: when one player is thus touched, he too stands between the bases and tries to touch the rest, and so on till all are caught. There are many other ways of playing the game. Also called *prisoners' bars*, *prison base*, and *prison-bars*.—**Prisoner's-bolt**, in *her.*, same as *shackle-bolt*.—**State prisoner**, one confined for a political offense.=Syn. *Prisoner, Captive*. See *captive*.

prison-fever (priz'n-fē'vėr), *n.* Typhus fever (which see, under *fever*1). Also called *jail-fever*.

prison-house (priz'n-hous), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail; a place of confinement.

I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my *prison-house*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 11.

That I may fetch thee
From forth this loathsome *prison house*.
Milton, S. A., l. 922.

prisonment (priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *prison* + *-ment*.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

Item, the *prisonment* of John Potter of Blykelyng.
Paston Letters, I. 189.

'Tis *prisonment* enough to be a maid;
But to be mew'd up too, that case is had.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, II. 3.

prison-ship (priz'n-ship), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

They saw themselves melting away like slaves in a *prison ship*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 11.

prison-van (priz'n-van), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

pristav (pris'tav), *n.* [< Russ. *pristavŭ*.] In Russia, an overseer, police official, commissioner, commissary, or inspector.

He was styled the grand *pristav*, or great commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

I have in my possession the original report of a Russian police *pristav*, written upon a printed form.
George Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 893.

Pristidæ (pris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristis* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians or plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristis*, having the snout enormously prolonged into a flattened beak, armed with a row of saw-like teeth on each side; the saw-fishes. (*a*) In Gray's system the *Pristidæ* included the *Pristiophoridæ*. (*b*) In Gunther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, including only the saw-fishes proper. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas. See cuts under *Pristis* and *saw-fish*.

pristinate† (pris'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *pristine* + *-ate*1.] Original; pristine.

But as it [health] hath recovered the *pristinate* strength, which thing only in all the fight it coveted, shall it incontinent be astonished? *Sir T. More*, Utopia (trans.), ii. 7.

I thynke, yea and doubt not, but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinate* estate and degree.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all.
Holinshed, Chron., I., B. 3, col. 2, b. (*Nares.*)

pristine (pris'tin), *a.* [Formerly *pristin*; < OF. *pristin* = Sp. *pristino* = Pg. It. *pristino*, < L. *pristinus*, early, original, primitive, also just past (of yesterday); akin to *priscus*, former, ancient, antique, and to *prior*, former: see *prior*, *prime*.] Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive: as, *pristine* innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people.

Find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and *pristine* health.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 52.

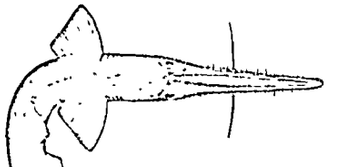
Adam's self, if now he liv'd anew,
Could scant unwinde the knotty snarled clew
Of double doubts and questions intricate
That Schools dispute about this *pristin* state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

After all their labour, [they] at last return to their *pristine* ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxvii.

=Syn. *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

Pristiophoridæ (pris'ti-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristiophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristiophorus*. They are anarthrous sharks, having the snout much produced and armed with lateral saw-like teeth. They thus resemble the true saw-fishes, but have lateral branchial apertures like other sharks, and do not attain such size. The species are confined to tropical Pacific waters.

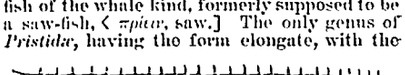
Pristiophorus (pris-ti-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πριστης, a saw, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] The typical



Pristiophorus cirratus.

genus of *Pristiophoridæ*, including such forms as *P. cirratus*, *Müller and Henle*, 1837.

Pristis (pris'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρίστις, a large fish of the whale kind, formerly supposed to be a saw-fish, < πρίειν, saw.] The only genus of *Pristidæ*, having the form elongate, with the



Sword of *Pristis pectinatus*.

snout prolonged into a toothed sword. The European saw fish is known as *P. antiquorum*. The common American species is *P. pectinatus*, whose weapon (figured above) is about three feet long. See also cut under *saw-fish*.

pritch (prich), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *n.*] 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument. *Halliwell.*—2†. Pique; offense taken.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*, . . . is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged. *D. Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 270.

pritch (prich), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *v.*] To pierce or make holes in. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Pritchardia (pri-chiir'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Seemann and Wendland, 1862), named after W. T. *Pritchard*, British consul in Fiji.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, remarkable among palms for its persistent corolla-tube, from which the lobes fall away. It is characterized by the valvate

corolla-lobes and three-angled or three-lobed ovary, attenuated into a robust style. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of the Friendly and the Hawaiian Islands. They are moderate-sized or low palms, the trunk clad above with the sheathing bases of the leaves, and ringed below with their annular scars. They bear large terminal rounded or fan-shaped leaves, often whitened below with a mealy dust, cut into shallow and slender two-lobed segments, bearing projecting fibers on their margins. Their flowers are rather large, with a bell-shaped three-toothed calyx, and a tubular corolla bearing three thick, rigid, ovate lobes. The flowers are scattered on the stiff ascending branchlets of a long-stalked spadix, inclosed in a large, thick, and coriaceous spathe, which is tubular below and dusted over with silvery particles. In the Hawaiian Islands the leaves of *P. Gaudichaudii* afford fans and hats, and its fruit-kernels, called *hauane*, are eaten unripe. The leaves of *P. Pacifica* in the Fijis are four feet long by three wide, and make fans and umbrellas, their use being confined to the chiefs. Some authors have proposed to unite with this genus the American palm *Washingtonia*.

pritchel (prich'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prickle*. Cf. *pritch*.] 1. In *farriery*, a punch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe, or for temporary insertion into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An iron share fixed to a thick staff, used for making holes in the ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prithee (priтн'ē). [Formerly also *prythee*, *pree-thee;* a weakened form of (*I*) *pray thee*.] A corruption of *pray thee;* I pray thee.

> My soules deer Soule, take in good part (I *pree-thee*)
> This pretty Present that I gladly giue thee.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.
>
> I *prithee* let me go;
> I shall do best without thee; I am well.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.
>
> *Prithee*, be forgiven, and I *prithee* forgive me too.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.
>
> My Love, my Life, said I, explain
> This Change of Humour; *pry'thee* tell;
> That falling Tear—what does it mean?
> *Prior*, The Garland, st. 6.

prittle† (prit'l), *v. t.* [A weakened form of *prattle*, as in *prittle-prattle*.] To chatter.

> Awe man, you *prittle* and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 9).

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *prattle*.] Empty or idle talk; trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

> *Cianfrogna* [It.], gibrish, pedlars french, roguish language, fustian toong, *prittle prattle*. *Florio.*
>
> It is plain *prittle-prattle*, and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Church of Eng. Defended (1659), p. 46. ((*Latham.*)

prius (prī'us), *n.* [< L. *prius*, neut. of *prior*, being before, prior: see *prior*.] That which necessarily goes before; a precondition.

priv. An abbreviation of *privative*.

Priva (prī'vạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of erect herbs of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by a fruit of two nutlets, each two-celled and two-seeded, a long spike with small bracts and interrupted at the base, and an enlarged fruiting-calyx tightly including the fruit within its closed apex. The 9 species are natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They bear opposite toothed leaves, slender spikes terminal or long-stalked in the axils, and small and somewhat two-lipped flowers which have five lobes and four short didynamous stamens. *P. echinata* of Brazil, the West Indies, southern Florida, etc., is called *styptic-* or *velvet-bur*, its fruiting-calyx being bristly with small hooked hairs. *P. lævis* of Chili and the Argentine Republic yields small edible tubers.

privacy (prī'vā-si or priv'a-si), *n.*; pl. *privacies* (-siz). [< *priva(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. A state of being private, or in retirement from the company or from the knowledge or observation of others; seclusion.

> In the closet, where *privacy* and silence befriend our inquiries. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.
>
> The housemates sit
> Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
> In a tumultuous *privacy* of storm.
> *Emerson*, The Snow-Storm.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

> Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3†. Joint knowledge; privity. See *privity*.

> You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*.
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4†. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*—5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

> Of this my *privacy*
> I have strong reasons.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 190.

There was no affectation of *privacy* in what they [Christ and his apostles] said or did; their doctrines were preached, and their miracles wrought, in broad day-light, and in the face of the world! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

6. A private or personal matter, circumstance, or relation.

> What concernes it us to hear a Husband divulge his Household *privacies*, extolling to others the vertues of his Wife? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vii.
>
> In all my Acquaintance and utmost *Privacies* with her.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

privado† (pri-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *private:* see *private*.] 1. A private or intimate friend; a court favorite.

> The modern languages give unto such persons the name of favourites, or *privadoes*. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).
>
> The Duke of Lerma was the greatest *Privado*, the greatest Favourite, that ever was in Spain since Don Alvaro de Luna. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.
>
> *Lat.* May I desire one favour?
> *Y. Book.* What can I deny thee, my *privado?*
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

2. A private soldier or inferior (non-commissioned) officer.

> Lantz *privadoes*, who are Corporals' Lieutenants.
> *Ranks in British Army* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 463).

privant (prī'vạnt), *a.* [< L. *privan(t-)s*, ppr. of *privare*, deprive: see *private*.] Noting privative opposites. See *privative*.

privat-docent (prē-vät'dō-tsent'), *n.* [G., < L. *privatus*, private, + *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *private* and *docent*.] In the universities of Germany and some other countries of Europe, a teacher of the third rank: unlike professors, he has no part in the government of the university, and receives no compensation from the university, but is remunerated by fees.

private (prī'vạt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. *privado* = It. *privato* = D. *privaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *privat*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from what is public, pertaining to an individual, private, pp. of *privare*, separate, deprive, release, < *privus*, single, every, one's own, private, prob. for orig. **praivus*, < *prai*, older form of *præ*, before: see *pre-*. Cf. *privy*. Hence also ult. *deprive*.] I. *a.* 1. Peculiar to, belonging to, or concerning an individual only; respecting particular individuals; personal.

> Why should the *private* pleasure of some one
> Become the public plague of many moe?
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1478.
>
> When was public virtue to be found,
> Where *private* was not? *Cowper*, Task, v. 503.

That he [Buckingham] should think more about those who were bound to him by *private* ties than about the public interest . . . was perfectly natural.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

This [the peace policy] is not to be carried by public opinion, but by *private* opinion, by *private* conviction, by *private*, dear, and earnest love. *Emerson*, War.

The expression . . . sounded more harshly as pronounced in a public lecture than as read in a *private* letter.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

2. Kept or removed from public view; not known; not open; not accessible to people in general; secret.

> O unfelt sore! crest-wounding, *private* scar!
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 828.
>
> The poor slave that lies *private* has his liberty
> As amply as his master in that tomb.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 2.
>
> Reason . . . then retires
> Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 109.

The Rais gave the captain of the port a *private* hint to take care what they did, for they might lose their lives.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 249.

3. Not holding public office or employment; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

"Prayers made for the use of the 'idiotæ' or *private* persons," as the word is, contradistinguished from the rulers of the church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 282.

Christ and his Apostles, being to civil affairs but *privat* men, contended not with Magistrates.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Any *private* person . . . that is present when a felony is committed is bound by the law to arrest the felon.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxi.

4. Noting a common soldier, or one of the ordinary rank and file.

> I cannot put him to a *private* soldier that is the leader of so many thousands. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 177.

5. Being in privacy; retired from company; secluded.

> Away from light steals home my heavy son,
> And *private* in his chamber pens himself.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 144.
>
> Cæsar is *private* now; you may not enter.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

I came home to be *private* a little, not at all affecting the life and hurry of Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1662.

> Sir, we are *private* with our women here.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 5.

6†. Privy; informed of what is not generally known.

> She knew them [her sister's council of state] adverse to her religion . . . and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

7. Keeping privacy or confidence; secretive; reticent.

> You know I am *private* as your secret wishes,
> Ready to fling my soul upon your service.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Let these persons march here [with] a charge to be *private* and silent in the business till they see it effected.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 470.

8†. Intimate; confidential.

> If Dauid, beeing a king, a Prophet, a Sainct, and with God so *priuate*, understoode not what to present unto God, . . . what shall we doe?
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 2.
>
> What makes the Jew and Lodowick so *private?*
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

9. Particular; individual; special: opposed to *general*.

> No prophecy of the scripture is of any *private* interpretation. 2 Pet. i. 20.
>
> Who cries out on pride,
> That can therein tax any *private* party? . . .
> Who can come in and say that I mean her,
> When such a one as she such is her neighbour?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 71.

Private acts, bills, or statutes, those acts, etc., which concern private interests—that is, the interests of particular persons—as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested. See *bill*³.—**Private attorney.** See *attorney*¹, 2.—**Private bank.** See *bank*², 4.—**Private baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Private carrier.** See *carrier*¹, 2.—**Private chapel**, a chapel attached to a private residence.—**Private corporations**, corporations created for private as distinguished from purely public purposes. Such corporations are not, in contemplation of law, public merely because it may have been supposed by the legislature that their establishment would promote, either directly or consequentially, the public interest. (*Dillon.*) Thus, a railroad company is a *private corporation*, although it takes property for public use. See *corporation*.—**Private detective.** See *detective*.—**Private international law.** See *international*.—**Private judgment**, in *theol.*, the judgment of an individual as to doctrine or interpretation of Scripture, in contradistinction to the judgment of the church.—**Private law**, that branch of the law which deals with the rights and duties of persons considered in their private or individual capacity, as distinguished from the rights and duties which are possessed by and incumbent on persons or bodies of persons considered as filling public positions or offices, or which have relation to the whole political community, or to its magistrates and officers. *Kenelm Edward Digby*, Hist. of Law of Real Prop., p. 255.—**Private legislation**, legislation affecting the interests of particular persons, as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested.—**Private mass.** See *mass*¹.—**Private nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5.—**Private parts**, the organs of sex.—**Private person**, one not having or not for the time being acting in a public official capacity.—**Private property, private rights**, the property and rights of persons, natural or artificial, in their individual, personal, or private capacity, as distinguished from the rights of the state or public vested in a body politic or a public officer or board as such and for public use. Thus, if a city owns a building which it leases for obtaining a revenue, the property and its rights in respect thereto are deemed the *private property* of the city, as distinguished from parks, etc., and buildings in municipal use.—**Private rights of way**, or **private ways**, rights which belong to a particular individual only, or to a body of individuals exclusively, either for the purpose of passing generally or for the purpose of passing from a particular tenement of which they are possessed. *Goddard.*—**Private trusts**, those trusts in the maintenance of which the public have no interest.

Private Trusts are those wherein the beneficial interest is vested absolutely in one or more individuals, who are, or within a certain time may be, definitely ascertained, and to whom, therefore, collectively, unless under some legal disability, it is competent to control, modify, or determine the trust. *Bispham*, Principles of Equity, § 58.

Private war, a war carried on by individuals, without the authority or sanction of the state of which they are subjects. *Halleck.*—**Private wrong**, a civil injury; an infringement or privation of some civil right which belongs to a person considered in his private capacity.—**Syn. 2.** *Latent, Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), retired, secluded, isolated, sequestered.

II. *n.* 1†. A person not in public life or office.

> And what have kings that *privates* have not too,
> Save ceremony? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 255.

2. A common soldier; one of the rank and file of an army.—3†. A secret message; private intimation.

> *Pem.* Who brought that letter from the cardinal?
> *Sal.* The Count Melun, a noble lord of France;
> Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love
> Is much more general than these lines import
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 16.

4†. Personal interest or use; particular business.

> My lords, this strikes at every Roman's *private*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Our President . . . ingrossing to his *private* Oatmeale, Sacke, Oyle, Aquavitæ, Beefe, Egges, or what not.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

5†. Privacy; retirement.

> Go off! . . . let me enjoy my *private*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 100

In our *private* towards God being as holy and devout as if we prayed in public.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

6. *pl.* The private parts of the body.—7. In some colleges, a private admonition.—**In private**, privately; in secret; not publicly.

They do desire some speech with you *in private*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

The private, private life of individuals, or what relates to private life: opposed to and suggested by the phrase *the public*. [Rare.]

I long to see you a history painter. You have already done enough for *the private*; do something for the public.
Pope, To Jervas, Nov. 29, 1716.

privatet (prī'vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *privatus*, pp. of *privare*, strip, deprive: see *private*, *a.* Cf. *prive*.] To deprive.

They woulde not onelye lese their worldely substaunce, but also be *prynated* of their lives and worldly felycytie, rather then to suffre Kynge Rychарde, that tyraunt, longer to rule and reygne over them.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

privateer (prī-vā-tēr'), *n.* [< *private* + *-eer*.] 1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, but acting under a commission from the state usually called letters of marque. It answers to a company on land raised and commanded by private persons, but acting under regulations emanating from the supreme authority, rather than to one raised and acting without license, which would resemble a privateer without commission. (*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 121.)

He is at no charge for a fleet farther than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expense. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

2. The commander of, or a man serving on board of, a privateer.

Meeting with divers Disappointments, and being out of hopes to obtain a Trade in these Seas, his Men forced him to entertain a Company of *Privateers* which he met with near Nicoya. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 137.

privateer (prī-vā-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *privateer*, *n.*] To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying his commerce. Privateering was abolished by the treaty of Paris of 1856, and this article has been assented to by nearly all civilized nations; the most prominent exception is the United States.

In 1797 the United States passed a law to prevent citizens of the United States from *privateering* against nations in amity with or against citizens of the United States.
Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 383.

privateering (prī-vā-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *privateer*, *v.*] The act or practice of cruising in a privateer for hostile purposes.

Many have felt it to be desirable that *privateering* should be placed under the ban of international law, and the feeling is on the increase, in our age of humanity, that the system ought to come to an end.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 122.

privateerism (prī-vā-tēr'izm), *n.* [< *privateer* + *-ism*.] *Naut.*, disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Also called *privateer practice*. *Admiral Smyth*. [Rare.]

privateersman (prī-vā-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *privateersmen* (-men). [< *privateer's*, poss. of *privateer*, + *man*.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Marquis Santa Cruz lord high admiral of Spain, . . . looked on, mortified and amazed, but offering no combat, while the Plymouth *privateersman* [Drake] swept the harbour of the great monarch of the world
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 283.

privately (prī'vāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly.

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives the disciples came unto him *privately*. Mat. xxiv. 3.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally: as, he is not *privately* benefited.

privateness (prī'vāt-nes), *n.* 1. Secrecy; privacy.

Knew theye how guiltless and how free I were from pryng into *privateness*.
Marston, End of Scourge of Villanie, To him that hath perused me.

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.

A man's nature is best perceived in *privateness*, for there is no affectation. *Bacon*, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

3. The state of an individual in the rank of a common citizen, or not invested with office.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of *privateness*, even in age and sickness, which require the shadow
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

privation (prī-vā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *privacion*, < OF. (and F.) *privation* = Sp. *privacion* = Pg. *privação* = It. *privazione*, < L. *privatio(n-)*, a taking away, < *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*.] 1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want.

Pains of *privation* are the pains that may result from the thought of not possessing in the time present any of the several kinds of pleasures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 17.

Maggie's sense of loneliness and utter *privation* of joy had deepened with the brightness of advancing spring.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or any property; deprivation.

Kyng Richard had bene in greate leopardie either of *privacion* of his realme, or losse of his life, or both.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

3. In *logic*, a particular kind of negation consisting in the absence from a subject of a habit which ought to be, might be, or generally is in that subject or others like it.

Privation sometimes signifies the absence of the form which may be introduced upon the subject: so the *privation* of the soul may be said to be in the seed, of heat in cold water; sometimes the absence of the form which ought to be in the subject. That is a physical privation, and is numbered among the principles of generation; this is a logical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 22.

Whether this comparative specifying foundation be a *privation* or a mode is a philosophical controversy.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 10.

4. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon*.

5. Technically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the suspension of an ecclesiastic from his office, stipend, ecclesiastical functions, or jurisdiction. —**Logical privation.** See *logical*.=Syn. 1. Need, penury, poverty, necessity, distress.

privative (priv'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *privativo*, < LL. *privativus*, denoting privation, negative, < L. *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Causing privation or destitution.

We may add that negative or *privative* will, also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. Depending on or consisting in privation in the logical sense.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity, which we all enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Descartes is driven by the necessary logic of his thought to conceive all limits and differences as purely *privative* —i. e. as mere absence or defect of existence.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 42.

3. In *gram.*: (*a*) Changing the sense of a word from positive to negative: as, a *privative* prefix; *a-* or *an-* *privative*. (*b*) Predicating negation: as, a *privative* word.—**Privative connotative term**, an adjective noting some privation, as "blind."—**Privative jurisdiction.** In *Scots law*, a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes. *Imp. Dict.*—**Privative nothing.** See *nothing*.—**Privative opposites**, a habit and its privation.—**Privative proposition**, a proposition declaring a privation.

II. *n.* 1. That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 873.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) A prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un-* in *unwise*, *in-* in *inhuman*, *an-* in *anarchy*, *a-* in *achromatic*. (*b*) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

privatively (priv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a privative manner; in the manner or with the force of a privative.—2†. By the absence of something; negatively. [Rare.]

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively*.
Hammond.

privativeness (priv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The condition of being privative. [Rare.]

privet, *v. t.* [< ME. *priven*, < OF. *priver* = Sp. Pg. *privar* = It. *privare*, < L. *privare*, separate, deprive: see *private*, *v.* Cf. *deprive*.] To deprive.

Temple devout, ther God hath his woninge,
Fro which these misbileved *prived* [var. *deprived*] been.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 146.

For what can be said worse of sleepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele any thing at all?
Barker, Fearful Fancies, P 1 b. (*Nares.*)

priveet, privet, *a.* Middle English forms of *privy*.

privet (priv'et), *n.* [Formerly also *privic*; appar. a corruption of *primet*. Cf. *prick*[3].] 1. A shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare*, of the northern Old World, planted and somewhat naturalized in North America; the common or garden privet. The name extends also to the other members of the genus.—2. In the southern United States, a small oleaceous tree of wet grounds, *Forestiera acuminata*.—**Barren privet**, the alaternus. See *Rhamnus*.—**California privet**, the Japanese privet, sometimes misnamed *Ligustrum Californicum*.—**Egyptian privet.** See *Lawsonia*.—**Japanese privet**, *Ligustrum Japonicum* (including *L. ovalifolium*).—**Mock privet**, the jasmine box. See *Phillyrea*.

priveteet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *privity*.

privet-hawkmoth (priv'et-hâk''môth), *n.* A sphinx, *Sphinx ligustri*, so called from its ovipositing on privet, on which its larva feeds.

priviet, *n.* An obsolete form of *privet*.

The borders round about are set with *priviе* sweet.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 3. (*Davies.*)

privilege (priv'i-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *privilledge*; < ME. *privilege*, *prevelache*, < OF. *privilege*, F. *privilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *privilegio*, < L. *privilegium*, an ordinance in favor of an individual, prerogative, < *privus*, one's own, private, peculiar, + *lex*, law: see *private* and *legal*.] 1. An ordinance in favor of an individual.

Be ye our help and our protecciouu,
Syn for meryt of your virginitee
The *privilege* of his deleccioun
In yow confermed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

Privilege, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.
Mackintosh, Study of the Law of Nature, p. 50, note.

2. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden; a private or personal favor enjoyed; a peculiar advantage.

As under *privilege* of age to brag
What I have done being young.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 60.

It hath been an accustom'd liberty
To spend this day in mirth, and they will choose
Rather their Soules then *privileges* loose.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pastures, wood-lots, mill-sites, with the *privileges*, Rights, and appurtenances which make up
A Yankee Paradise. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exemption or license granted by the Pope. It differs from a *dispensation* and from a *grace* in that it never refers to a single act, but presupposes and legalizes many acts done in pursuance of it, and confers on its possessor immunity in regard to every act so privileged. (*b*) Special immunity or advantage granted to persons in authority or in office, as the freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, etc., enjoyed by members of Parliament or of Congress. Compare *breach of privilege*, below.

The Parliament-men are as great Princes as any in the World, when whatsoever they please is *Priviledge* of Parliament. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 81.

3†. An advantage yielded; superiority.

Compassion of the king commands me stoop,
Or I would see his heart out, ere the priest
Should ever get that *privilege* of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 121.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A special and exclusive right conferred by law on particular persons or classes of persons, and ordinarily in derogation of the common right. Such grants were often sought to be justified on grounds of public utility, but were, to a greater or less extent, really intended to benefit the privileged person or persons.

If the printer haue any great dealings with thee, he were best get a *priuiledge* betimes, ad imprimendum solum, forbidding all other to sell waste paper but himselfe.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 46.

Our King, in lieu of Money, among other Acts of Grace, gave them a *Privilege* to pay but 1 per Cent.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

(*b*) The law, rule, or grant conferring such a right. (*c*) In the civil law, a lien or priority of right of payment, such as the artisans' privilege, corresponding to the common-law lien of a bailee or the lien under mechanics' lien-laws, carriers' privilege, inn-keepers' privilege, etc. In this sense the word is more appropriately applicable to a preference secured by law, and not to one granted by special agreement. (*d*) In some of the United States, the right of a licensee in a vocation which is forbidden except to licensees. (*e*) In modern times (since all have become generally equal before the law), one of the more sacred and vital rights common to all citizens: as, the *privilege* of the writ of habeas corpus; the *privileges* of a citizen of the United States.— 5. A speculative contract covering a "put" or a "call," or both a put and a call (that is, a "straddle"). See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *put*[1], *n.*, 6, and *straddle*, *n.*—**Breach of privilege**, violation of the

privileges specially possessed by members of legislative bodies. See the quotation.

Breaches of privilege may be summarized as disobedience to any orders or rules of the House, indignities offered to its character or proceedings, assaults, insults, or libels upon members, or interference with officers of the House in discharge of their duty, or tampering with witnesses. *Sir T. Erskine May*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 311.

Conservator of the apostolic privileges. See *conservator*.—**Exclusive privilege.** See *exclusive*.—**Mixed privilege,** a privilege granted to classes of persons.—**Personal privilege,** a privilege primarily and directly granted to some person, regarded as an individual.—**Question of privilege,** in *parliamentary law*, a question arising upon the privileges or rights of an assembly or of a member of an assembly. It takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn.—**Real privilege,** a privilege granted to some thing (building, place, or benefice), although indirectly extended to the persons by whom the thing is owned or enjoyed.—**Writ of privilege,** a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.=Syn. 2. *Privilege, Prerogative, Exemption, Immunity, Franchise.* *Privilege* is a right to do or a right to be excused or spared from doing or bearing, this right being possessed by one or more, but not by all. *Privilege* is also more loosely used for any special advantage: as, the *privilege* of intimacy with people of noble character. *Prerogative* is a right of precedence, an exclusive privilege, an official right, a right indefeasible on account of one's character or position: as, the Stuart kings were continually asserting the royal *prerogative*, but Parliament resisted any infringement upon its *privileges*. (See definition of *prerogative*.) An *exemption* is an exception or excuse from what would otherwise be required: as, *exemption* from military service, or from submitting to examination; figuratively, *exemption* from care, from disease. *Immunity* is the same as *exemption*, except that *exemption* more often expresses the act of authority, and *immunity* expresses more of the idea of safety: as, *immunity* from harm. A *franchise* is a sort of freedom; the word has very exact senses, covering certain *privileges, exemptions*, or *immunities*.

privilege (priv'i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *privileged*, ppr. *privileging*. [Formerly also *priviledge*; < OF. *privelegir*, F. *privilégier* = Sp. Pg. *privilegiar* = It. *privilegiare*, < ML. *privilegiare*, privilege, approve, < L. *privilegium*, privilege: see *privilege*, *n.*] 1. To grant some privilege to; bestow some particular right or exemption on; invest with a peculiar right or immunity; exempt from censure or danger: as, to *privilege* diplomatic representatives from arrest; the *privileged* classes.

> Your Dignity does not *Priviledge* you to do me an Injury. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.
>
> *Ther.* Peace, fool! I have not done.
> *Achil.* He is a *privileged* man. Proceed, Thersites.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 61.
>
> This freedom from the oppressive superiority of a *privileged* order was peculiar to England.
> *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 3.
>
> Gentilhomme in France was the name of a well-defined and *privileged* class. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

2. To exempt in any way; free: with *from*.

> He took this place for sanctuary,
> And it shall *privilege* him *from* your hands.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 95.
>
> It was not a Jewish ephod, it is not a Romish cowl, that can *privilege* an evil-doer *from* punishment.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 289.

3. To authorize; license.

> Wilt thou be glass wherein it shall discern
> Authority for sin, warrant for blame,
> To *privilege* dishonour in thy name?
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 621.
>
> A poet's or a painter's licence is a poor security to *privilege* debt or defamation. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Privileged altar, communication, debt. See the nouns.—**Privileged deeds,** in *Scots law*, holograph deeds, which are exempted from the statute that requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.—**Privileged summonses,** in *Scots law*, a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary inducise are shortened.—**Privileged villeinage.** See *villeinage*.

privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *privily, prevely, prevaly*, etc.; < *privy* + *-ly*[2].] In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

> Sir, a kynge ought not to go so *prevely*, but to haue his meyne a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.
>
> There shall be false teachers among you, who *privily* shall bring in damnable heresies. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

privity (priv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *privities* (-tiz). [< ME. *privitee, privetee, privete, pryvete*, etc., < OF. *privete*, < ML. **privita(t-)s*, privacy, < L. *privus*, one's own, private: see *private*.] 1†. Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

> Ther shaltow fynde
> A thyng that I have hyd in *priveitee*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 443.
>
> I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. Private life; privacy; seclusion.

> Then Pirrus with pyne put hym to serche
> Of Polexena the pert, in *priuete* holdyn,
> That was cause of the cumbranse of his kynd fadur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12078.
>
> For all his dayes he drownes in *privitie*,
> Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

3†. Intimate relation; intimacy.

> With the praise of armes and chevalrie
> The prize of beautie still hath joyned beene;
> And that for reasons speciall *privitie*,
> For either doth on other much relie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 1.

4†. That which is to be kept privy or private; a secret; a private matter.

> Blamed hymself for he
> Hadde told to me so greet a *privitee*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 542.
>
> To signify unto your grace, besides our common letters, also with these my private letters the *privities* of my heart and conscience in that matter.
> *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 370.

5. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

> I had heard of his intending to steal a marriage without the *privity* of us his intimate friends and acquaintance.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.
>
> This marriage . . . brought upon Garcilasso, in consequence of his *privity*, the displeasure of the Emperor.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 448.

6†. *pl.* The private parts. *Abp. Abbot.*—7. In *law*: (*a*) That relation between different interests of several persons in the same lands which arises under feudal tenures. All the various estates, less than a fee simple absolute, were regarded as so many parts of entire title, and the persons among whom such partial interests were distributed were said to stand in privity or in privity of estate to each other. If the interests belonging to one of such persons devolved either by act of law, as in the case of his death intestate, or by act of the parties, as in the case of a conveyance, upon a third person, that person was thereby brought into privity with him and the others. In the former case he was said to be *privy in law*, in the latter case *privy in deed*, each of these being only species of *privies in estate*. Upon the same principle, whenever several lesser estates were carved out of a larger, as by grant of a qualified interest or life estate leaving a remainder or reversion in the grantor, the parties were termed *privies*. (*b*) More loosely, since the abrogation of tenure, any joint, separate, or successive interest affecting the same realty is deemed to constitute a privity between the parties in interest. Thus, if B inherits land from A, there is privity of estate between them, and if C inherits the same land from B, the privity extends to him, so that B and C may be both bound in respect to the land by whatever bound A. (*c*) In the law of obligations, the mutual relationships between contractor and contractee, and either of them and a third person claiming under the contract, which result from the existence of the contract. Thus, if A gives his note to B, and B separately gives his note to C, there is privity of contract between A and B, and also between B and C, but none between A and C. But if A gives his note to B, and B indorses it over to C, there is privity of contract among all. (*d*) In the law of contracts and torts, the legal relation consequent on joint or common knowledge and concurrence, particularly in respect to a breach of contract, a tort, or a wrong.—**Privity of tenure,** the relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

privy (priv'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *privy, privee, prive, privei, pryve, prevy, preve*, < OF. *prive*, F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. It. *privado*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from the public, private: see *private*, *a.*, of which *privy* is a doublet.] I. *a.* 1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public: as, the *privy* purse.

> The other half
> Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 354.

2. Secret; not seen openly; not made known in public.

> A counsail sall I tel to the,
> The whilk I will you hald *priué*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.
>
> This drudge, or diviner, . . . told me what *privy* marks I had about me. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 146.
>
> The Seas breaking their sandie barres, and breaking vp by secret vnderminings the *priuie* pores and passages in the earth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.
>
> Place and occasion are two *privy* thieves.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; sequestered; retired.

> If your Lordship shall commaund to chastise or to whip any page or seruant, prouide that it be done in a place *priuie* and secrete.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 161.
>
> It is the sword of the great men that are slain, which entereth into their *privy* chambers. Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation with another in knowledge of a secret transaction: generally with *to*.

> And couth remeve from the seid French kynge the *preyest* man of heis Councell yf he wold.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 104.
>
> His wife also being *privy to* it. Acts v. 2.
>
> Myself am one made *privy to* the plot.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 12.

> Our mortal eyes
> Pierce not the secrets of your heart; the gods
> Are only *privy to* them. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.
>
> This sudden change was much observed by some, who were *privy* that Mr. Wilson had professed as much before.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 282.

5†. Intimate; familiar; on confidential terms; well known.

> And two knyghtes that ben moste *privy* with hym, that noon ne knoweth so moche of his counseile.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, four functionaries in the lord chamberlain's department of the royal household in Great Britain, who attend various ceremonies of court.—**Privy chamber,** in Great Britain, a private apartment in a royal residence.—**Privy coat,** a light coat or defense of mail concealed under the ordinary dress.—**Privy council.** See *council*.—**Privy councilor,** a member of the privy council. Abbreviated *P. C.*—**Privy purse, seal,** etc. See the nouns.—**Privy verdict,** a verdict given to the judge out of court.=Syn. 1. Individual, special, personal, peculiar, particular.—4. Cognizant (of), acquainted (with).

II. *n.*; pl. *privies* (-iz). 1. In *law*, one standing in a relation of privity to another. See *privity*, 7. (*a*) A partaker; a person having a joint or common knowledge, right, or responsibility. More specifically—(*b*) One bound by an obligation irrespective of his being a party to it; one bound or entitled in respect to an estate irrespective of his having been a party to the transaction by which it was created. The term *privy* is properly used in distinction from *party*; but *privies to a contract* is used to mean the parties themselves. *Stimson.*
2†. A secret friend.—3. A necessary.

privy-fly (priv'i-fli), *n.* A fly of the family *Anthomyidæ*, *Homalomyia scalaris*, whose larva is usually found in human excrement. It is probably indigenous in Europe, though also found in North America. See cut under *Homalomyia*.

prix (prē), *n.* [F.: see *price*.] A premium; a prize; specifically, the stakes or cup in a French horse-race or other sporting event: used by English writers in such phrases as *grand prix* and *prix de Rome* (in French national competitions in the fine arts).

prizable (prī'za-bl), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-able*.] Valuable; worthy of being prized. Also spelled *prizeable*.

> The courage of the tongue
> Is truly, like the courage of the hand,
> Discreetly used, a *prizeable* possession.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, i. 1.

prizage†, *n.* See *prisage*.

prizall†, *n.* See *prisal*.

prize[1] (prīz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *prise*; < ME. *prise*, < OF. *prise*, a taking, capture, a seizure, a thing seized, a prize, booty, also hold, purchase (= It. *presa*), < F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, capture, < L. *prendere, prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*. Cf. *prize*[3], *prison*, etc., *apprise, comprise, enterprise, purprise, reprisal, surprise*, etc. *Prize*[1] and *prize*[2] have been in some senses more or less confused.] I. *n.* 1. A taking or capture, as of the property of an enemy in war.

> His lep, through his late luckelesse *prise*,
> Was crackt in twaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

2. In *hunting*, the note of the horn blown at the capture or death of the game.

> Syr Eglamour hase done to dede
> A grete herte, and tane the hede;
> The *prysse* he blewe fulle schille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Aim'd well, the Chieftain's lance has flown;
> Struggling in blood the savage lies;
> His roar is sunk in hollow groan—
> Sound, merry huntsman! sound the *pryse!*
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

3. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship with the property taken in it. The law as to prizes is regulated by the general law of nations. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize) by the proper judicature in the courts of the captors, called *prize-courts*.

> And when the saisnes were thus disconfited and fledde, the kynge Vrien and his peple gedered vp that was lefte therof . . . grete richesse, . . . the richest *prise* that euer was sein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.
>
> I have made, mother,
> A fortunate voyage, and brought home rich *prize*
> In a few hours. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.
>
> The distinction between a *prize* and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land.
> *Bouvier.*

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seizure or the asserted right of seizure of money or chattels by way of exaction or requisition for the use of the crown; more specifically, a toll of that nature exacted on merchandise in a commercial town.—5. That which is obtained or offered as the re-

ward of exertion or contest: as, a *prize* for Latin verses.

I'll never wrestle for the *prize* more.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 1. 168.

At every shot the *prize* he got,
For he was both sure and dead.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 386).

You love
The metaphysics I read and earn our *prize*,
A golden brooch. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

6. That which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.

The word lottery . . . may be applied to any process of determining *prizes* by lot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 11.

7. A possession or acquisition which is prized; any gain or advantage; privilege.

It is war's *prize* to take all vantages.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 59.

The lock, obtain'd with guilt, and kept with pain,
In every place is sought, but sought in vain;
With such a *prize* no mortal must be blest.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 111.

†8. A contest for a reward; a competition.

Like one of two contending in a *prize*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 142.

And now, as it were, a *Prize* began to be played between the two Swords, the Spiritual and the Temporal
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

Maritime prize, a prize taken by capture on the high seas.—**To play prizes†**, to fight publicly for a prize; hence, figuratively, to contend only for show.

He is my brother that *plays* the *prizes*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

By their endless disputes and wranglings about words and terms of art they [the philosophers] made the people suspect they did but *play prizes* before them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

II. *a.* 1. Worthy of a prize; that has gained a prize.

A lord of fat *prize* oxen and of sheep.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Given or awarded as a prize: as, a *prize* cup.

prize[1] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< *prize*[1], *n.*] †1. To risk or venture. *Davies.*

Thou 'rt worthy of the title of a squire,
That durst, for proof of thy affection,
And for thy mistress' favour, *prize* thy blood.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 175.

2. To make a prize of; capture; seize.

In the British House of Commons it was explained that the David J. Adams was *prized* for concealing her name and her sailing-port. *The American*, XII. 67.

prize[2] (priz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< ME. *prysen*, < OF. (and F.) *priser*, set a price or value on, esteem, value, < *pris*, price, < L. *pretium*, price, value: see *price*. Cf. *praise*, *appraise*, *apprize*[2].] 1. To set or estimate the value of; rate.

Having so swift and excellent a wit
As she is *prized* to have
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 90

2. To value highly; regard as of great worth; esteem.

Whoe'er excels in what we *prize*
Appears a hero in our eyes
Swift Cadenus and Vanessa, l. 733.

Gold is called gold, and dross called dross, i' the Book; Gold you let lie, and dross pick up and *prize!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 254.

3. To favor or ease (an affected limb), as a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = Syn. 1. To appraise.—2. *Value*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

prize[2]† (prīz), *n.* [< *prize*[2], *v.* Cf. *price*, *n.*] Estimation; valuation; appraisement.

Crear'a no merchant, to make *prize* with you
Of things that merchants sold
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 183.

prize[3] (prīz), *n.* [Also *prise*; < F. *prise*, a hold, grasp, purchase: see *prize*[1].] 1. The hold of a lever; purchase.—2. A lever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prize[3] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [Also *prise*; < *prize*[3], *n.* Hence, by confusion, *pry*[2].] To force or press, especially force open by means of a lever, as a door, etc.

Taking a marling spike hitch over a marling spike and with the point *prizing* it against the rope until the service is taut. *Luce* Seamanship, p. 18.

When I gently *prised* up the anther case at its base or on one side, the pollinium was ejected
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects p. 216

prizable, *a.* See *prizable*.

prize-bolt (prīz'bōlt), *n.* A projection on a gun-carriage for a handspike to hold by in raising the breech. [Eng.]

prize-court (prīz'kōrt), *n.* A court whose function it is to adjudicate on captures made at sea.

prize-fight (prīz'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize or wager.

prize-fighter (prīz'fī'tėr), *n.* One who fights another with his fists for a wager or reward; a professional pugilist or boxer.

prize-fighting (prīz'fī'ting), *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or stake. It prevails in Great Britain, the United States, and in the British possessions; in most of its forms and in most localities it is illegal. Prize-fighting is conducted generally under one of two codes of rules—the London prize-ring rules and the Marquis of Queensberry rules. The fighting is either with bare knuckles or with light gloves.

prizeless† (prīz'les), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-less*. Cf. *priceless*.] Inestimable; priceless.

Oh, mediocrity,
Thou *prizeless* jewel only mean men have,
But cannot value.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

prize-list (prīz'list), *n.* 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show.—2. *Naut.*, a return of all the persons on board entitled to receive prize-money at the time a capture is made.

prizeman (prīz'man), *n.*; pl. *prizemen* (-men). [< *prize*[1] + *man*.] The winner of a prize.

prize-master (prīz'más'tėr), *n.* A person put in command of a ship that has been made a prize.

prize-money (prīz'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.

prizer (prī'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *priser*; < *prize*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who estimates or determines the value of a thing; an appraiser.

But value dwells not in particular will;
It holds his estimate and dignity
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself
As in the *prizer*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 56.

2. One who competes for a prize, as a prize-fighter, a wrestler, etc.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bonny *priser* of the humorous duke?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 8.

Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prizer*!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As if a cloud enveloped him while fought
Under its shade grim *prizers*, thought with thought
At dead-lock. *Browning*, Sordello.

prize-ring (prīz'ring), *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting; also, sometimes, the practice itself. The ring has now become an area eight yards square, inclosed by poles and ropes. It probably derived its name from the fact that the combatants originally fought in a ring formed by the onlookers.

It was lately remarked . . . that we take our point of honour from the *prize ring*; but we do worse—we take our point of honour from beasts.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 188.

p. r. n. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *pro re nata*, as occasion may require.

pro (prō). [L. *pro*, before, in front of, for, etc.: see *pro-*.] A Latin preposition occurring in several phrases used in English.—**Pro and con.**, for Latin (New Latin) *pro et con.*, abbreviation of *pro et contra*, for and against; hence, as a quasi-noun, in plural *pros and cons*, the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition or opinion; and (rarely) as a verb, to weigh or consider impartially.

Grand and famous scholars often
Have argu'd *pro and con*, and left it doubtful.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's and con's*, and weighs all his designs.
Congreve, Double Dealer, Ep. Ded.

My father's resolution of putting me into breeches . . . had . . . been *prō'd and con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother, about a month before.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 16.

They do not decide large questions by casting up two columns of *pros and cons*, and striking a balance.
Nat. Rev.

pro-. [1. F. Sp. Pg. It. *pro-*, < L. *pro-* (*prō-* or *prō-*), prefix, *prō*, adv. and prep., before, in front of, in favor of, for the benefit of, in place of, for, in proportion, in conformity with, etc., = Gr. *πρό*, before, for, etc., *προ-* prefix, = Skt. *pra*, before; cf. L. *por-*, *po-*, collateral forms; Gr. *-φορος*, before, forth, from, etc. (see *phoros*); akin to E. *for*-[1], *fore*-[1], q. v. 2. F., etc., *pro-*, < L. *pro-*, < Gr. *προ-* prefix, before, etc., like the cognate L. *pro-*: see above.] A prefix of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'before,' 'in front,' 'fore,' 'forth,' 'forward.' In some words, as *proconsul*, *proprietor*, *pronoun*, etc., it is properly the preposition (L. *pro*, for, instead of).

proa (prō'ä), *n.* [Also *prau*, *prahu*, and formerly *proe*, *prow*, also *praw* (as Malay); < Malay *prāu*, a proa (a general term for all vessels between a canoe and a square-rigged vessel).] A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, formerly much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly within the region of the trade-winds, to which by their construction they are peculiarly adapted; for, being formed with stem and stern equally sharp, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but sail equally well in either



Proa, with Outrigger.

direction. The lee side is flat and in a straight line from stem to stern, and acts as a lee-board or center-board; but the weather side is rounded as in other vessels. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, which is used on either side or on both. The proa is fastened together with coir yarns, is extremely light, and carries an enormous triangular sail. Also called *flying proa*.

They [the Dutch] have *Proes* of a particular neatness and curiosity. We call them Half-moon *Proes*, for they turn up so much at each end from the water that they much resemble a Half-moon with the Horns upwards.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 5.

I spied, where she pointed, the reedy booms and buoyant out-riggers of freebooting *proas* lurking in cunning coves.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

proach† (prōch), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *proch*; < OF. *prochier*, come near: see *approach*.] To approach.

Ffriday, the v Day of ffebruarii, *proched* nye the Cyte of Corfew. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

proal (prō'al), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *-al*.] Directed or moved forward, as the lower jaw in the act of chewing: as, the *proal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw pushes forward: opposed to *palinal*. See *propalinal*. *E. D. Cope.*

pro-amnion (prō-am'ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *amnion*.] The primitive amnion of some animals, succeeded by the definitive amnion in a later stage of the embryo.

pro-amniotic (prō-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pro-amnion; characterized by or provided with a pro-amnion.

Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this *pro-amniotic* pit.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. iii. 290.

proanaphoral (prō-an-af'ō-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἀναφορά*, anaphora: see *anaphora*, 3.] *Eccles.*, in liturgies, preceding the anaphora (which see): applied to so much of the eucharistic office as precedes the Sursum Corda.

In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy (or at most two) which supplies the former or *proanaphoral* portion to all the others.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 319.

pro and con. See *pro*.

proangiosperm (prō-an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *angiosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral angiosperm; the ancestral form or forms from which the modern angiosperms are supposed to have been developed. They may be known only in the fossil state, or may be manifested by rudiments of once functional organs or parts in living angiosperms.

The ancestral *pro-angiosperms* are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or marked in so many of their existing descendants.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

proangiospermic (prō-an'ji-ō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *proangiosperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a proangiosperm.

Plants in their *pro-angiospermic* stage.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

Proarthri (prō-är'thri), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] One of four suborders of existing *Squali*, or sharks, represented only by the *Heterodontidæ*, having the palato-quadrate apparatus articulated by an extensive surface with the preorbital region of the skull: correlated with *Opisthurthri*, *Anarthri*, and *Rhinæ*. *T. Gill.*

proarthrous (prō-är'thrus), *a.* In *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Proarthri*, or having their characters.

proatlas (prō-at'las), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *atlas*; see *atlas*, 3.] A rudimentary vertebra which in some animals precedes the atlas proper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 447. [Rare.]

proaulion (prō-a'li-on), *n.* [< Gr. προαύλιον, a court, a vestibule, < πρό, before, + αὐλή, a court, a hall, a chamber: see *aula*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the porch of a church. In Greek churches the proaulion is a porch at the west end of a church, open on three sides, and of the same width as the narthex, into which it opens.

The *proaulion*, or porch, is . . . sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex, but oftener it forms with the narthex one long range past the west ends of the nave. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 21.

probabiliorism (prō-ba-bil'i-or-izm), *n.* [< NL. *probabiliorismus*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that it is lawful to act in a certain manner only when there is a more probable opinion in favor of such action than against it, so that when there are two equally probable opinions, one for and the other against liberty of action, it is not lawful to accept the former opinion and follow one's inclinations. See *probabilism*, *probabilist*.

probabiliorist (prob-a-bil'i-or-ist), *n.* [< NL. *probabiliorista*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] One who holds to the doctrine of probabiliorism.

Probabilioristæ, who hold that the law is always to be obeyed unless an opinion clearly very probable (probabilior) is opposed to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 639.

probabilis causa (prō-bab'i-lis kâ'zä). [L.: see *probable* and *cause*.] A probable cause.—**Probabilis causa litigandi**, in *Scots law*, plausible ground of action or defense.

probabilism (prob'a-bil-izm), *n.* [= F. *probabilisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilismo* = G. *probabilismus*, < NL. *probabilismus*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that when there are two probable opinions, each resting on apparent reason, one in favor of and the other opposed to one's inclinations, it is lawful to follow the probable opinion which favors one's inclination. See *probabiliorism*, *probabilist*.

The working of the principle known as *Probabilism*. The meaning of this principle . . . is simply this: when a doubt arises as to the binding force of some divine or human precept in any given case, it is permissible to abandon the opinion in favour of obedience to the law—technically known as "safe" (tuta) opinion—for that which favours non-compliance, provided this laxer opinion be 'probable.' And by "probable" is meant any judgment or opinion based on some reasonable grounds, though with some doubt that the opposite view is perhaps the true one (Gury, Theol. Mor., I. n. 51).

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

probabilist (prob'a-bil-ist), *n.* [= F. *probabiliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilista* = G. *probabilist*, < NL. *probabilista*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] 1. One who holds the doctrine of probabilism.—2. One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern faith and practice.

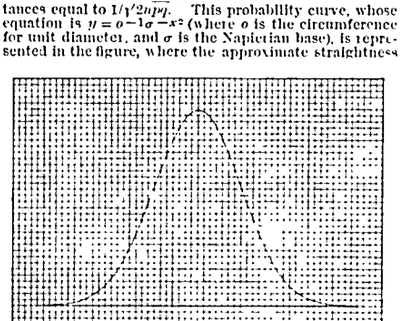
probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti). *n.*; pl. *probabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *probabilité* = Sp. *probabilidad* = Pg. *probabilidade* = It. *probabilità*, < L. *probabilita(t-)s*, probability, credibility, < *probabilis*, probable, credible: see *probable*.] 1. The state or character of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive that as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

> Thus, first traditions were a proof alone,
> Could we be certain such they were, so known;
> But, since some flaws in long descent may be,
> They make not truth, but *probability*.
> *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 345.

Probability is nothing but the appearance of such an agreement or disagreement, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, . . . but is or appears for the most part to be so. . . . In which case the foundation of his assent is the *probability* of the thing, the proof being such as for the most part carries truth with it. . . . So that that which causes his assent to this proposition is the wonted veracity of the speaker in other cases.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xv. § 1.

2. Quantitatively, that character of an argument or proposition of doubtful truth which consists in the frequency with which like propositions or arguments are found true in the course of experience. Thus, if a die be thrown, the probability that it will turn up ace is the frequency with which an ace would be turned up in an indefinitely long succession of throws. It is conceivable that there should be no definite probability: thus, the proportion of aces might so fluctuate that their frequency in the long run would be represented by a diverging series. Yet even so, there would be approximate probabilities for short periods of time. All the essential features of probability are exhibited in the case of putting into a bag some black beans and some white ones, then shaking them well and finally drawing out one or several at random. The beans must first be shaken up, so as to assimilate or generalize the contents of the bag; and a similar result must be attained in any case in which probability is to have any real significance. Next, as each of the beans must be drawn out at random—that is, so as not to be voluntarily subjected to any general conditions additional to those of the course of experience of which they form a part. Thus, out-of-the-way ones or uppermost ones must not be particularly chosen. This random choice may be effected by mechanically, if desired. If, now, a great number of single beans are so taken out and replaced successively, the following phenomenon will be found approximately true, or, if not, a prolongation of the series of drawings will render it so: namely, that if the whole series be separated into parts of two fixed numbers of drawings, say into series of 100 and of 10,000 alternately, then the average proportion of white beans among the sets of 100 will be nearly the same as the average proportion among the sets of 10,000. This is the fundamental proposition of the theory of probabilities—we might say of logic—since the accuracy of all real inference rests upon it. The greater the frequency with which a specific event occurs in the long run, the stronger is the expectation that it will occur in a particular case. Hence, probability has been defined as the degree of belief which ought to be accorded to a problematical judgment; but this *conceptualistic probability*, as it is termed, is strictly not probability, but a sense of probability. Probability may be measured in different ways. The conceptualistic measure is the degree of confidence to which a reason is entitled, it is used in the mental process of balancing reasons pro and con. The conceptualistic measure is the logarithm of another measure called the *odds*—that is, the ratio of the number of favorable to the number of unfavorable cases. But the measure which is most easily guarded against the fallacies which beset the calculation of probabilities is the ratio of the number of favorable cases to the whole number of equally possible cases, or the ratio of the number of occurrences of the event to the total number of occasions in the course of experience. This ratio is called the *probability* or chance of the event. Thus, the probability that a die will turn up ace is $\frac{1}{6}$. Probability *zero* represents impossibility; probability *unity*, certainty. The fundamental rules for the calculation of probabilities are two, as follows: *Rule I.* The probability that one or the other of two mutually exclusive propositions is true is the sum of the probabilities that one and the other are true. Thus, if $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that a die will turn up ace, and $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that it will turn up an even number, then, since it cannot turn up at once an ace and an even number, the probability that one or other will be turned up is $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$. It follows that if p is the probability that any event will happen, $1 - p$ is the probability that it will not happen. *Rule II.* The probability of an event multiplied by the probability, if that event happens, that another will happen, gives as product the probability that both will happen. Thus, if a die is so thrown that the probability of 6 is not being found is $\frac{5}{6}$, then the probability of its being found ace up is $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{36}$. If the probability that a certain man will reach the age of forty is p, and the probability, when he is forty, that he will then reach sixty is q, then the probability now that he will reach sixty is pq. If two events A and B are such that the probability of A is the same whether B does or does not happen, then, also, the probability of B is the same whether A does or does not happen, and the events are said to be *independent*. The probability of the concurrence of two independent events is the product of their separate probabilities. The probability that a general event, whose probability on each one of n occasions is p, should occur just k times among these n occasions, is equal to the term containing p^k in the development of $(p + q)^n$, where $q = 1 - p$. Thus, suppose the event is the appearance of head when a coin is tossed up, so that $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$, and the coin be tossed up six times. Then the probabilities of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 heads respectively are $\frac{1}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{20}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{1}{64}$. The most probable value of k is that whole number next less than $(n + 1)p$, unless this be itself a whole number, when it is equally probable. When the number of trials is large, the probabilities of the different numbers of occurrences of the given event are proportional to areas included between the so-called probability curve, its asymptote, and ordinates at successive distances equal to $1/\sqrt{2npq}$. This probability curve, whose equation is $y = \sigma - 1\sigma - x^2$ (where σ is the circumference for unit diameter, and σ is the Napierian base), is represented in the figure, where the approximate straightness



Probability Curve

of the slope will be remarked. If it is desired to ascertain the probability of the occurrence from k_1 to k_2 times inclusive in n trials of an event whose probable occurrence at each trial is p, the approximate value is the area included between the probability curve, the asymptote, and the two ordinates, for which

$$x = \frac{k_1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}} \text{ and } x = \frac{k_2 + 1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}}.$$

Twice the quotient of the area are given in tables of probabilities, and tables of the kind for this purpose are called tables of the probability integral. The chief practical application of probability is to the theory of errors, and the probable error is a quantity of frequent occurrence as the result in the long run. The theory of probability is not regarded as the highest of the physical sciences.

3. Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

Is the report and the oath so splendent to bail all that better judgments than ours might have been persuaded they contain more than probabilities.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 115.

4. A statement of what is likely to happen; a forecast: applied in the plural by Cleveland Abbe to his daily weather-predictions in Cincinnati in 1869, and subsequently adopted by General Myer to designate the official weather-forecasts of the United States Signal Service. The same term had been similarly used by Leverrier in Paris since 1859.

The whole system [of meteorological predictions] is excellently organized and very extensive, the official publications embrace the *probabilities* and thereto call the weather maps. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 746.

Antecedent probability. See *antecedent*. **Balance of probabilities.** See *balance*. **Calculus of probability**, a branch of mathematics teaching how to calculate probabilities by general methods. **Curve of probability.** See above.—**Inverse probability**, the probability of a hypothesis as deduced from the comparison of its consequences with observation. Thus, the following is a familiar problem of inverse probability. Suppose a bag contains a series of tickets numbered consecutively from 1 up. Suppose a ticket is drawn at random, and its number is 17; what is the most probable number of tickets in the bag? The best opinion concerning inverse probability seems to be that it is altogether fallacious, unless the antecedent probability of the hypothesis is known. Some writers hold that the probability of a proposition about which we are completely ignorant is $\frac{1}{2}$, others hold that it is indeterminate.—**Local probability.** *See local.*—**Old Probabilities.** See *old*.

probable (prob'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *probable* = Sp. *probable* = Pg. *provavel* = It. *probabile*, < L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, credible, < *probare*, test, examine: see *probe*, *prove*.] I. *a.* 1†. Capable of being proved; provable.

It is doubtlessly *probable* that women are nature's pride, virtue's ornaments. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

It ought to be a total fast from all things during the solemnity, unless a *probable* necessity intervene. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 5.

No man . . . is properly a heretic . . . but he who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture. *Milton*, Civil Power.

2. Having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Bp. Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I made up a story as short and *probable* as I could, but concealed the greatest part. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 11.

Chaucer . . . makes it possible, and even *probable*, that his motley characters should meet on a common footing. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 284.

3. Rendering something likely, or showing it to be likely: as, *probable* evidence; a *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*—4†. Plausible; specious; colorable.

> Make this haste as your own good proceeding,
> Strengthened with what apology you think
> May make it *probable* need.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 4. 52.

Probable cause. See *cause*. **Probable error**, in *astron.* and *physics*. When the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations every one liable to a small amount of accidental error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined exceeding or falling short of it. But it is to be remarked that, as so defined, the constant error belonging to all observations of the given series is not included in the probable error.—**Probable evidence**, evidence distinguished from demonstrative evidence in that it admits of degrees and of all variety of them, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.—**Probable inference.** See *inference*.—**Probable proposition.** See *proposition*.

=Syn. 2. Presumable, credible, reasonable.

II. *n.* A probable opinion; an opinion resting upon good but not sufficient grounds.

The casuists' doctrine of *probables*, in virtue of which a man may be probabiliter obligatus and probabiliter deobligatus at the same time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 264.

probably (prob'a-bli), *adv.* 1. With probability; in a probable manner; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; likely: as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly and what will *probably* be done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2†. Plausibly; with verisimilitude.

Those that held religion was the difference of man from beasts have spoken *probably*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

Call this a Mede, and that a Parthian youth;
Talk *probably*; no matter for the truth.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 260.

probal† (prō'bal), *a.* [< LL. *proba*, proof, + *-al*.] Probable.

This advice is free I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 344.

probality† (prō-bal'i-ti), *n.* [Appar. < *probal* + *-ity*; but prob. an error for *probability*.] Probability.

[After describing a far-fetched derivation for the name *Brigantes*.] But if such a conjecture may take place, others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes of Britaine.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 84. (*Davies*.)

probang (prō'bang), *n.* In *surg.*, a long and slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge attached to one end, or other similar instrument, for introduction into the œsophagus or larynx, as for the application of remedies or the removal of foreign bodies.

probate (prō'bāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine, judge of: see *probe*, *prove*.] I. *a.* 1†. Proved; approved.

The veray true & *probate* assercyons of hystoryal men touchynge and concernynge thantyquytes of thonourable monastery of oure lady in Glastenburye.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments: as, *probate* duties.—**Probate Act**, an English statute, also called the *Court of Probate Act*, 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 77), abolishing the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and other courts in matters of probate of wills and administration, and vesting it in a new Court of Probate, whose authority was increased by the Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 56), and the Court of Probate Act, 1858 (id., c. 95).—**Probate courts**, the general name given in American law to courts having jurisdiction of probate and administration. Often more specifically called *orphans' courts*, *surrogates' courts*, etc.—**Probate judge**. See *judge*.

II. *n.* 1†. Proof.

Macrobius, that did treate
Of Scipion's dreme what was the treu *probate*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 368.

2. In *law*, official proof of a will. (*a*) The determination of the court before which a will is propounded that the paper is the last will and testament of the deceased and its admission thereupon to record as such. It determines or implies that the instrument is genuine, and regular in form and execution, and that the testator was competent to make a will, but not usually that the provisions of the will are valid. (*b*) A copy of the will, so proved, authenticated by the court, usually under its seal, and with a certificate that it has been proved, etc.—**Probate in common form**, a summary probate granted in some jurisdictions on production of the will with an affidavit, when there is no contest: as distinguished from *probate in solemn form*, or by litigation on issues or opportunity for contest.

probate-duty (prō'bāt-dū″ti), *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

probation (prō-bā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *probation* = Pr. *proazo*, *probatio* = Sp. *probacion* = Pg. *provação* = It. *probazione*, < L. *probatio(n-)*, a trying, inspection, examination, < *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine: see *probate*, *probe*, *prove*.] 1. The act of proving; proof.

And what he with his oath
And all *probation* will make up full clear.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 157.

He that must eat an hour before his time gives *probation* of his intemperance or his weakness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualifications, or the like; trial; examination.

Let us buy our entrance to this guild [friendship] by a long *probation*. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Life is *probation*, and this earth no goal,
But starting-point of man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 211.

Specifically—(*a*) *Eccles.*, the trial of a candidate for church membership, holy orders, or other ecclesiastical position and functions, preparatory to his final admission thereto. (*b*) In *theol.*, moral trial; a state of life affording an opportunity to test moral character.

3. Any period of trial. Specifically—(*a*) In religious houses, the period for the trial of a novice before he or she takes the vows of the monastic order.

I, in *probation* of a sisterhood,
Was sent to by my brother.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 72.

She . . . may be a nun without *probation*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 20.

(*b*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a period, usually six months, at the end of which a candidate for admission to the church determines whether he will unite with the church, and the church decides whether he should be admitted to membership.—**The doctrine of future probation**, the doctrine that the gospel will be preached in another life, either (*a*) to all who die unregenerate, or (*b*) to those to whom it was never preached, or who never apprehended it, in this life, particularly to the heathen and to those dying in infancy. In this latter and more common form it is entertained by members of various Protestant denominations. This doctrine is distinguishable from the doctrine of purgatory, or future disciplinary sufferings for the faithful, supposed to be necessary for their purification, and from the various forms of universalism, which holds that in a future probation all men will sooner or later accept the gospel.

probational (prō-bā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *probation* + *-al*.] Serving for trial or probation.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on the Old Testament, p. 278.

probationary (prō-bā'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *probation* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to probation; embracing or serving for trial or probation.

Like Eden's dread *probationary* tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from Thee.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 468.

That the present life is a sufficient period of *probationary* existence to the Righteous will be readily acknowledged by all men. *Timothy Dwight*, Sermons, clxiii.

probationer (prō-bā'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *probation* + *-er*[1].] One who is on probation or trial; one who is placed so that he may give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

Every day gain to their college some new *probationer*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

While yet a young *probationer*
And candidate for heaven.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) A novice.

A stripling divine or two of those newly-fledged *probationers* that usually come scouting from the university, and lie here no lame legers to pop into the Bethesda of some knight's chaplainship. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Green *probationers* in mischief. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

(*b*) In the Presbyterian churches in Scotland, one who has been licensed to preach, but who has not been ordained or does not hold a pastoral charge.

How do they expect a *probationer* to become a capable teacher if they never give him the chance of a pulpit?
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, viii.

(*c*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a candidate for membership received for a specified period on trial before final admission.

probationership (prō-bā'shọn-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *probationer* + *-ship*.] The condition or state of being a probationer.

He has afforded us the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*. *Locke*.

probationism (prō-bā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ism*.] Views or beliefs as to human probation in relation to the future state. *Religious Herald*, July 15, 1886.

probationist (prō-bā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ist*.] A probationer.

What portion of the *probationists* uniting with the M. E. church become full members?
The Congregationalist, May 14, 1885.

probationship (prō-bā'shọn-ship), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ship*.] A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Rare.]

Before the end of these ladies' *probationship* and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university.
Translation of Boccalini (1626), p. 202. (*Latham*.)

probative (prō'bā-tiv), *a.* [< *probate* + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to test or prove.

Some are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul.
South, Sermons, IV. ix.

2. Pertaining to proof or demonstration: as, the *probative* force of evidence.

probator (prō-bā'tọr), *n.* [< L. *probator*, examiner, approver, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*, *prove*.] 1. An examiner.—2†. In *law*, one who turns king's (queen's) evidence; an approver.

probatory (prō'bā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **probatorius*, adj. (neut. *probatorium*, a house for novices), < L. *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving for trial; being a proof or test.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces.
Abp. Bramhall.

2. Pertaining to or serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

II. *n.*; pl. *probatories* (-riz). A house for novices.

In the same yeere Christian, Bishop of Lismore, . . . and Pope Eugenius, a venerable man, with whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall, who also ordained him to be the Legate in Ireland, . . . departed to Christ.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 151. (*Davies*.)

probatum est (prō-bā'tum est). [L.: *probatum*, neut. of *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be.] It has been tried or proved: often appended to recipes or prescriptions.

Take, . . . if your point be rest,
Lettuce and cowslip wine; *Probatum est*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 18.

probe (prōb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *probed*, ppr. *probing*. [< L. *probare*, test, examine, prove, < *probus*, good: see *prove*, an older form from the same L. verb. The verb *probe* is partly from the noun.] 1. To examine with or as with a probe; explore, as a wound or other cavity, especially of the body: often used of searching for some extraneous object in a part or organ by means of an instrument thrust into it.

Yet durst she not too deeply *probe* the wound.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii.

Thither too the woodcock led her brood, to *probe* the mud for worms. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 245.

2. Figuratively, to search to the bottom; scrutinize; examine thoroughly into.

The late discussions in parliament, and the growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown, rendered the merchants more discontented than ever.
Hallam.

Why do I seek to *probe* my fellow's sin?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

3. To prick, as a sealed can, so as to allow the compressed air or gas within to escape.

probe (prōb), *n.* [< LL. *proba*, a proof, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probe*, *v.*, and *proof*, *n.* Cf. Sp. *tienta*, a surgeon's probe, < *tentar*, try, test: see *tempt*.] 1. A proof; a trial; a test.

We who believe life's bases rest
Beyond the *probe* of chemic test. *Lowell*.

2†. A printer's proof.

The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation I have inserted into the collect, which was after place in my opinion than in the psalm; ye shall see in the *probe* of the print, and after judge.
Abp. Grindal, Remains, p. 263. (*Davies*.)

3. In *surg.*, a slender flexible rod of silver or other substance for examining the conditions of a wound or other cavity, or the direction of a sinus.—**Nélaton's probe**, a probe tipped with unglazed porcelain, used in feeling for bullets. The lead, if touched, leaves a mark upon the porcelain.

probe-pointed (prōb'poin″ted), *a.* Having a blunt end, like that of a probe; not sharp-pointed: as, *probe-pointed* scissors; a *probe-pointed* bistoury.

probe-scissors (prōb'siz″ọrz), *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to admit of being thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

probing-awl (prō'bing-âl), *n.* A steel prod or awl, used to pierce the brain in killing fish for the table.

probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *probité* = Sp. *probidad* = Pg. *probidade* = It. *probità*, < L. *probita(t-)s*, uprightness, honesty, < *probus*, good, excellent, honest: see *probe*, *prove*.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; virtue; sincerity; high principle.

So near approach we their celestial kind
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope*.

A minister [Walpole] . . . who had seen so much perfidy and meanness that he had become sceptical as to the existence of *probity*. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

Let the reign of the good Stuyvesant show . . . how frankness, *probity*, and high-souled courage will command respect, and secure honor, even where success is unattainable. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 469.

=Syn. *Integrity*, *Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), worth, trustworthiness, trustiness, incorruptibility.

problem (prob'lem), *n.* [< ME. *probleme*, < OF. *probleme*, F. *problème* = Sp. Pg. It. *problema* = D. *probleem*, *problema* = G. Sw. Dan. *problem*, < L. *problema*, < Gr. *πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, < *προβάλλειν*, throw or lay before, < *πρό*, before, + *βάλλειν*, throw, put: see *ball*[2], *ballista*, etc., and cf. *emblem*.] 1. A question proposed for decision or discussion; a matter for examination; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; also, a question with a discussion of it.

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve why grass is green.
Sir T. Browne.

The Conclusion is the *Problem* (problema), question (quæstio, quæsitio), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The *Problem* is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism, but is one of its essential parts.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

Few researches can be conducted in any one line of inquiry without sooner or later abutting on some metaphysical *problem*, were it only that of Force, Matter, or Cause.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 8.

Specifically—2. In *geom.*, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like. It differs from a *theorem* in that the latter requires something to be proved, a relation or identity to be shown or established. The Greek word is used in this sense by Pappus, in the third century after Christ.

3†. In English universities, a public disputation. —**Absolute problem.** See *absolute*.—**Alhazen's problem**, the problem from two given points in the plane of a given circle to draw lines intersecting on the circumference and making equal angles with the tangent at the point of intersection.—**Apollonius's problem**, the problem to draw a circle tangent to three given circles in a plane. This celebrated problem was proposed, according to Pappus, by Apollonius in his work on contacts.—**Busschop's problems**, the following problems: (1) to cut a square into eight pieces which will fit together to make two squares, one twice as large as the other; (2) to cut a regular hexagon into five parts which will make a square; (3) to cut a regular pentagon into seven parts which will make a square.—**Characteristic problem.** See *characteristic*.—**Chess problem**, a given position of chess pieces in which it is required that one side mate the other (or sometimes compel the other to give mate) in a stipulated number of moves.—**Comparative problem**, a question in regard to the degree of any quality possessed by any subject.—**Crown, Delian, determinate problem.** See the qualifying words.—**Fermat's problem**, given two media separated by a plane and the velocities of light in them, to find the path of quickest transmission between two given points.—**Florentine, goniometrical, imperial, indeterminate, inverse problem.** See the adjectives.—**Gergonne's problem**, the problem to cut a cube so that the section shall enter at a diagonal of one face and emerge at the non-parallel diagonal of the opposite face, making the surface of section the smallest possible.—**Huygens's problem**, a problem proposed by Christian Huygens in 1669, to this effect: a given number of perfectly elastic spheres lie in one straight line; the masses of the first and last are known; the first strikes the second with a given velocity; what must the masses of the intermediate ones be to make the velocity imparted to the last a maximum? This was solved by Huygens for three bodies, by Lagrange in 1759 for five, and by Picart in 1874 completely.—**Isoperimetrical problem**, a problem relating to a maximum or minimum condition to be fulfilled by the form of a function: so called because the earliest problems of this kind were of isoperimetry in the narrower sense.—**Kepler's problem**, the problem from a given point on the diameter of a semicircle to draw a line dividing the area in a given proportion; to solve the equation $a = x - b\sin x$; to find the position of a planet at a given time from its elements. This problem, of capital importance, was proposed by Kepler in 1609.—**L'Huilier's problems**, the following problems: (1) to cut a given triangular prism so that the plane section shall be equal to a given triangle; (2) on a given triangle as base to erect an oblique prism so that the perpendicular section shall be similar to a given triangle.—**Limited problem**, in *math.*, a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.—**Linear, local, notional problem.** See the adjectives.—**Malfatti's problem**, a problem of elementary geometry, mentioned by Pappus about 300, but first solved by Gianfrancesco Malfatti (1731–1807) in 1788: namely, to inscribe in a given triangle three circles, each touching two sides of the triangle, and all tangent to one another. The best construction was given by Steiner in 1826.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Nonius's problem**, the problem to find the day of shortest twilight for a given latitude.—**Pappus's problem**, in a given circle to inscribe a triangle whose sides produced shall contain three given points. —**Pell's problem**, the problem to solve the equation $x^2 - Ay^2 = \pm$ B.—**Petersburg problem**, a celebrated problem in probabilities, to determine how much ought to be paid for the assurance of being paid 2^m, where m is the number of times that a coin will be tossed up without coming up head: so called because mentioned by Daniel Bernoulli in the Memoirs of the St. Petersburg Academy, but already treated by Nicolas Bernoulli the first in 1713. —**Pfaff's problem**, the problem to transform an expression $X_1\,dx_1 + X_2\,dx_2 + \ldots$ into another of similar form with a given number of terms, and to determine the smallest possible number of terms.—**Pothenot's problem**, to find a point from which two given segments are seen under given angles.—**Problem of duration of play**, to find the probability that one player will ruin another within a given number of bets, and the probable number of bets before he is ruined.—**Problem of squaring the circle.** See *squaring*.—**Problem of the couriers.** See *courier*.—**Problem of the duplication.** See *duplication*.—**Problem of the inscription of the heptagon**, the impossible problem to inscribe a regular heptagon in a circle with a rule and compass.—**Problem of the school-girls**, the problem to show how fifteen school-girls might walk out in ranks of three every day for a week, without any one walking a second time in the same rank with any other.—**Problem of three bodies**, the problem to determine the motions of three mutually gravitating particles.—**Sursolid problem**, in *math.*, a problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.—**Viviani's problem**, to pierce a hemispherical dome with four equal windows so that the rest of the surface shall be quadrable.

problematic (prob-le-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *problématique* = Sp. *problemático* = Pg. It. *problematico*, < L. *problematicus*, < Gr. *προβληματικός*, pertaining to a problem, < *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem: see *problem*.] 1. Of the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

> The probability of foreign rivalry was not believed in, or was treated as at least distant and *problematic*.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 3.

2. In *logic*, of the nature of a question, possible or doubtful.

> I call a concept *problematic* if it is not self-contradictory, and if, as limiting other concepts, it is connected with other kinds of knowledge, while its objective reality cannot be known in any way. . . . The concept of a noumenon is problematical—that is, the representation of a thing of which we can neither say that it is possible nor that it is impossible, because we have no conception of any kind of intuition but that of our senses, or of any kind of concepts but of our categories, neither of them being applicable to any extrasensuous object.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), iii.

Problematic proposition. See *proposition*.

problematical (prob-le-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *problematic* + *-al*.] Same as *problematic*.

> Wagers are laid in the city about our success, which is yet, as the French call it, *problematical*.
> *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, Nov. 1, 1777.

problematically (prob-le-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *problematical* + *-ly*[2].] In a problematic manner; doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

problematist (prob'lem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem, + *-ist*.] One who proposes problems. [Rare.]

> This learned *problematist*.
> *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug. 27, 1668.

problematize (prob'lem-a-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *problematized*, ppr. *problematizing*. [< Gr. *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem, + *-ize*.] To propose problems.

> *Tip.* Hear him *problematize*.
> *Pru.* Bless us, what 's that?
> *Tip.* Or syllogize, elenchize. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

pro bono publico (prō bō'nō pub'li-kō). [L.: *pro*, for; *bono*, abl. of *bonum*, good; *publico*, abl. of *publicus*, public: see *pro*, *bona*, *public*.] For the public good.

Proboscidæ (prō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Proboscididæ*, < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-idæ*.] The family of the elephants: now called *Elephantidæ*.

proboscidal (prō-bos'i-dal), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-al*.] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> A *proboscidal* prolongation of the oral organs. *Shuckard*.

proboscidate (prō-bos'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ate*[1].] Having a proboscis; proboscidean.—**Proboscidate insect**, an insect having a proboscidate mouth.—**Proboscidate mouth**, in *entom.*, a haustellate mouth; a mouth in which the organs are modified to form a proboscis, as in most flies. See cut under *house-fly*.

proboscide (prō-bos'id), *n.* [< F. *proboscide*, < L. *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis*.] In *her.*, the trunk of an elephant used as a bearing or part of a bearing.

Proboscidea (prō-bo-sid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis: see *proboscis*.] 1. An order of *Mammalia* having a long flexible proboscis or trunk. It now contains only the elephants and their allies, as the mammoths and mastodons. The legs are mostly exserted beyond the common integument of the trunk, and all their joints are extensible in a right line. The teeth are enameled; the incisors are—in the living elephants two above and none below, in some extinct *Proboscidea* none above and two below, or two above and below, any of which may be developed into long tusks curving out of the mouth. The feet are all five-toed, so far as is known, incased in broad shallow hoofs, one to each digit, and the palmar and plantar surfaces are padded. The carpal bones are broad and short, in two separate, not interlocking, rows; the scaphoid and lunar are separate from each other; the cuneiform is broad, extended inward, and attached to the ulna; the unciform is directly in front of the cuneiform, and the magnum in front of the lunar; in the hind foot the astragalus articulates in front only with the navicular. The placenta is deciduate, zonary. The *Proboscidea* belong to the higher or educabilian series of placental mammals. Their nearest living relatives are the *Hyracoidea*. There are 2 families—*Elephantidæ*, containing the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons, and *Dinotheriidæ*, the dinotheres, the latter all extinct, the former now represented by only 2 living species. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Elephantinæ*, and *Mastodontinæ*.

2. A class of corticate protozoans, also called *Rhynchoflagellata*, represented by the noctilucans. *E. R. Lankester*.

proboscidean (prō-bo-sid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-e-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a proboscis or trunk; proboscidate or proboscidiferous; belonging to the mammalian order *Proboscidea*.—2. Of or pertaining to a proboscis: as, "the *proboscidean* sheath of the Nemertines," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

Also *proboscidial*, *proboscoid*.

Proboscidean flukes, the trematoids of the family *Tetrarhynchidæ*.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea*; an elephantid or dinotheriid.

Also *proboscidian*.

proboscideous (prō-bo-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*. *Treasury of Botany*.

proboscides, *n.* Latin plural of *proboscis*.

proboscidial (prō-bo-sid'i-al), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ial*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

proboscidian (prō-bo-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ian*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

Proboscidifera (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proboscidifer*: see *proboscidiferous*.] A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a small head, a proboscis retractile under the base of the tentacles, and variable teeth on a long cartilaginous lingual ribbon. It includes a large number of carnivorous gastropods, among the best-known of which are the *Muricidæ* and the *Buccinidæ*, Contrasted with *Rostrifera*.

proboscidiferous (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proboscidifer*, < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having a proboscis.—2. In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Proboscidifera*.

proboscidiform (prō-bos'i-di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Proboscis-like. Also *proboscidal*, *prosbosciform*, *proboscicformed*.

prosbosciform (prō-bos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Same as *proboscidiform*. *Encyc. Diet.*

proboscicformed (prō-bos'i-fôrmd), *a.* [< *prosbosciform* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> The surface of the *proboscicformed* mouth, facing the first pair of cirri, has a deep central longitudinal fold.
> *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 176.

Prosbosciger (prō-bos'i-jėr), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1820), < L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of black cockatoos: synonymous with *Microglossa*.

proboscigerous (prō-bo-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a proboscis; proboscidiferous.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.*; pl. *proboscides* (*-i-dēz*). [= F. *proboscide* = Sp. *probóscide* = Pg. *proboscis* = It. *proboscide*, proboscis, < L. *proboscis*, < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), the trunk or proboscis of an elephant, the proboscis of a fly, an arm of a cuttlefish, < *πρό*, before, + *βόσκειν*, feed, graze.] 1. An elephant's trunk; hence, a long flexible snout, as the tapir's, or the nose of the proboscis-monkey. See cut under *Nasalis*.

> The unwieldy elephant,
> To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
> His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 347.

2. Any proboscidiform part or organ; anything that sticks out in front of an animal like an elephant's trunk. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*. (*a*) The human nose, especially when very large. [Humorous.] (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle, or snout-beetle. (2) The long coiled haustellate organ of lepidopterous insects; an antlia. See cut under *haustellum*. (3) The sucking-mouth of a fly, a cylindrical membranous or fleshy organ terminating in a dilated portion which is applied to the substance to be sucked up. (See *promuscis*, and cut under *house-fly*.) (4) The extensible mouth-organs of a bee, consisting of the labium and lingua with their various divisions, and the maxillæ, united at their bases with the labium. (*c*) In *Vermes*, a diversiform buccal, oral, or pharyngeal organ of many worms, as errant annelids, gephyreans, turbellarians, and nemerteans. In the last the proboscis is a tubular invaginated eversible organ opening in the anterior part of the body above the mouth, formed by a differentiation of the integument; it is variable in details of structure: it may be divided, coiled, glandulous, and furnished with stylets, a retractor muscle, etc. (For various prosbosciles of this kind, see cuts under *Acanthocephala*, *Balanoglossus*, *Cestoides*, *Nereis*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.) (*d*) In *conch.*, the tongue of certain gastropods, such as shell-snails, when it is so long as to be capable of being protruded for some distance from the mouth, in which case it is used for boring the shells of other testaceans, and for destroying by suction the soft parts of the inhabitant: distinguished from *rostrum*. (*e*) In polyps, the central polypite of a medusan. (*f*) In gregarines, the epimerite.

proboscis-monkey (prō-bos'is-mung"ki), *n.* A semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*; a kahau: so called from the elongated and flexible snout, which resembles the human nose in size and shape. See cut under *Nasalis*.

proboscis-rat (prō-bos'is-rat), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

proboscoid (prō-bos'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *προβοσκίς*, proboscis, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *proboscidean*.

probouleutic (prō-bū-lū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προβούλευσις* (*-λευτ-*), previous deliberation (cf MGr. *προβουλευτής*, one who deliberates before), < *προβουλεύειν*, contrive before, < *πρό*, before, + *βουλεύειν*, take counsel, deliberate: see *boule*[2].] Concerned with the preparation of measures for action: noting specifically the Senate, or Council of Five Hundred, in the ancient Athenian constitution.

> A misapprehension as to the powers of the Roman Senate, which is represented as being a *probouleutic* body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly.
> *W. F. Allen*, Penn. Monthly, Feb., 1879, p. 124.

procacious (prō-kā'shus), *a.* [= OF. *procace* = It. *procace*, < L. *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold, shameless, impudent, < *procare*, ask, demand, akin to *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Pert; petulant; saucy.

I confess these [personal comeliness and beauty] are commonly but the temptations of women and *procacious* youth. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xlv.

Now abating a *procacious* youth, now heartening a shy homely one. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 297.

procacity (prō-kas'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *procacite* = Sp. *procacidad* = Pg. *procacidade* = It. *procacità*, < L. *procacita(t-)s*, forwardness, impudence, < *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold: see *procacious*.] Impudence; petulance.

In vaine are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceipts, *procacities*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 541.

procambial (prō-kam'bi-al), *a.* [< *procambium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the procambium.

A *procambial* bundle being first formed.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 105.

procambium (prō-kam'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*[2].] In *bot.*, a long-celled initial strand of a vascular bundle: a similar or homogeneous formative cell of a bundle. Compare *cambium*[2].

This mass [of elongated cells] is termed the *procambium* of the fibro-vascular bundle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

procardium (prō-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *procardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] The pit of the stomach; the scrobiculus cordis.

procarp (prō'kärp), *n.* [< NL. *procarpium*, < Gr. πρό, before, + καρπός, a fruit.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ and fungi, a unicellular or pluricellular female sexual organ, which consists of a filamentous receptive part called the *trichogyne* and a dilated part called the *carpogonium*. The protoplasm is not rounded off to form an oosphere, but is excited by fertilization to a process of growth which results in a sporocarp.

In the Florideæ it is the procarpium (*procarp*), which consists of a single cell or a small cell group
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 121.

procarpium (prō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *procarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *procarp*.] Same as *procarp*.

procatalectic (prō-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + καταληκτικός, leaving off: see *catalectic*. Cf. προκαταλήγειν, leave off beforehand.] In *anc. pros.*, catalectic at the beginning; wanting the arsis (metrically unaccented part) of the first foot. Thus, the following colon in an iambic period is procatalectic: ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – (for – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –).

procatarctic† (prō-ka-tark'tik), *a.* [< Gr. προκαταρτικός, beginning beforehand, being the immediate cause, < προκατάρχειν, begin first, < πρό, before, + καταρχειν, begin upon, < κατά, upon, + ἀρχειν, be first, begin.] Being the immediate cause, in *med.*, noting a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause. See *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.

procatarctical† (prō-ka-tark'ti-kal), *a.* [< *procatarctic* + *-al*.] Same as *procatarctic*.

The *procatarctical* and prœgumenal causes are of great use in physick, for the physicians reduce almost all diseases to three causes: *procatarctical*, prœgumenal, and synectical or containing. The *procatarctical* is with them the external and evident cause. . . . For example: The *procatarctical* cause of the fever is either cold or the astringent bathes *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 17.

procatarxis† (prō-ka-tärk'sis), *n.* [< Gr. προκατάρξις, a first beginning, < προκατάρχειν, begin first: see *procatarctic*.] In *med.*, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; also, the procatarctic cause of a disease.

procathedral (prō-ka-thē'dral), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + ML. *cathedralis*, a cathedral: see *cathedral*.] A church used temporarily as a cathedral.

procedet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *proceed*.

procedendo (prō-sē-den'dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerundive of *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] In *law*, a writ which formerly issued out of the English Court of Chancery in the exercise of its common-law jurisdiction, when judges of any subordinate court wrongfully delayed the parties, and would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other. It commanded the judges to proceed to give judgment, without specifying any particular judgment to be given. A writ of procedendo also lay where an action had been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appeared to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds

procedure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* [< OF. *procedure*, F. *procédure* = It. *procedura*, < L. *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1†. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better *procedure* of real and material religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. vii.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct.

Those more complex intellectual *procedures* which acute thinkers have ever employed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

He would learn if they
Connive at Pym's *procedure!*
Browning, Strafford.

3. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding.—4†. That which proceeds from something; product.

No known substance but earth, and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone. *Bacon.*

5. The modes, collectively, of conducting business, especially deliberative business; specifically, in *law*, the modes of conduct of litigation and judicial business, as distinguished from that branch of the law which gives or defines rights. It includes practice, pleading, and evidence.

By itself indeed the lately revealed Irish law would carry us a very little way. Its great peculiarity is the extraordinary prominence it gives to *Procedure*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 374.

Civil *procedure* . . . is chiefly intended to realize and enforce the legalized interests or "rights" of individuals.
Polit. Sci. Quarterly, II. 123.

Common-law procedure acts. See *common*.—**New or reformed procedure.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).—**Syn. 2.** *Proceeding, Operation*, etc. See *process*.

proceed (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *procede;* < ME. *proceden*, < OF. *proceder*, F. *procéder* = Sp. Pg. *proceder* = It. *procedere*, < L. *procedere*, go forth, go forward, advance, come forth, issue, go on, result, proceed, < *pro*, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; continue or renew motion or progress; advance; go on, literally or figuratively: as, to *proceed* on one's journey; the vessel touched at Queenstown, and then *proceeded* on her voyage.

Come, cite them, Crites, first, and then *proceed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hadst thou . . . *proceeded*
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 252.

Proceeding the space of a flight-shoot, they finde another Arch, like vnto the first. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

I shall . . . *proceed* to more complex ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xviii. 2.

Having already mentioned those Speeches which are assigned to the Persons in this Poem, I *proceed* to the Description which the Poet gives us of Raphael.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

2. To issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; go forth: with *from*.

Excuse me that I am so free with you; what I write *proceeds from* the clear Current of a pure Affection.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

From the death of the old the new *proceeds*.
Whittier, The Preacher.

3. To carry on some series of actions; set one's self at work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose; act according to some method.

If you promise vs peace, we will beleeue you; if you *proceed* in reuenge we will abandon the Country.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 225.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 69.

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his Inquiry into any sciences posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

But how severely with themselves *proceed*
The men who write such verse as we can read!
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 157.

4†. To be transacted or carried on; be done; pass; go on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 180.

5. To begin and carry on a legal action; take any step in the course of procedure: as, to *proceed* against an offender.—6. To come into effect or action. [Rare.]

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

7. To take an academic degree: now used only in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. "To *proceed* master" is an abbreviated form of "to *proceed* to the degree of master."

Ignorance in stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

The oldest [surviving graduate] *proceeded* Bachelor of Arts the very Commencement at which Dr. Stiles was elected to the Presidency.
Woolsey, Discourse, Yale Coll., Aug. 14, 1850, p. 38.
[(*College Words.*)

=**Syn. 2.** To arise, emanate, flow, accrue, result, be derived.

proceed (prō'sēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *procede;* < *proceed*, *v.*] The amount proceeding or accruing from some possession or transaction; especially, the sum derived from the sale of goods: now used only in the plural: as, the consignee was directed to sell the goods forwarded and invest the *proceeds* in coffee.

The only *Procede* (that I may use the mercantile Term) you can expect is Thanks, and this Way shall not be wanting to make you rich Returns. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 29.

Net proceeds. See *net*[2].—**Proceeds of a cargo,** in general, the return or substituted cargo, acquired by sale or exchange of the goods originally shipped. *Dow v. Hope Ins. Co.*, 1 Hall, 106.

proceeder (prō-sē'dėr), *n.* 1. One who proceeds or goes forward; one who makes a progress.

Let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing, and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailing. *Bacon*, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. One who takes an academic degree.

A little before the Reformation, the greatest part of the *proceeders* in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.
Tanner, quoted in Forewords to Babees Book, p. xxxvi.

proceeding (prō-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proceed*, *v.*] 1. A going forward; a procession; the act of one who proceeds; especially, a measure or step taken; a doing; a transaction; as, an illegal *proceeding;* a cautious *proceeding;* a violent *proceeding.* In the plural the term is specifically applied to suits and judicial actions of all kinds involving rights of persons or of property, as well as to the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions at law: as, to institute *proceedings* against a person.

The *proceeding* was thus ordered: viz., First the City Marshal, to follow in the rear of His Majesty's Life Guards.
England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 29).

The clerk . . . should keep a record of the *proceedings*.
Robert, Rules of Order, § 51.

We have learned some of us to approve, and more perhaps to acquiesce in, *proceedings* which our fathers looked on as in the last degree unrighteous and intolerable.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

2†. Advancement.

My dear dear love
To your *proceeding* bids me tell you this.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 103.

3. *pl.* A record or account of the transactions of a society: as, the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association. The *proceedings* of this and other societies differ from the *transactions*, in that the *proceedings* are the record of all the business done, with mere abstracts of the papers read, while the *transactions* consist of the papers themselves.—**Collateral proceeding.** See *collateral*.—**Dispossess proceedings.** See *dispossess*.—**Proceeding via executiva,** in *civil law*, executory process (which see, under *executory*).—**Special proceeding,** a judicial proceeding other than an action, as a writ of mandamus, a petition to appoint a trustee, etc.—**Stay of proceedings.** See *stay*.—**Summary proceedings,** in *law*, certain legal remedies authorized by statute to be taken without the formal bringing of an action by process and pleading—an affidavit laid before a magistrate under warrant issued thereon being usually substituted; more specifically, such proceedings taken to dispossess a tenant for non-payment of rent, or for holding over, etc.—**Supplementary proceedings,** sometimes called **supplemental proceedings,** proceedings supplementary to judgment and execution for the enforcement thereof, when the execution remains unsatisfied. Courts of equity have given such a remedy by bill compelling examination of a debtor under oath, and by injunction against disposing of his assets; and the codes of procedure have added as an alternative remedy, at the option of the creditor, a supplementary proceeding, either entitled in the original cause or a special proceeding issuing out of it, by which, on affidavit, an order is granted compelling the debtor, or a third person holding his assets or indebted to him, to appear for examination, and forbidding disposal of assets meanwhile; and, if assets are discovered, a receiver can be appointed.—**Syn. 1.** *Procedure, Operation*, etc. (see *process*), measure, performance, step.

proceleusmatic (pros'e-lūs-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *proceleusmaticus*, < Gr. προκελευσματικός (sc. ποίς), a foot consisting of four short syllables, lit. 'pertaining to incitement,' < *προκέλευσμα, < προκελεύειν, arouse to action beforehand, incite before, < πρό, before, + κελεύειν, order, < κέλλειν, urge, drive on, incite.] I. *a.* 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of Gallies were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles, p. 140.

2. In *pros.*, consisting, as a metrical foot, of four short syllables; of or pertaining to feet so constituted.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables. The proceleusmatic (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑) is tetrasemic and isorrhythmic.

Procellaria (pros-e-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *procella*, a storm, a hurricane: see *procellous*.] A Linnean genus of *Procellariidæ*, or petrels, formerly conterminous with the family, later variously restricted, now usually confined to the very small black-and-white species known as *Mother Carey's chickens*, as *P. pelagica*, the stormy petrel: in this restricted sense synonymous with *Thalassidroma* of Vigors. See cut under *petrel*.

procellarian (pros-e-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Procellaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Procellaria*, in any sense; resembling or related to a petrel; belonging to the family *Procellariidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidæ;* a petrel of any kind.

Procellariidæ (pros″e-lā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Procellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic or pelagic natatorial birds, named from the genus *Procellaria*, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Tubinares*, having tubular nostrils, epignathous bill with discontinuous horny covering, and webbed feet with very small, elevated, functionless or rudimentary hallux, if any: the petrels. The *Procellariidæ* are birds of the high seas, of unsurpassed volitorial powers, of all birds the most nearly independent of land. They abound on all seas. There are probably about 90 species, of numerous modern genera, divisible into three subfamilies — *Diomedeinæ*, albatrosses; *Procellariinæ;* and *Halodromінæ*, sea-runners; to which is to be added *Oceanitinæ*, if the so-called *Oceanitidæ* are referred back to this family. Also *Procellariadæ*, *Procellaridæ*.

Procellariinæ (pros-e-lā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Procellaria* + *-inæ*.] The largest and leading subfamily of *Procellariidæ;* this family, divested of the albatrosses and sea-runners; the petrels proper. They are characterized by the union of the nostrils in one double-barreled tube lying horizontally on the base of the culmen, and the presence of a hallux, however minute. There are five groups of species — the fulmars; the petrels of the genus *Œstrelata* and its relatives; the stormy petrels; the shearwaters or hagdens; and the sawbilled petrels. The genus *Oceanites* and three others, usually ranged with the stormy petrels, are sometimes detached as type of a family *Oceanitidæ*. Also *Procellarinæ*. See cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, *Œstrelata*, *petrel*, and *shearwater*.

procellas (prō-sel′ȧs), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *glass-blowing*, a jaw-tool for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving to it some peculiar shape, as it is revolved on the extremity of the pontil. Also called *pucellas*. *E. H. Knight*.

procellous† (prō-sel′us), *a.* [= OF. *procelleux* = Sp. *proceloso* = Pg. It. *procelloso*, ⟨ L. *procellosus*, tempestuous, boisterous, ⟨ *procella*, a storm, a hurricane (by which things are prostrated), ⟨ *procellere*, throw down, prostrate, ⟨ *pro*, forward, + **cellere*, drive, urge: see *excel*, *celerity*.] Stormy. *Bailey*, 1731.

procephalic (prō-se-fal′ik or prō-sef′ȧ-lik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Of or pertaining to the fore part of the head. — 2. In *Crustacea*, specifically noting certain lobes or processes which form an anterior part of the wall of the head. See the quotation.

Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the interior of the head (though they are really situated in its front and upper wall) on each side of the base of the rostrum, and are called the *procephalic* processes.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 160.

3. In *anc. pros.*, same as *macrocephalic*. — **Procephalic lobe**, one of a pair of rounded expansions, developed on the anterior end of the ventral aspect of the embryo of arthropods, which becomes one side and part of the front of the head.

The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions — the *procephalic lobes*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 219.

proception† (prō-sep′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **proceptio(n-)*, ⟨ *prō*, before, + *capere*, pp. *captus* (in comp. *-ceptus*), take: see *capable*. Cf. *conception*, *inception*, *perception*, etc.] The act of taking or seizing something beforehand; preoccupation. [Rare.]

Having so little power to offend others that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*.
Eikon Basilike.

procere† (prō-sēr′), *a.* [= Sp. *prócer*, *procero* = Pg. It. *procero*, ⟨ L. *procerus*, high, tall, long, ⟨ *pro*, for, before, + √*cer-* as in *creare*, create: see *create*.] High; tall; lofty. Also *procerous*.

Such lignous and woody plants as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § iii.

procerebral (prō-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [⟨ *procerebr-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fore-brain or procerebrum; prosencephalic.

procerebrum (prō-ser′ē-brum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *pro*, before, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] The forebrain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon.

proceres (pros′ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *procer*, rarely *procus*, a chief, noble, magnate; cf. *procērus*, high: see *procere*, *a.*] 1. The nobles or magnates of a country.

In 1328 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and *proceres*, earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 294.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Sundevall's system, an order of birds: same as the *Proceri* of Illiger.

Proceri (prō-sē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *procērus*, high: see *procere*.] In *ornith.*, in Illiger's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as *Ratitæ* of Merrem, embracing the struthious birds, or ostriches and their allies: so called from their procere or tall stature.

Proceridæ (prō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Procerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Laporte in 1834 from the genus *Procerus*, and now merged with the *Carabidæ*.

procerite (pros′ē-rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the long many-jointed filament which terminates the antenna or feeler of many species, as lobsters and crawfish. It constitutes nearly the whole length of the organ in such cases, the several other named joints of the feeler being short and close to the base. It is the last one of a series of joints named *coxocerite*, *basicerite*, *scaphocerite*, *ischiocerite*, *merocerite*, *carpocerite*, and *procerite*, and is an excellent illustration of an organ with so many joints (technically *subjoints*) that they are not taken into separate morphological consideration. See cuts under *antenna*, *Astacus*, *lobster*, and *Palinurus*.

proceritic (pros-ē-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *procerite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the procerite of a crustacean.

procerity (prō-ser′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ OF. *procerite*, F. *procérité* = Sp. *proceridad* = Pg. *proceridade* = It. *procerità*, ⟨ L. *proceritas*, height, tallness, ⟨ *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] Tallness; loftiness.

They were giants for their cruelty and covetous oppression, and not in stature or *procerity* of body.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 532, note.

His insufferable *procerity* of stature, and uncorresponding dwarfishness of observation.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, xiii.

procerous (prō-sē′rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] 1†. Same as *procere*.

The compasse about the wall of this new mount is five hundreth foot, . . . and the *procerous* stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount, twentie foot and sixe inches. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153).

2. Tall, as a bird; belonging to the *Proceres* or *Proceri*.

Procerus (pros′ē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), ⟨ Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of beetles, giving name to the family *Proceridæ*, containing a number of east European and west Asiatic species, found on forest-covered mountain-slopes. These beetles resemble *Carabus*, but differ in having the anterior tarsi simple in both sexes. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *proceri* (-rī).] A pyramidal muscle on the bridge of the nose, more fully called *procerus nasi* and *pyramidalis nasi*. See *pyramidalis*.

Procervulus (prō-sėr′vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1878), ⟨ L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cervulus*, q. v.] A Miocene genus of *Cervidæ*.

process (pros′es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *proces*, *processe;* ⟨ ME. *processe*, *proces*, *proses*, ⟨ OF. *procès*, F. *procès* = Sp. *proceso* = Pg. It. *processo*, ⟨ L. *processus*, a going forward, progress, an appearance, an attack, a projection, lapse of time, ⟨ *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive movement; gradual advance; continuous proceeding.

So multeply ȝe sall
Ay furth in fayre *processe*.
York Plays, p. 13.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two no other proof doth need than the very *process* of man's desire. *Hooker*.

The whole vast sweep of our surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy *process* of the tremendous sky. *H. James Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 41.

2. Course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; passage, as of time.

And therfor we muste abide, and wirke be *processe* of tyme. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

By *proces*, as ye knowen everichoon,
Men may so longe graven in a stoon
Til some figure therinne emprented be.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 101.

Swich fire by *processe* shal of kynde colden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 418.

Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turn'd
In *process* of the seasons have I seen.
Shak., Sonnets, civ.

The thoughts of men are widen'd with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Manner of proceeding or happening; way in which something goes on; course or order of events.

Now I pas will to Pirrus by *proses* agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13670.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 274.

Our parts that are the spectators, or should hear a comedy, are to await the *process* and events of things.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Saturnian Juno now with double care
Attends the fatal *process* of the war.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

4. An action, operation, or method of treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments: as, a chemical *process;* a manufacturing *process;* mental *process*.

When the result or effect is produced by chemical action, or by the application of some element or power of nature, or of one substance to another, such modes, methods, or operations are called *processes*.
Piper v. Brown, 3 Fish. Pat. Cas., 175.

Cable-car lines are in *process* of construction.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 184.

5. Series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, etc.: as, the *process* of vegetation; the *process* of decomposition.

He who knows the properties, the changes, and the *processes* of matter must, of necessity, understand the effects.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

To him was given
Full many a glimpse . . . of Nature's *processes*
Upon the exalted hills.
Wordsworth, On the Side of the Mountain of Black Comb.

6. In *law:* (*a*) The summons, mandate, or command by which a defendant or a thing is brought before the court for litigation: so called as being the primary part of the proceedings, by which the rest is directed. Formerly the superior common-law courts of England, in the case of personal actions, differed greatly in their modes of process; but since the passing of the Process Uniformity Act personal actions in general, except replevin, are begun in the same way in all the English courts — namely, by a writ of summons. In chancery the ordinary process was a writ of subpœna. The mode common in probate and ecclesiastical courts is by a citation or summons. In criminal cases, if the accused is not already in custody, the process is usually a writ or warrant.

The Abbot of S. Isidor is of my acquaintance and my great friend, . . . and now of late there hath beene *processe* against him to appear in this your audience.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 202.

I'll get out *process*, and attach 'em all.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the *process;* being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court.
Blackstone, Com., III. xix.

They [the bishops] regarded the *processes* against heretics as the most distressing part of their office.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

(*b*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. Hence — 7†. A relation; narrative; story; detailed account.

But hennes forth I wol my *proces* holde
To speke of aventures and of batailles.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 650.

To teche chylder curtasy is myne entent,
And thus forth my *proces* I purpos to be gynne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 56.

In brief, to set the needless *process* by,
How I persuaded, how I pray'd, and kneel'd,
How he refell'd me, and how I replied.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 92.

8†. Proclamation.

When Pelleus his *proses* hade publishit on highe,
And all soburly said with a sad wille,
Jason was Joly of his Juste wordes,
That in presens of the pepull tho profers were made,
And mony stythe of astate stonding aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

9. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a processus; an outgrowth or outgrowing part; a protuberance; a prominence; a projection: used in the widest sense, specific application being made by some qualifying term: as, coracoid *process*.

A third comes out with the important discovery of some new *process* in the skeleton of a mole.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

10. In *bot.*, a projection from a surface; specifically, in mosses, one of the principal divisions or segments of the inner peristome. — 11. Same as *photo-process:* commonly used attributively:

as, *process* blocks, *process* cuts, *process* pictures, etc.

The bare floor was clean, and the walls were hung with cheap prints of the kind known as *process* pictures.
The Standard, VII. 12.

Abating process. See *abate.*—**Abuse of process.** See *abuse.*—**Accessory process.** Same as *anapophysis.*—**Acromial** or **acromion process.** See *acromion.*—**Actinic process.** See *actinic.*—**Alar processes,** two small wing-like processes proceeding from the crista galli in front against the frontal bone, and partially including the foramen cæcum.—**Albumin process,** in *photog.* See *albumin.*—**Alinasal, alveolar, angular processes.** See the adjectives.—**Ammonia ore process.** See *ammonia.*—**Anconeus process.** Same as *olecranon.*—**Annular, anteorbital, auditory, autographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular.*—**Augustin's process,** a method of extracting silver from the ground chloridized ores of that metal, by the use of a solution of common salt. The silver chlorid, formed in the chloridizing roasting, is soluble in the saline solution, a double chlorid of silver and sodium being formed. From this solution the silver is precipitated by means of copper.—**Barff's process,** a method of protecting the surface of iron from rust by forming upon it a thin film of magnetic oxid. It is done by subjecting it at a red heat to the action of superheated steam.—**Basic process.** See *basic.*—**Basilar process.** See *basilar.*—**Basipterygoid processes.** See *basipterygoid.*—**Beer process,** in *photog.* See *beer*[1].—**Bessemer process,** a method, invented by Bessemer, of decarburizing cast-iron. It is of great importance, since by this process steel can now be made much more cheaply than was formerly possible. See *steel.*—**Bethell process,** a process for preserving wood, consisting in its impregnation with tar, oil of tar, and carbolic acid: this mixture is commercially known as *gallatin,* and is obtained by the distillation of coal.—**Bird's-head process,** one of the avicularia of a polyzoan, which are shaped and have a snapping motion like the beak of a bird.—**Bitumen process,** in *photog.* See *bitumen.*—**Boucherie's process,** the injection of a solution of sulphate of copper into the pores of wood.—**Burnettizing process,** the introduction of zinc chlorid into the pores of wood.—**Capitular, carbon, Carinthian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Cazo process** (Sp. *cazo,* a pan), in *metal.,* the treatment of silver ores in the moist way, with the aid of heat, which in the patio process is not used. See *patio process.*—**Chenot process,** a process, invented by the French metallurgist Chenot, for producing cast-steel. Wrought-iron in the form of a metallic sponge is first obtained directly from the ore by cementation with charcoal. This iron is then carburized by being impregnated with some liquid substance rich in carbon, then torrified, and finally melted in crucibles, as in the ordinary method of manufacturing cast-steel.—**Chlorination, chlorin, ciliary, clay, clinoid, cochleariform process.** See the qualifying words.—**Collodion process,** in *photog.* See *collodion.*—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw.*—**Coracoid, coronoid, costal process.** See the adjectives.—**Cordurié's process,** a method of dezincification, by the use of superheated steam, of lead from which the silver has been separated by the Parkes process.—**Creosoting process,** the application of creosote to wood (especially telegraph-poles) for its preservation.—**Direct process.** See *bloomery.*—**Dry process.** (*a*) In *photog.,* the use of dry plates or films; specifically, the use of gelatinobromide emulsions as a sensitive coating for plates or films which are used in a dry state. See *photography.* (*b*) In *fish-culture,* a process of fecundating spawn, invented by V. P. Vrasski. It differs from the *moist process* by requiring two vessels, one for the spawn, which is placed in it without water, and the other for the milt, to which water is added to moisten the eggs. By the dry process, scarcely one per cent. of the eggs escape fecundation, while in the moist method ten or twelve per cent. of the spawn may be lost. (*c*) In *assaying.* See *assaying.*—**Due process of law.** See *due*[1].—**Eckart's process,** a method of preserving meats, game, fish, etc., by means of a solution of 1,240 parts salt, 10 parts saltpeter, and 25 parts salicylic acid in 8,725 parts of clean water, applied under a pressure of 180 to 200 pounds per square inch.—**Ensiform process.** Same as *metasternum.*—**Ethmoidal process,** a small projection on the posterior superior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the uncinate process of the ethmoid.—**Executory process.** See *executory.*—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).—**Fallacy of an illicit process.** See *fallacy.*—**Final process,** the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect.—**Floccular process,** the flocculus.—**Foreign Process Acts.** See *foreign.*—**Fox-Talbot process.** Same as *Fox-type,* 1.—**Frontonasal, galvanoplastic, gelatin, geniculate, Ingrassian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Hamular process,** (*a*) Of the lacrymal bone, a hook-like projection at the lower extremity, curving forward in the lacrymal notch of the maxilla. (*b*) Of the sphenoid, the inferior hook-like extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, under which the tendon of the tensor palati plays.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy.*—**Intercoxal, jugal, jugular process.** See the adjectives.—**Iron-reduction process,** a method of smelting lead in which metallic iron is employed as an accessory agent of desulphurization, or else some oxidized compound of iron, which during the process will yield metallic iron. This process has been extensively experimented with at Tarnowitz in Silesia, and in the Harz, and there abandoned. It has also been tried in other localities, and is (or was recently) in use to some extent in Japan. Also called *precipitation process,* a translation of the German name for it (*niederschlagarbeit*).—**Jugular process,** in man, a thickened part of the occipital bone to the back and outer side of the jugular fossa, articulating with the mastoid part of the temporal.—**Kenogenetic process.** See *kenogenetic.*—**Kyanizing process.** See *kyanizing.*—**Lacrymal process,** a small projection on the upper anterior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the lacrymal bone.—**Le Blanc process.** See *soda.*—**Lenticular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Long process of the malleus,** a slender process received in the Glaserian fissure. Also called *processus gracilis, longus, tenuis, foliatus, anterior,* and *tertius.* See cut under *hyoid.*—**Malar process,** a thick triangular projection of the maxilla for articulation with the malar bone.—**Mammillary, mastoid, mesne process.** See the adjectives.—**Martin process.** See *steel.*—**Maxillary process.** (*a*) Of the palate-bone, a tongue-shaped projection on the anterior border of the vertical plate, overlapping the orifice of the antrum of Highmore in the articulated skull. (*b*) Of the turbinate bone, a flattened plate descending from the attached margin, forming, when articulated, a part of the inner wall of the antrum below the entrance.—**Monteith's process,** the discharging of color from mordanted cotton cloth by the direct application of chlorin.—**Morphine** or **morphia process.** See *morphine.*—**Nasal process.** (*a*) The slender tapering process on the anterior superior part of the maxilla articulating with the frontal above. (*b*) Same as *lacrymal process.* (*c*) Same as *nasal spine* (which see, under *nasal*).—**Nutant process.** See *nutant.*—**Oblique processes of the vertebræ.** See *oblique.*—**Obliterate, odontoid, orbital process.** See the adjectives.—**Olivary process.** Same as *olivary eminence* (which see, under *olivary*).—**Orbicular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Palatal** or **palatine process,** any marked outgrowth of a palate-bone, especially the flat horizontal plate of that bone which meets its fellow in mid-line, the pair together forming the hinder part of the hard palate or bony roof of the mouth.—**Palingenetic process.** See *palingenetic.*—**Paramastoid process,** in man, an obtuse projection of the under surface of the jugular process, at the insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle, corresponding to a prominent process present in many mammals, especially the ungulates and rodents. Also called *paracondyloid process.*—**Parkes process,** a method of separating silver from lead by fusion with metallic zinc. When a molten mixture of these two metals is allowed to cool, the zinc separates and solidifies first, forming a crust on the other metal. If the lead contains silver, this is concentrated in the solidified crust of zinc, from which it may afterward be separated by distillation.—**Parotic process.** See *parotic.*—**Patera process.** See *Von Patera process,* below.—**Patio process** [Sp. *patio,* an open space], in *metal.,* a method of obtaining the silver from argentiferous ores by amalgamation, extensively practised in Mexico and South America. It is suited for ores in which the silver is present in the form of simple or complex sulphids, without a large percentage of blende or galena, or more than three or four per cent. of copper pyrites. In this process the ore, ground by arrastres, is mixed with common salt, roasted copper pyrites (called *magistral*), and quicksilver. The whole mass is thoroughly mixed, usually by being trodden by mules, the result being that the silver becomes amalgamated with the quicksilver, and can then be easily separated. The mixing (as indicated by the name) takes place on large level floors in the open air.—**Pattinson process,** in *metal.,* a method of desilverizing lead, in general use in the treatment of argentiferous lead, and capable of being profitably employed even when the precious metal is present in the lead in so small quantity as two or three ounces to the ton of the baser metal. The process depends on the fact that melted lead containing silver solidifies gradually in cooling, small particles like crystals separating from the liquid mass, which latter is much richer in silver than the other part—the part which solidifies or crystallizes first yielding up a large part of its silver to that part of the lead which remains fluid. By several repetitions of the operation, the remaining lead becomes at last so enriched with silver that this metal can be easily and profitably separated. The process, which is one of great importance in the metallurgic treatment of argentiferous galena, was the invention of Hugh Lee Pattinson of Alston in Cumberland, and was first applied on a scale of some magnitude in 1833. Before this invention silver had always been separated from lead (these two metals being almost always found associated together in nature) by cupellation, through which process a proportion of silver less than about eight ounces to the ton of lead could not be separated with profit. The process is sometimes called *pattinsonization.*—**Pectineal, phalangeal, photolithographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Photogelatin process,** in *photog.,* any process in which gelatin plays an important part, as in the ordinary gelatinobromide dry plates and films.—**Plaster process.** See *plaster.*—**Plattner's process,** a method of separating gold from pyrites by the employment of chlorin gas, by which the gold is converted into a soluble chlorid, which can then be washed out with water, and precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen in the form of a sulphuret, from which combination the precious metal is easily obtained. See *chlorination.*—**Polychromatic, postauditory, postfrontal, post-tympanic, prepubic process.** See the adjectives.—**Precipitation process.** Same as *iron-reduction process.*—**Process acts,** United States statutes of 1789 and 1792 (1 Stat. 93, 275), the first requiring the writs, executions, and other processes of the United States courts in suits at law to conform to those used in the supreme courts of the several States where such courts were held, except as to their style and teste. The second, in effect, reenacted the first, but allowed the courts or the Supreme Court of the United States by rule to make such alterations or additions as might seem expedient, and regulated the fees of court-officers, etc.—**Process caption.** See *caption.*—**Process of augmentation.** See *augmentation.*—**Process work,** any form of relief-printing plate made by photographic or etching processes, and not by cutting with a graver. See *photo-process.*—**Prosternal, pterygoid, etc., process.** See the adjectives.—**Pyramidal process.** Same as *tuberosity of the palate-bone.*—**Russell's process,** a modification of the Von Patera process for the separation of silver from its ores. The peculiarity of the process depends on the fact that a solution of thiosulphate of copper and soda has a powerful decomposing influence on the sulphureted, antimoniureted, and arseniureted combinations of silver. The roasted ore is first lixiviated with sodium thiosulphate to dissolve the silver chlorid, and afterward with copper thiosulphate. This latter solvent is called the "extra solution," and by its use an additional amount of silver is saved, which would otherwise have been lost in the tailings.—**Short process of malleus,** a small conical eminence at the root of the manubrium. Also called *processus brevis, obtusus, externus, cuneiformis,* or *tuberculum mallei.*—**Siemens-Martin process.** See *steel.*—**Siemens process.** See *steel.*—**Solvay process.** See *soda.*—**Sphenoidal process,** the posterior of the two processes surmounting the vertical plate of the palate-bone. It curves inward and backward on the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Spinous process.** See *spinous.*—**Styloid process.** (*a*) A conical eminence at the upper extremity of the fibula. (*b*) A short, stout, pyramidal process projecting downward from the outer part of the distal extremity of the radius. (*c*) A short cylindrical eminence at the inner and back part of the distal extremity of the ulna. (*d*) A long, slender, tapering process projecting downward and forward from the outer part of the under surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone: it is developed from independent centers of ossification, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal bones.—**Supracondylar process,** a small hook-like process, with its point directed downward, not unfrequently found in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus in man. It represents a part of the bone inclosing a foramen in carnivorous animals.—**Thomas-Gilchrist process.** Same as *basic process.*—**To obstruct process.** See *obstruct.*—**Trustee process.** See *garnishment,* 2 (*b*).—**Turbinate process.** (*a*) Superior, a short sharp margin of the ethmoid overhanging the superior meatus. (*b*) Inferior, the folded margin of the sphenoid overhanging the middle meatus. Also called *superior* and *middle spongy bones.*—**Uchatius process,** a method of making steel which has been tried in various places, but is not in general use. It consists in decarburizing pig-iron by fusing it with a material which will give up oxygen, especially iron peroxid or roasted spathic ore.—**Uncinate process.** See *processus uncinatus,* under *processus.*—**Vaginal process.** (*a*) Of the sphenoid, a slightly raised edge at the base of the internal plate of the pterygoid, articulating with the everted margin of the vomer. (*b*) Of the temporal, a flattened plate of bone on the under surface of the petrous portion, immediately back of the glenoid fossa, and partly surrounding the styloid process at its base.—**Vermiform process,** the elevated median portion or lobe between the hemispheres of the cerebellum—that portion on the upper surface being known as the *superior,* that on the under surface the *inferior.*—**Von Patera process,** a method of separating silver from its ores, after a chloridizing roasting, by means of a solution of hypophosphite of soda or lime, which takes up the chlorid of silver, from which solution the metal can be precipitated by an alkaline sulphuret.—**Washoe process,** in *metal.* See *pan*[1], 3.—**Wet process,** in *photog.,* the collodion process.—**Ziervogel's process,** the separation of silver from the sulphate by lixiviation with hot water containing some sulphuric acid. It is used in the treatment of argentiferous copper mattes in which the silver has been transformed into the sulphate by a peculiar kind of roasting. This process is one of very limited application, as great skill is required for the management of the roasting, and but few silver ores can be profitably treated by the method.—**Zygomatic process,** a horizontal bar, directed forward from the squamous part of the temporal bone, and articulating in front with the malar. Also called *zygoma.*=**Syn.** *Process, Proceeding, Procedure, Operation.* In this connection *process* applies to a way of doing something by rule or established method: as, the Bessemer *process;* the *process* of drilling an artesian well; a legal *process. Proceeding* expresses a complex action making a whole: as, it was a very strange *proceeding.* Jefferson and Cushing, in their manuals of parliamentary *procedure,* use *proceeding,* perhaps as a participial noun, where *procedure,* being more exact, would be the better word. *Procedure* applies to a way of doing things formally; a legal *proceeding* is a thing done legally; a legal *process* is a legal form gone through for the attainment of a definite purpose; legal *procedure* is the way of doing things in the administration of law, as in the courtroom; a legal *procedure* is a less desirable form of expression for a legal *proceeding. Operation* may be used for the way in which a thing works or operates: as, the *operation* of a nail-making machine; it is rarely used thus of personal activity, except in a bad sense: as, the *operations* of a gang of thieves. See *act, v. i.*

process (pros'es), *v. t.* [< *process, n.*] 1. To proceed against by legal process; summon in a court of law.

He was at the quarter-sessions, *processing* his brother for tin and tinpence, hay-money.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, viii.

If a man *processes* a neighbour for debt, he is in danger of being paid with a full ounce of lead.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 430.

2. To reproduce, as a drawing, etc., by any mechanical process, especially by a photographic process. See *photo-process.* [Recent.]

Of course all American readers saw at once that every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was *processed*—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 28, 1884.

Both [books], we should say, are rather well illustrated, Lady J——'s with heliogravure portraits . . . and Capt. B——'s with copies (also *processed* in some way) of drawings.
Athenæum, No. 3251, p. 207.

processal (pros'es-al), *a.* [< *process* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving a process. [Rare.]

All Sorts of Damages, and *processal* Charges, come to above two hunderd and fifty thousand Crowns.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 8.

procession (prō-sesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *processioun, processiun* = D. *processie* = G. Sw. Dan. *procession,* < OF. *procession,* F. *procession* = Sp. *procesion* = Pg. *procissão, processão* = It. *processione,* < L. *processio*(*n*-), a marching forward, an advance, LL. a religious procession, < *procedere,* pp. *processus,* move forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed.* Cf. *process.*] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing forth or from anything.

The Greek churches deny the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Son.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

In the *procession* of the soul from within outward, it enlarges its circles ever, like . . . the light proceeding from an orb.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 166.

It is obvious that the Effect is always the *Procession* of its Cause, the dynamical aspect of the statistical conditions. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. 87.

2. A succession of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

Goth with faire *processioun*
To Ierusalem thorwe the toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

All the priests and friars in my realm
Shall in *procession* sing her endless praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 20.

The whole body, clothed in rich vestments, with candles in their hands, went in *procession* three times round the holy sepulchre. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

Let the long, long *procession* go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, iii.

3. An office, form of worship, hymn, litany, etc., said or sung by a number of persons advancing with a measured and uniform movement.—**Procession of the Holy Ghost**, in *theol.*, the emanation or proceeding of the Holy Ghost either from the Father (*single procession*) or from the Father and the Son (*double procession*). See *Filioque*, and *Nicene Creed* (under *Nicene*).—**Procession week.** Same as *Rogation week* (which see, under *rogation*).—**To go processiont**, to take part in a procession of parishioners, led by the parish priest or the patron of the church, making the round of the parish, and invoking blessings on the fruits, with thanksgiving.

Bury me
Under that holy-oke or gospel-tree,
Where, though thou see'st not, thou may'st think upon
Me when thou yeerly *go'st procession*.
Herrick, To Anthea.

procession (prō-sesh'ọn), *v.* [= It. *processionare*, < ML. *processionare*, go in procession; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To go in procession.

There is eating, and drinking, and *processioning*, and masquerading. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

Two weary hours of *processioning* about the town, and the inevitable collation.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 368.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or beset with processions. [Rare.]

When theyr feastfull dayes come, they are . . . with no small solemnitye mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, censed, etc. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

2. In some of the American colonies, to go about in order to settle the boundaries of, as land. The term is still used in North Carolina and Tennessee. Compare *to beat the bounds*, under *bound*[1].

Once in every four years [in the Virginia colony] the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to *procession* the lands. These surveyors, assisted by the neighbors, examined and renewed, by blazing trees or by other artificial devices, the old landmarks of the fathers, and reported the result to the vestry, who recorded the same in the parish books.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 64.

processional (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processyonal* (n.), < OF. *processional*, F. *processional* = Sp. *procesional* = Pg. *processional* = It. **processionale* (in adv. *processionalmente*), < ML. **processionalis*, in neut. *processionale*, a processional (book), < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in, having the movement of, or used in a procession: as, a *processional* hymn.—**Processional cross.** See *cross*[1].

II. *n.* 1. An office-book containing the offices with their antiphons, hymns, rubrical directions, etc., for use in processional litanies and other religious processions.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, *Processionals*, . . . in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

2. A hymn sung during a religious procession, particularly during the entry of the clergy and choir into the church before divine service.

processionalist (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *processional* + *-ist*.] One who walks in a procession; a processionist.

processionally (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a procession; in solemn or formal march.

Henry [V.] himself rode between long glittering rows of clergy who had come *processionally* forth to bring him into Rouen by its principal gate.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 305.

processionary (prō-sesh'ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processionary*, n.; = F. *processionnaire* = Sp. *procesionario* = Pg. *processionario*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting in formal or solemn procession. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 41.—2. In *entom.*, specifically, forming and moving in a procession: said of certain caterpillars.—**Processionary caterpillar**, the larva of the European bombycid moth *Cnethocampa processionea*, which travels up and down the trunks of trees in single, double, or quadruple file. The name is also extended to other larvæ of similar habit. See the quotation.

You will see one caterpillar come out and explore the ground with care; a second immediately follows, a third following the second, and after these come two which touch each other and the one that precedes them; these are followed by three; then comes a row of four, then a row of five, then a row of six, all these following with precision the movements of the leader. From this circumstance is derived their name of *processionary caterpillar*.
S. G. Goodrich, in H. J. Johnson's Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* Same as *processioner*, 2.

processioner (prō-sesh'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *processyonare* (def. 2), < OF. *processionaire*, F. *processionnaire*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, neut. *processionarium*, a processional (book): see *processionary*.] 1. One who goes in a procession. [Rare.]

The *processioners*, seeing them running towards them, and with them the troopers of the holy brotherhood with their cross-bows, began to fear some evil accident.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 25. (*Davies.*)

2. A county officer in North Carolina and Tennessee charged with the duty of surveying lands at the request of an occupant claiming to be owner.

procession-flower, *n.* See *milkwort*, 1.

processioning (prō-sesh'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *procession*, *v.*] A survey and inspection of boundaries periodically performed in some of the American colonies by the local authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining and perpetuating correct boundaries of the various landowners. It was analogous in part to the perambulations practised in England (see *perambulation*, 4), and was superseded by the introduction of the practice of accurate surveying and of recording. The term is still used of some official surveys in North Carolina and Tennessee.

processionist (prō-sesh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *procession* + *-ist*.] One who takes part in a procession.

A few roughs may have thrown stones; and certainly the *processionists* gave provocation, attacking and wrecking the houses of Protestants, especially at the Broadway.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 289.

processive (prō-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *processif* = It. *processivo*, < ML. **processivus* (in adv. *processive*), < L. *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward: see *proceed*, *process*.] Going forward; advancing. *Coleridge*.

process-server (pros'es-sėr[v]vėr), *n.* One who processes or summonses; a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

He hath been . . . a *process-server*, a bailiff.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 102.

processual (prō-ses'ū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *processus*, process (see *process*), + *-al*.] In *civil law*, relating to legal process or proceedings: as, *processual* agency (the peculiar agency of a cognitor appointed in court by a party to act in his place, or of a procurator appearing instead of an absent party to take his place in the cause).

processum continuando (prō-ses'um kọn-tin-ū-an'dō). [L.: *processum*, accus. sing. of *processus*, process; *continuando*, abl. gerund. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief justice or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

processus (prō-ses'us), *n.*; pl. *processus*. [NL., < L. *processus*, a process: see *process*.] In *anat.*, a process; an outgrowth; a part that proceeds to or toward another part.—**Processus a cerebello ad cerebrum**, the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus a cerebello ad testes**, the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus anonymus**, an obtuse tubercular projection on either side of the cerebral surface of the basilar process, in front of the orifice of the precondylar foramen.—**Processus brevis**, the short process of the malleus. Also called *processus conoideus externus*, *obtusus*, and *secundus*.—**Processus caudatus**, the tail of the anthelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Processus clavatus**, the clava or superior enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.—**Processus cochleariformis**, a thin lamina of bone above the Eustachian canal in the petrous section of the temporal bone, separating that canal from the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.—**Processus costarius.** (*a*) The ventral root of a cervical transverse process. (*b*) A transverse process of a lumbar vertebra.—**Processus cuneatus**, the tuberculum cuneatum, or slight superior enlargement of the funiculus cuneatus.—**Processus e cerebello ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus e cerebello ad medullam oblongatam**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad pontem**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad testes**, the superior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus falciformis**, the falciform process of the eye of a fish.—**Processus follanus, gracilis, longus, tenuis**, etc. See *long process of the malleus*, under *process*.—**Processus interjugularis**, a process from the occipital bone uniting with the petrous part of the temporal, and dividing the jugular inclosure into two foramina, a large outer, and smaller inner one.—**Processus lenticularis**, the lenticular process.—**Processus muscularis**, the projection at the external angle of the arytenoid cartilage, where the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid muscles are inserted.—**Processus reticularis**, a reticulated offset of gray matter near the middle of the outer surface of the gray crescents of the spinal cord. See figure under *spinal cord*.—**Processus uncinatus**, the hooked process of a rib, as of a bird, which is articulated with and projects backward from the rib, overlying the next rib or several ribs; an epipleura. See cut under *epipleura*.

The vertebral pieces are distinguished by backwardly direct processes (*processus uncinati*), which are applied to the body of the succeeding rib.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 440.

Processus vaginalis peritonei, a pouch of peritoneum extending into the scrotum during the descent of the testicle. Afterward the upper part becomes obliterated, leaving the lower part as a closed sac, which is known as the *tunica vaginalis*.—**Processus vocalis**, the horizontal projection at the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage, for the insertion of the true vocal cord.

procès verbal (pro-sā' ver-bal'). [F., a minute, an authenticated statement in writing: *procès*, a process; *verbal*, verbal: see *verbal*.] In *French law*, a detailed authenticated account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts, especially in a criminal charge; also, the minutes drawn up by the secretary or other officer of the proceedings of an assembly.

prochein, *a.* [F. *prochain*, next, neighboring, < L. *proximus*, near: see *proximate*.] Next; nearest: used in the law phrase *prochein amy* (or *ami*), the next friend, a person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.—**Prochein avoidance**, in *law*, a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prochilous (prō-kī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόχειλος*, with prominent lips, < *πρό*, before, forward, + *χείλος*, lip, snout.] Having protuberant or protrusile lips. *Coues*.

prochlorite (prō-klō'rīt), *n.* [< *pro-* + *chlorite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of chlorite occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green color: it contains less silica and more iron than the allied species clinochlore and ripidolite.

prochoanite (prō-kō'ạ-nīt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging to the *Prochoanites*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the group *Prochoanites*.

Prochoanites (prō-kō-ạ-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of holochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are turned forward: contrasted with *Metachoanites*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

prochondral (prō-kon'drạl), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *chondral*.] Prior to the formation of cartilage; about to become cartilage.

prochoös (prō'kō-os), *n.*; pl. *prochoöi* (-oi). [< Gr. *πρόχοος*, *πρόχους* (see def.), < *προχεῖν*, pour forth.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of elegant form, resembling the oinochoë, but in general more slender, and with a handle rising higher above the rim: used especially to pour water on the hands before meals were served.



Greek Prochoös with black-figured decoration.

The holding the *proclus* up high (*ἀρδην*) is often observed in those who pour out for a libation.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 298.

prochorion (prō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *prochoria* (-ị). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *chorion*, q. v.] The primitive chorion; the outer envelop of an ovum: in man and some other animals specially known as the *zona pellucida*. It is the yolk-sac or vitelline membrane, not entering into the formative changes which go on within it during the germination and maturation of the ovum, but in the course of development becoming the chorion proper, and forming the outermost of the membranes which envelop the fetus.

prochorionic (prō-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *prochorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prochorion.

prochronism (prō'krọn-izm), *n.* [= Pg. *prochronismo* = Sp. It. *procronismo*; < Gr. *πρόχρονος*, preceding in time, previous (< *πρό*, be-

fore, + χρόνος, time), + -*ism*.] An error in chronology consisting in antedating something; the dating of an event before the time when it happened, or the representing of something as existing before it really did.

The *prochronisms* in these [Towneley] Mysteries are very remarkable. *Archæologia*, XXVII. 252. (*Davies.*)

"Puffed with wonderful skill" he [Lord Macaulay] introduces with the half-apology "to use the modern phrase"; and that though he had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 130.

procidence (pros'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *procidence* = Sp. Pg. *procidencia* = It. *procidenza*, < L. *procidentia*, a falling down or forward, < *procident(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procident*.] A falling down; in *pathol.*, a prolapsus.

procident (pros'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *procident(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Falling or fallen; in *pathol.*, affected by prolapsus.

procidentia (pros-i-den'shi-ä), *n.* [L.: see *procidence*.] In *pathol.*, a falling downward or forward; prolapsus.—**Procidentia iridis**, prolapse of the iris.—**Procidentia recti**, the descent of the upper part of the rectum, in its whole thickness, or all its coats, through the anus.—**Procidentia uteri**, complete prolapsus of the uterus, with inversion of the vagina, and extrusion of the uterus through the vulva.

prociduous (prō-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *prociduus*, fallen down, prostrate, < *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procidence*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Falling from its proper place. *Imp. Dict.*

procinct (prō-singkt'). *n.* [= Sp. It. *procinto*, < L. *procinctus*, preparation or readiness for battle, < *procinctus*, pp. of *procingere*, gird up, prepare, equip, < *pro*, before, + *cingere*, gird, encircle: see *cincture*.] Preparation or readiness, especially for battle.—**In procinct** or **procincts** (L. *in procinctu*), at hand; ready: a Latinism.

He stood *in procincts*, ready with oil in his lamp, watching till his Lord should call.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 141.

War he perceived, war *in procinct*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 19.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *proclaymen*, < OF. *proclamer*, F. *proclamer* = Sp. Pg. *proclamar* = It. *proclamare*, < L. *proclamare*, call out, < *pro*, before, + *clamare*, call, cry: see *claim*[1].] 1. To make known by public announcement; promulgate; announce; publish.

The pardon that the legat hadde graunted and *proclaymed* though all cristindom
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

He hath sent me to . . . *proclaim* liberty to the captives. Isa. lxi. 1.

The countenance *proclaims* the heart and inclinations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

The schoolhouse porch, the heavenward pointing spire,
Proclaim, in letters every eye can read,
Knowledge and Faith, the new world's simple creed.
Holmes, A Family Record.

2. To make announcement concerning; publish; advertise, as by herald or crier: said of persons.

I heard myself *proclaim'd*;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escaped the hunt *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 1.

You should have us'd us nobly,
And for our doing well, as well *proclaim'd* us,
To the world's eye have shew'd and sainted us.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

3. To apply prohibition to by a proclamation.—**Proclaimed district**, any county or other district in Ireland in which the provisions of the Peace Preservation Acts are for the time being in force by virtue of official proclamation.=**Syn. 1.** *Declare*, *Publish*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, et (see *announce*), blaze abroad, trumpet, blazon.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proclama*, proclaim; from the verb.] A calling or crying out; proclamation. [Rare.]

Hymns of festival, . . .
Voices of soft *proclaim*, and silver stir
Of strings in hollow shells. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

proclaimant (prō-klā'mant), *n.* [< *proclaim* + -*ant*.] A proclaimer.

I was spared the pain of being the first *proclaimant* of her flight. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xii.

proclaimer (prō-klā'mėr), *n.* One who proclaims or publishes; one who announces or makes publicly known.

proclamation (prok-lą-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *proclamation* = Sp. *proclamacion* = Pg. *proclamação* = It. *proclamazione*, < LL. *proclamatio(n-)*, a calling or crying out, < L. *proclamare*, pp. *proclamatus*, cry out: see *proclaim*.] 1. The act of proclaiming, or making publicly known; publication; official or general notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah
1 Ki. xv. 22.

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

The Prince and his Lordship of Rochester passed many hours of this day composing *Proclamations* and Addresses to the Country, to the Scots, . . . to the People of London and England. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 11.

The deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it 's about time for the Thanksgiving *proclamation*." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

3. Open declaration; manifestation; putting in evidence, whether favorably or unfavorably.

Upon that day that the gentleman doth begin to hourde up money, from thence forth he putteth his fame [reputation] in *proclamation*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 153.

You love my son; invention is ashamed,
Against the *proclamation* of thy passion,
To say thou dost not. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 180.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A writ once issued to warn a defendant in outlawry, or one failing to appear in chancery. (*b*) In modern public law, usually, if not always, an executive act in writing and duly authenticated, promulgating a command or prohibition which the executive has discretionary power to issue, or a notification of the executive intent in reference to the execution of the laws. In early English history positive laws were to some extent made by proclamation, which were usually allowed the force of statutes. The opinion of some that a proclamation usually ceased to operate on a demise of the crown does not seem to be well founded.—**Case of proclamations**, a noted case in English constitutional history, decided in 1610 (2 How. St. Tr., 723, and 12 Coke, 74), upon questions submitted by the lord chancellor and others, wherein it was held "that the king by his proclamation cannot create any offense which was not an offense before"; "that the king hath no prerogative but that which the law of the land allows him"; and that, "if the offense be not punishable in the star-chamber, the prohibition of it by proclamation cannot make it punishable there."—**Emancipation proclamation.** See *emancipation*.—**Fine with proclamations.** See *fine*[1].—**Proclamation Act**, an English statute of 1539 (31 Hen. VIII., c. 8), enacting that proclamations made by the king and council which did not prejudice estates, offices, liberties, etc., should be obeyed as if made by act of Parliament, and providing for the prosecution and punishment of those who refused to observe such proclamations.—**Proclamation of a fine**, at *common law*, the public notice repeatedly to be given of a fine of lands.—**Proclamation of neutrality.** See *neutrality*.

proclamator (prok'lą-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *proclamateur* = Pg. *proclamador* = It. *proclamatore*, < L. *proclamator*, a crier, < *proclamatus*, pp. of *proclamare*, cry out: see *proclaim*.] In *Eng. law*, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

procline (prō-klīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proclined*, ppr. *proclining*. [< L. *proclinare*, lean forward, < *pro*, forward, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline*.] To lean forward.

Inclining dials . . . were further distinguished as . . . *proclining* when leaning forwards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 155.

proclitic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *proclitique*, < NL. *procliticus*, < Gr. προκλίνειν, lean forward, < πρό, forward, + κλίνειν, lean, bend: see *cline*. Cf. *enclitic*.] I. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, dependent in accent upon the following word: noting certain monosyllabic words so closely attached to the word following as to have no accent.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent accent. The proclitics are certain forms of the article, certain prepositions and conjunctions, and the negative οὐ. Compare *atonic*.

proclivet (prō-kliv'), *a.* [< OF. *prochif*, m., *prochive*, f., = Sp. It. *proclive*, < L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward, < *pro*, forward, + *clivus*, a declivity or slope: see *clivus*, *clivous*.] Inclined; prone; disposed; proclivous.

A woman is frail, and *proclive* unto all evils.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

The world knows a foolish fellow somewhat *proclive* and hasty. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

proclive (prō-kliv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proclived*, ppr. *procliving*. [< *proclive*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To incline; make prone or disposed.

That guilt *proclives* us to any impiety.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 190.

II. *intrans.* To be prone. *Halliwell.*

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proclivité* = Sp. *proclividad* = It. *proclività*, < L. *proclivitat(t-)s*, a declivity, a propensity, < *proclivus*, sloping, disposed to: see *proclive*.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

And still retain'd a natural *proclivity* to ruin.
Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

Mr. Adams' *proclivity* to grumble appears early.
T. Parker, Historic Americans, John Adams, i.

When we pass from vegetal organisms to unconscious animal organisms, we see a like connexion between *proclivity* and advantage. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 32.

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

"Ventilate" and "*proclivity*," after having been half-forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation; and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii., note.

=**Syn. 1.** Bent, bias, predisposition, aptitude, turn (for).

proclivous (prō-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward: see *proclive*.] Inclined; slanting or inclined forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.

proclivousness (prō-klī'vus-nes), *n.* Inclination downward; propensity. *Bailey*, 1727.

Procne (prok'nē), *n.* Same as *Progne*.

Procnias (prok'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *Procne*, *Progne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth., daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow. Cf. *Progne*.] A notable genus of tanagers,



Procnias tersa.

type of the subfamily *Procniatinæ*. *P. tersa*, the only species, inhabits the Neotropical region. Also called *Tersa* and *Tersina*.

Procniatinæ (prok"ni-ą-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater), < *Procnias* (*Procniat-*) + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds of the family *Tanagridæ*, representing an aberrant form with a short fissirostral bill, notched upper mandible, long wings, and moderate emarginate tail, typified by the genus *Procnias*: formerly referred to the *Cotingidæ*.

procœlia[1] (prō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *procœliæ* (-ē). [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. πρό, before, + κοιλία, a hollow: see *cœlia*.] A prosencephalic ventricle; either lateral ventricle of the brain.

Procœlia[2] (prō-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia*; crocodiles with procœlous vertebræ, as distinguished from *Amphicœlia*. All the living crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and extinct ones down to the Chalk, are *Procœlia*. Also called *Eucrocodilia*.

procœlian (prō-sē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *procœl-ous*, *procœlia*[1], + -*an*.] I. *a.* 1. Hollowed or cupped in front, as the centrum or body of a vertebra: correlated with *amphicœlian*, *opisthocœlian*, and *heterocœlian*.—2. Having procœlian vertebræ, as a crocodile; belonging to the *Procœlia*.—3. Hollowed by a ventricle, as the prosencephalon; of or pertaining to the procœliæ of the brain.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Procœlia*.

procœlous (prō-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + κοῖλος, hollow (cf. *procœlia*[1]).] Same as *procœlian*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 224.

pro confesso (prō kon-fes'ō). [L.: *pro*, for, in place of; *confesso*, abl. sing. neut. of *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] In *law*, held as confessed or admitted. For example, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*—that is, as though it had been confessed.

proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *proconsul* = It. *proconsole*, < L. *proconsul*, a proconsul, orig. as two words, *pro consule*, one who acts in place of a consul: *pro*, for, in place of; *consule*, abl. of *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties and had, outside of Rome itself, most of the authority of a consul, without holding the office of consul. The proconsuls were almost invariably persons who had been consuls, so that the proconsulship was a continuation, in a modified form, of the consulship. They were appointed to conduct a war in or

to administer the affairs of some province. The duration of the office was one year.

> Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces
> Hasting, or on return, in robes of state.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 63.

proconsular (prō-kon'sū-lär), *a.* [= F. *proconsulaire* = Sp. Pg. *proconsular* = It. *proconsolare*, < L. *proconsularis*, pertaining to a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul or his position or authority: as, *proconsular* rule.

> Beyond the capital the *proconsular* power was vested in him [Augustus] without local limitations.
> *W. W. Capes*, The Early Empire, i.

> The *proconsular* status of Achaia under Gallio.
> *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 55.

2. Under the government of a proconsul: as, a *proconsular* province.

proconsulary (prō-kon'sū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *proconsularis*, proconsular: see *proconsular*.] Proconsular.

> *Proconsulary* authority, election to be consull, and other steps to mount to the empire were procured.
> *Greenway*, tr. Tacitus's Annales, xiii. 5.

proconsulate (prō-kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *proconsulat* = Sp. Pg. *proconsulado* = It. *proconsulato*, < L. *proconsulatus*, the office of a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

proconsulship (prō-kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *proconsul* + *-ship*.] Same as *proconsulate*.

> R. fixes on 158 A. D. as the date of the *proconsulship* of Claudius Maximus. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 106.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *procrastinated*, ppr. *procrastinating*. [< L. *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow, < *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, pertaining to the morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *crastination*, *procrastine*.] I. *trans.* To put off till another day, or from day to day; delay; defer to a future time.

> Hopeless and helpless doth Egeon wend,
> But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 159.

> Gonsalvo still *procrastinated* his return on various pretexts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

=Syn. To postpone, adjourn, defer, retard, protract, prolong.

II. *intrans.* To delay: be dilatory.

> I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago.
> *Swift*, To Pope.

procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procrastination* = Pg. *procrastinação* = It. *procrastinazione*, < L. *procrastinatio(n-)*, a putting off till the morrow, < *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] The act or habit of procrastinating; a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

> *Procrastination* in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable. *South*, Sermons, XI x.

> *Procrastination* is the thief of time.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 393.

procrastinative (prō-kras'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ive*.] Given to procrastination; dilatory.

> I was too *procrastinative* and inert while you were still in my neighborhood. *The Critic*, XI. 110.

procrastinator (prō-kras'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *procrastinador* = It. *procrastinatore*; as *procrastinate* + *-or*[1].] One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything to a future time.

procrastinatory (prō-kras'ti-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or implying procrastination. *Imp. Dict.*

procrastinet (prō-kras'tin), *v. t.* [< OF. *procrastiner* = Pg. *procrastinar* = It. *procrastinare*, < L. *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] To procrastinate.

> Thinkyng that if that pardon were any lenger space *procrastened* or prolonged that in the meane season, etc.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

procreant (prō'krē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *procreante*, < L. *procreant(t-)s*, ppr. of *procreare*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] I. *a.* Procreating; producing young; related to or connected with reproduction.

> No jutty, frieze,
> Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird [the martlet] Hath made his pendent bed and *procreant* cradle.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 6. 8.

> But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

> Her *procreant* vigils Nature keeps
> Amid the unfathomable deeps.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode.

Procreant cause. See *concreant*.

II. *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

> Those imperfect and putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the Sun and mudde. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

procreate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procreated*, ppr. *procreating*. [< L. *procreatus*, pp. of *procreare* (> It. *procreare* = Sp. Pg. *procrear* = F. *procréer*), bring forth, beget, < *pro*, before, + *creare*, produce, create: see *create*.] To beget; generate; engender; produce: as, to *procreate* children.

> He was lineally descended, and naturally *procreated*, of the noble stocke and familie of Lancaster.
> *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

> Since the earth retains her fruitful power
> To *procreate* plants, the forest to restore.
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*

procreation (prō-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procreation*, F. *procréation* = Sp. *procreacion* = Pg. *procreação* = It. *procreazione*, < L. *procreatio(n-)*, generation, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] The act of procreating or begetting; generation and production of young.

> 'Tis onlie incident
> To man to cause the bodies *procreation*;
> The soule is infusde by heavenly operation.
> *Jones' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

procreative (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *procreate* + *-ive*.] Having the power or function of procreating; reproductive; generative; having the power to beget.

> The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Sir M. Hale.*

procreativeness (prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *procreative* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being procreative; the power of generating.

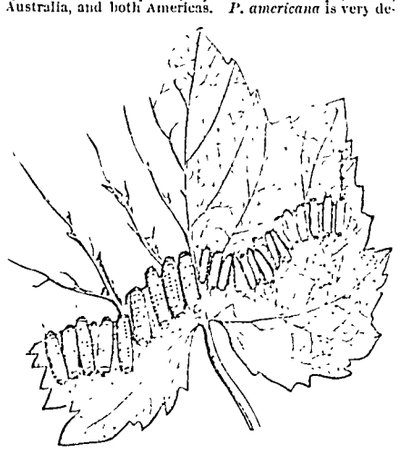
> These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal with the duration of incorporeal substances.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

procreator (prō'krē-ā-tor), *n.* [< OF. *procreateur*, F. *procréateur* = Sp. Pg. *procreador* = It. *procreatore*, < L. *procreator*, a begetter, a producer, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, generate: see *procreate*.] One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

> He is unkynd and unnaturall that will not cherishe his natural parentes and *procreators*. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 8.

procreatrix (prō'krē-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *procréatrice*, < L. *procreatrix*, fem. of *procreator*, procreator: see *procreator*.] A mother. *Cotgrave.*

Procris (prok'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < L. *Procris*, < Gr. Πρόκρις, a daughter of Erechtheus.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of zygænid moths, having the fore wings blue, the hind brown, antennæ sublinear, in the male bipectinate, palpi slender, wings maculate, and larvæ ovate, contracted, delicately pilose. It is widespread, of 20 or 30 species, represented in Europe, Africa, Australia, and both Americas. *P. americana* is very destructive to the grape in the United States, its larvæ feeding gregariously on the under side of the leaves, and often entirely defoliating the vine. There are two annual generations, and the pupæ hibernate in tough oblong oval cocoons spun in some sheltered spot or crevice. The best remedy is underspraying with Paris green. *P. statice* is known as the *forester-moth*. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Herrich-Schäffer*, 1864.



Larvæ of *Procris americana* feeding on grape-leaf.

Procrustean (prō-krus'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *Procrustes*, < Gr. Προκρούστης, Procrustes (see def.).] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes, a robber of ancient Greece, who, according to the tradition, tortured his victims by placing them on a certain bed, and stretching them or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length; resembling this mode of torture. Hence —2. Reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; producing uniformity by deforming or injurious force or by mutilation.

> When a story or argument undergoes contortion or mutilation, it is said to go through a *procrustean* process.
> *Sir J. Davies.*

> He stretches his favorite characters on a *Procrustean* bed, while he subordinates his plot and his episodes to conflicting calculations. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 30.

procrusteanize (prō-krus'tē-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procrusteanized*, ppr. *procrusteanizing*. [< *Procrustean* + *-ize*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

Procrustesian (prō-krus-tē'si-an), *a.* [Irreg. < *Procrustes* (see *Procrustean*) + *-ian*]. Same as *Procrustean*. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Proctacanthus (prok-ta-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄκανθα, a thorn.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Asilidæ*. They are among those known as *robber-flies* and *hawk-flies*. *P. milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer. See cut under *hawk-fly*.

proctagra (prok-tag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἀγρα, a taking; cf. *podagra*.] Same as *proctalgia*.

proctalgia (prok-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + ἀλγος, pain.] Pain of the anus or rectum.

proctatresia (prok-ta-trē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἀτρητος, not perforated: see *atresia*.] The condition of having an imperforate anus.

procter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proctor*.

proctitis (prok-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum or anus.

proctocele (prok'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, inversion and prolapse of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter.

proctocystotomy (prok″tō-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + E. *cystotomy*.] Cystotomy performed through the rectum.

proctodæum (prok-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *proctodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + ὁδαιος, by the way, < ὁδος, way.] A posterior section of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole intestine or enteric tube as is formed at the aboral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *stomodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the oral end—both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin. Also *proctodeum*.

> The anal opening forms at a late period by a very short ingrowth or *proctodæum*, coinciding with the blind termination of the rectal peduncle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 662.

proctodeal (prok-tō-dē'al), *a.* [< *proctodæ-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the proctodæum.

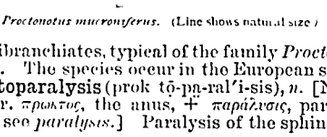
> The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal* invagination. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 680.

proctodeum, *n.* See *proctodæum*.

proctodynia (prok-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Proctalgia.

Proctonotidæ (prok-tō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proctonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates, typified by the genus *Proctonotus*. They have a distinct mantle, non retractile rhinophoria, and dorsal papillæ without cnidophorous pouches around the mantle and passing forward under the head. The jaws are corneous, and the teeth of the radula are multiserial.

Proctonotus (prok-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + νῶτος, back.] A genus of



Proctonotus mucroniferus. (Line shows natural size.)

nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Proctonotidæ*. The species occur in the European seas.

proctoparalysis (prok tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτος, the anus, + παράλυσις, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

proctoptoma (prok-top-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + πτῶμα, fall, < πίπτειν, fall.] Prolapse of the rectum.

proctor (prok'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *proctor, proctour;* < ME. *prokture, proketour, prokeowre,* abbr. of OF. *procurator,* < L. *procurator,* a manager, agent: see *procurator.* Cf. *proxy,* contr. of *procuracy.*] 1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

Where the sayde mariage was by writinges and instrumentes couenaunted, condiscended, and agreed, and affiances made and taken by *procters* and deputies on bothe parties. *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 3.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either atheists or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. Specifically, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty or a spiritual court. Proctors discharged duties similar to those of solicitors and attorneys in other courts. The term is also used in some American courts for practitioners performing functions in admiralty and in probate corresponding to those of attorneys at law.

"What is a *proctor,* Steerforth?" said I. "Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney," replied Steerforth. "He is to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons — a lazy old nook near St. Paul's Churchyard — what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity." *Dickens,* David Copperfield, xxiii.

During the whole of Stafford's primacy the pope filled up the sees by provision, the council nominated their candidates; at Rome the *proctors* of the parties contrived a compromise. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 386.

3. One of the representatives of the clergy in the Convocations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England. They are elected by the cathedral chapters and the clergy of a diocese or an archdeaconry.

The clerical *proctors* . . . were originally summoned to complete the representation of the spiritual estate, with an especial view to the taxation of spiritual property; and in that summons they had standing-ground from which they might have secured a permanent position in the legislature. By adhering to their ecclesiastical organisation in the convocations they lost their opportunity, and, almost as soon as it was offered them, forfeited their chance of becoming an active part of parliament. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 432.

4. An official in a university or college whose function it is to see that good order is kept. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the proctors are two officers chosen from among the masters of arts.

It is the *Proctors'* duty to look after the business of the University, to be assessors of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the causes heard in the University, to count the votes in the Houses of Convocation and Congregation, . . . and to exact fines and other penalties for breaches of University discipline among Undergraduates. *Dickens,* Dict. Oxford, p. 95.

We, unworthier, told
Of college: he had climb'd across the spikes, . . .
And he had breath'd the *Proctor's* dogs.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. A keeper of a spital-house; a liar. *Harman,* Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. — 6†. One who collected alms for lepers or others unable to beg in person. [Cant.]

According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors.* The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice: — "*Proctour* is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister sendeth him on his errand." *Halliwell.*

Proctors' dogs, proctors' men, proctors' servants. Same as *bulldog, 3.*

proctor (prok'tor), *v. t.* [< *proctor, n.*] 1. To manage as an attorney or pleader.

I cannot *proctor* my own cause so well
To make it clear.
Warburton, On Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra. (*Latham.*)

2†. To hector; swagger; bully. *Forby,* quoted in Halliwell.

proctorage (prok'tor-āj), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-age.*] Management by a proctor or other agent; hence, management or superintendence in general.

As for the fogging *proctorage* of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [excommunication] looke. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

proctorial (prok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-i-al.*] Relating or pertaining to a proctor, especially a university proctor. [Rare.]

proctorical (prok-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-ic-al.*] Proctorial.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorical* authority over his pupils. *Prideaux,* Life, p. 231.

proctorize (prok'tor-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *proctorized,* ppr. *proctorizing.* [< *proctor* + *-ize.*] To summon before a proctor, as for reprimand. [Eng. university slang.]

One don't like to go in while there 's any chance of a real row, as you call it, and so gets *proctorized* in one's old age for one's patriotism. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

proctorrhagia (prok-tō-rā'ji-ia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-ραγία,* < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the anus.

proctorrhea, proctorrhœa (prok-tō-rē'ia), *n.* [NL. *proctorrhœa,* < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A morbid discharge from the anus.

proctorship (prok'tor-ship), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-ship.*] The office of a proctor; management or procuratorship; specifically, the position of the proctor of a university.

The *proctorship* for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 615.

proctotomy (prok-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-τομία,* < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.,* a cutting of the rectum, as in the division of a stricture or for the cure of a fistula.

proctotrete (prok'tō-trēt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Proctotretus.*

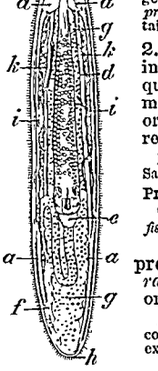
Proctotretus (prok-tō-trē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρητός, perforated.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, as *P. multimaculatus,* of southern South America.

Proctotrupes, etc. See *Proctotrypes,* etc.

Proctotrypes (prok-tō-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796, in the form *Proctotrupes*), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρυπᾶν, bore, pierce through.] The typical genus of *Proctotrypidæ.* They are small black insects, often with reddish abdomen, having edentate mandibles and single-spurred fore tibiæ. About 50 species of this wide-spread genus have been described. They are mainly parasitic upon the larvæ of dipterous insects which infest fungi.

Proctotrypidæ (prok-tō-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829, in the form *Proctotrupidæ*), < *Proctotrypes* + *-idæ.*] A notable family of parasitic entomophagous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Proctotrypes,* of minute size and usually somber colors, having the hind margin of the prothorax reaching the tegulæ, and the ovipositor issuing from the tip of the abdomen. The group is very large and of universal distribution. Over 800 species of 120 genera are known in Europe alone. The 11 subfamilies are *Drybininæ, Embolieminæ, Bethylinæ, Ceraphroninæ, Proctotrypinæ, Scelioninæ, Platygasterinæ, Mymarinæ, Diapriinæ, Belytinæ,* and *Helorinæ.* See cut under *Platygaster.*

Proctucha (prok-tū'kiā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proctuchus:* see *proctuchous.*] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria* (the other being *Aprocta*), in which there is an anal aperture of the alimentary cavity. They are the rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemertean worms; some of them differ little from the aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, save in having an anus; but there is generally a frontal proboscis without a buccal proboscis, eyes and ciliated fossæ on the head, and sexual distinctness. See also cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Pilidium.*



A Proctuchous Turbellarian (*Tetrastemma*).

a, a, central nervous ganglia; *b, b,* ciliated fossæ; *c,* orifice for protrusion of the frontal proboscis; *d,* anterior part of the proboscis; *e,* posterior muscular part of same, fixed to the parietes at *f, f;* intestine; *h,* anus; *i,* water-vessels; *k,* rhythmically contractile vessels.

proctuchous (prok-tū'kus), *a.* [< NL. *proctuchus,* < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἔχειν, have.] Having an anus: said of the *Proctucha,* in distinction from the *Aprocta.*

procumbent (prō-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *procumben(t-)s,* ppr. of *procumbere,* fall forward or prostrate, < *pro,* forward, + **cumbere, cubare,* lie: see *cumbent.*] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.

Procumbent each obeyed.
Cowper. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *bot.,* trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots: as, a *procumbent* stem.

procurable (prō-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< *procure* + *-able.*] That may be procured; obtainable: as, an article readily *procurable.*

It [syrup of violets] is a far more common and *procurable* liquor. *Boyle,* Works, I. 744.

procuracy (prok'ū-rā-si), *n.* [< ME. *procuracie,* < OF. **procuracie,* < ML. *procuratia, procuracia,* a caring for, charge: see *procuration.* Cf. *proxy,* contr. of *procuracy.*] 1. The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another. — 2†. A proxy or procuration.

The seyd priour hath sent also to yow, and to Mayster William Swan, whiche longe hathe be his procurator, a *procuracie* for my person, and v. marcz of moneye onward. *Paston Letters,* I. 21.

The legat assembled a synod of the clergie at London, vpon the last of Julie, in the which he demanded *procuracies.* *Holinshed,* Hen. III., an. 1239.

procuration (prok-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *procuracioun,* < OF. (and F.) *procuration* = Pr. *procuration* = Sp. *procuracion* = Pg. *procuração* = It. *procurazione,* < L. *procuratio(n-)* (ML. also *procuratia*), a caring for, charge, administration, procuration, < *procurare,* pp. *procuratus,* take care of, manage, administer: see *procure.*] 1†. Care; management.

Eke plauntes have this *procuracioun*
Unto thaire greet multiplicacion;
That first is doone the seede with moold & dounge
In skeppes [baskets] under laude to rere up yonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. The management of another's affairs; the being intrusted with such management.

I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 370. (*Latham.*)

It were well to be wished that persons of eminence would cease to make themselves representatives of the people of England without a letter of attorney, or any other act of *procuration.* *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. See *mandate,* 4 (*b*). — 4. *Eccles.:* (*a*) Formerly, provision of the necessary expenses for visitation, due from a church, monastery, or incumbent, etc., to the bishop or archdeacon upon his visitation. (*b*) In modern usage, the sum of money paid to a bishop or archdeacon as a commutation for the above provision. — **Procuration-fee,** or **procuration-money,** a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money.

procurator (prok'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *procuratour,* < ME. *procurator, procuratour, prokeratour,* < OF. *procurator,* F. *procurateur* = Sp. Pg. *procurador* = It. *procuratore,* < L. *procurator,* a manager, agent, administrator, deputy, steward, bailiff, < *procurare,* pp. *procuratus,* take care of, manage: see *procure.* Cf. *proctor,* contr. of *procurator.*] 1. The manager of another's affairs; one who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority; especially, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceedings for another, and stands in his place; a proctor; an agent; in Scotland, one who represents a party in the inferior courts.

May I not axe a libel, sire somonour,
And answere ther by my *procuratour*
To swich thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 298.

The speaker of the commons, . . . in addition to the general superintendence of business and his authority as *procurator* and prolocutor of the house, had also to maintain order. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 435.

2. In *Rom. hist.,* a financial agent or manager in an imperial province, corresponding to the questor in a senatorial province; also, an administrator of the imperial fiscus, or treasury, or one of certain other personal agents or representatives of the emperor.

Pilate, . . . the fifth Roman *procurator* . . . of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 59.

Procurator fiscal, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

The public prosecutor for counties is the *procurator-fiscal,* who takes the initiative in cases of suspected death. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 535.

procuratorial (prok″ū-rā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *procurator* + *-i-al.*] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

Procuratorial cycle, in English universities, a fixed rotation in which proctors are selected from certain colleges and halls.

In the old *procuratorial cycle,* in the University Statutes, it [Queen's College] is styled "Collegium Reginense." *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 392.

procuratorship (prok'ū-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *procurator* + *-ship.*] The office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæ. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, iv.

procuratory (prok'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *procuratorius,* pertaining to a manager or agent, < L. *procurator,* a manager: see *procurator.*]

I. *a.* Pertaining to procuration.

II. *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

procure (prō-kūr'), *v.;* pret. and pp. *procured,* ppr. *procuring.* [< ME. *procuren,* < OF. *procurer,* F. *procurer* = Sp. Pg. *procurar* = It. *procurare,* < L. *procurare,* take care of, care for, look after, manage, administer, be a procurator, also make expiation, < *pro,* for, before, + *curare,* care for, look after, < *cura,* care: see *cure.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To care for; give attention to; look after.

By all means it is to be *procured* . . . that the natural subjects of the crown or state bear a sufficient proportion to the strange subjects.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms.

2. To bring about by care and pains; effect; contrive and effect; induce; cause: as, he *procured* a law to be passed.

The traytor Antenor hade truly no cause
Ffor to *procur* his payne, and his pale harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11614

By all means possible they *procure* to have gold and silver among them in reproach and infamy.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 1.

No sought relief
By all our studies can *procure* his peace.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

I *procured*
That rumour to be spread.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

Subornation of perjury is the offence of *procuring* another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

3. To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase; get; gain; come into possession of.

Procure vnto your self suche faithfull frendes as will rather staie yow from fallinge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

You desired me lately to *procure* you Dr. Davies's Welsh Grammar, to add to those many you have.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Go; for yourself *procure* renown; . . .
An' for your lawful King his crown.
Burns, Highland Laddie.

4†. To prevail with unto some end; lead; bring.

Is it my lady mother? . . .
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 68.

Yonder is a pleasant arbour, *procure* him thither.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

5†. To solicit; urge earnestly.

The famous Briton prince and Faery knight . . .
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there lenger sojourne and abode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

=Syn. 2. To provide, furnish, secure, compass.—3. *Obtain*, etc. See *attain*.

II. *intrans.* To pander; pimp.

How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still, ha? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 58.

procurement (prō-kūr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *procurement*, < ML. *procuramentum*, procurement, solicitation, < L. *procurare*, procure: see *procure*.] 1. The act of bringing about, or causing to be effected.

A second Baiazeth, who in his fathers life, by *procurement* of the Janissayres, and in the hope of their ayde, purposed to vsurpe the State and Empyre to him selfe.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 333.

They think it done
By her *procurement* to advance her son.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

The king sends for the Count, but finds him dead, probably by the royal *procurement*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 150.

2. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

Shalt not engage thee on a work so much
Impossible as *procurement* of her love.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

procurer (prō-kūr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.

Be you rather a hearer and bearer away of other men's talk than a beginner or *procurer* of speech.
Sir H. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner. I. 42).

If the *procurers* of . . . [a new law] have betrayed a conduct that confesses by-ends and private motives, the disgust to the circumstances disposes us . . . to an irreverence of the law itself. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2†. One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly.

You are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts: and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners.
Bacon, Charge at Session of the Verge.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp; a pander.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age.
South, Sermons, II. 183.

procuress (prō-kūr'es), *n.* [< *procure* + *-ess*.] A female pimp; a bawd.

Hold thou the good: define it well:
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her mark, and be
Procuress to the Lords of Hell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liii.

procureur (prō-kü-rėr'), *n.* [F. (> G. *procureur* = Russ. *prokurorŭ*), < L. *procurator*, procurator: see *procurator* and *proctor*.] A procurator; especially, in some countries, an attorney; in *French law*, the public prosecutor (*procureur du roi* or *de la république*), corresponding in a general way to a district or county attorney in the United States.

Chudnofski . . . was put into a strait-jacket in the same bastion in the spring of 1878 for insisting upon his legal right to have pen and paper for the purpose of writing a letter of complaint to the *Procureur*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 527.

Procureur général, in *French law*, the public prosecutor-in-chief, corresponding in a general way to the attorney-general in American law, but having supervision over the *procureurs du roi* or *de la république*.

procursive (prō-kėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *procursus*, pp. of *procurrere*, run forth (< *pro*, forth, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]), + *-ive*.] Running forward.—**Procursive epilepsy**, epilepsy in which the fits begin with or consist of a purposeless running forward.

procurvation (prō-kėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *procurvare*, pp. *procurvatus*, bend or curve forward, < *pro*, forward, + *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*.] A bending forward.

Procyon (prō'si-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Procyon*, < Gr. Προκύων, the name of a star, or of a constellation, rising a little before the dog-star, < πρό, before, + κύων, dog: see *hound*.] 1. (*a*) An ancient constellation: same as *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.—2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Procyonidæ*, and the only genus of the subfamily *Procyoninæ*, founded by Storr in 1784, containing the raccoons. See cut under *racoon*.

Procyonidæ (prō-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + *-idæ*.] An American family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, represented by the genera *Procyon* and *Nasua*, respectively the types of its two subfamilies, *Procyoninæ* and *Nasuinæ*, or the raccoons and coatis. The family was formerly defined with latitude enough to include other procyoniform animals, as the kinkajou and bassaris. It is now restricted to forms having 40 teeth, of which the last upper premolar and first lower molar are tubercular, and the lower jaw moderate or slender, with short symphysis, recurved coronoid process, and mandibular angle near the condyle. See cuts under *coati* and *racoon*.

procyoniform (prō-si-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Racoon-like in structure and affinity; belonging to or resembling the *Procyoniformia*.

Procyoniformia (prō-si-on-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *procyoniform*.] A section of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, contrasted with the ursiform and musteliform sections of *Arctoidea*. They have two true lower molars, the last upper molar more or less transverse, the carotid canal not behind the middle of the inner wall of the auditory bulla, and the foramen lacerum posterius antrorse from the postero-internal angle of the tympanic bone. There are 4 families, *Æluridæ* of the Old World, and the American *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Bassaridida*.

Procyoninæ (prō'si-ọ-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procyonidæ*, represented by the genus *Procyon* alone, having the snout short in comparison with *Nasuinæ*, and large mastoid processes and auditory bullæ. See cut under *racoon*.

procyonine (prō'si-ọ-nin), *a.* Racoon-like; of or pertaining to the *Procyonidæ* or *Procyoniformia*: as, the *procyonine* type.

prod (prod), *n.* [Formerly also *prodd*; perhaps a var. of *brod*, *brad*.] 1. A pointed (often blunt-pointed) weapon or instrument, as a goad or an awl.—2. A long wooden pin used to secure thatch upon a roof. See the quotation.

A *prod* [used in thatching amongst North Lancashire people] is a wooden pin pointed fine, and is used for putting straight into the thatch. It may be a foot or fifteen inches long, or even more. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 193.

3†. A crossbow used for throwing balls of metal or stone. Compare *stone-bow*.—4. [< *prod*, *v.*] A prick or punch with a pointed or somewhat blunt instrument; a poke.

If a child tittered at going under the confessional tent, its mother gave it a rear *prod* with admonishing hand.
The Century, XXXVII. 265.

prod (prod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodded*, ppr. *prodding*. [< *prod*, *n.*] To prick or punch with a pointed instrument; goad; poke.

The lady has *prodded* little spirting holes in the damp sand before her with her parasol.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 10.

Hungarian soldiers—who may have soon afterward *prodded* their Danish fellow-beings all the more effectively for that day's training. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

prodatary (prō-dā'tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *prodataries* (-riz). [< NL. *prodatarius*, < L. *pro*, for, + ML. *datarius*, a datary: see *datary*[1].] The title borne by the officer who presides over the office of the datary at Rome, when of the rank of a cardinal.

prodd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prod*.

prodder (prod'ėr), *n.* One who prods.

Prodenia (prō-dē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852).] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Xylophasinæ*, having the palpi ascending,



Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia flavimedia*).
a, larva; *b*, wings of moth.

the third joint long-conical, and the posterior wings semi-hyaline. It is a wide-spread genus, with some 30 species of Europe, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and both Americas. *P. flavimedia* is common in the United States; its larva feeds, like a cutworm, on various succulent vegetables. See also cut under *owlet-moth*.

Prodician (prō-dish'iąn), *n.* [< L. *Prodicus*, < Gr. Πρόδικος, Prodicus: see def.] A member of a Gnostic sect founded by Prodicus in the second century.

Prodidomidæ (prod-i-dom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marx, 1890), < *Prodidomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, closely allied to the *Urocteidæ*, and standing between the superfamilies *Retitelariæ* and *Tubitelariæ*. It contains 3 genera, among them the North American genus *Prodidomus*.

Prodidomus (prō-did'ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Hentz, 1849).] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Prodidomidæ*, confined to North America. The type-species was found in an old cellar.

prodigt, *a.* [= F. *prodigue* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigo*, < L. *prodigus*, lavish, wasteful, prodigal, < *prodigere*, consume, squander, drive forth, < *pro(d-)*, before, forward, + *agere*, drive.] Same as *prodigal*. [Rare.]

In a goodly Garden's alleys smooth,
Where *prodig* Nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

prodigal (prod'i-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, < L. *prodigus*, wasteful: see *prodig*.] I. *a.* 1. Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other property without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of persons: as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son.

If I would be *prodigal* of my time and your patience, what might not I say? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Free livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

Your wild, wicked, witty *prodigal* son is to a spiritual huntsman an attractive mark.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

2. Profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of things: as, a *prodigal* expenditure of money.

Or spendthrift's *prodigal* excess.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful: as, nature is *prodigal* of her gifts.

The chariest maid is *prodigal* enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 36.

Realms of upland, *prodigal* in oil,
And hoary to the wind.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Proud. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]=Syn. *Lavish*, *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

II. *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. With the definite article, *the prodigal*, the term, taken from the ordinary chapter-heading, is used to designate the younger son in Christ's parable, Luke xv. 11–32.

A bankrupt, a *prodigal*, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 47.

prodigalise, *v.* See *prodigalize*.

prodigality (prod-i-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *prodigalité* = Pr. *prodigalitat* = Sp. *prodigalidad* = Pg. *prodigalidade* = It. *prodigalità*, < LL. *prodigalita(t-)s*, wastefulness, < (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, lavish: see *prodigal*.] 1. The quality of being prodigal; extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*. *South*.

If a man by notorious *prodigality* was in danger of wasting his estate, he was looked upon as non compos, and committed to the care of curators or tutors by the prætor. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

2. Excessive or profuse liberality.

A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the *prodigality* of nature.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 244.

=Syn. 1. Wastefulness, lavishness, squandering. See *extravagant*.

prodigalize (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prodigalized*, ppr. *prodigalizing*. [< OF. *prodigaliser* = Pg. *prodigalizar* = It. *prodigalizzare*; as *prodigal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To spend or give with prodigality or profuseness; lavish; prodigate.

Major MacBlarney *prodigalises* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xvii. 1. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be extravagant in expenditure: with an indefinite *it*. *Cotgrave.*

Also spelled *prodigalise*.

prodigally (prod'i-gal-i), *adv.* [< *prodigal* + *-ly*[2].] In a prodigal manner. (*a*) With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully: as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 587.

(*b*) With liberal abundance; profusely.

The fields,
With ripening harvest *prodigally* fair,
In brightest sunshine bask.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 13.

prodigate (prod'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodigated*, ppr. *prodigating*. [< ML. *prodigatus*, pp. of *prodigare* (> Sp. *prodigar*), consume, squander, freq. of L. *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] To squander prodigally; lavish.

His gold is *prodigated* in every direction which his foolish menaces fail to frighten. *Thackeray.*

prodigence† (prod'i-jens), *n.* [< L. *prodigentia*, extravagance, profusion, < *prodigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] Waste; profusion; prodigality.

There is no proportion in this remuneration: this is not bounty, it is *prodigence*. *Bp. Hall*, John Baptist Beheaded.

prodigious (prō-dij'us), *a.* [< F. *prodigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigioso*, < L. *prodigiosus*, unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvelous, < *prodigium*, an omen, portent, monster: see *prodigy*.] 1†. Having the character or partaking of the nature of a prodigy; portentous.

Super. The Diuill ouer take thee!
Amb. O fatall!
Super. O *prodigious* to our bloods!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 6.

I never see him but methinks his face
Is more *prodigious* than a fiery comet.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 3.

Hang all the sky with your *prodigious* signs.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 6.

2. Wonderfully large; very great in size, quantity, or extent; monstrous; immense; huge; enormous.

His head is like a huge spherical chamber, containing a *prodigious* mass of soft brains
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

Instead of the redress of such injuries, they saw a new and *prodigious* tax laid on the realm by the legislature.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. Very great in degree; excessive; extreme.

I had much discourse with my Lord Winchelsea, a *prodigious* talker *Evelyn*, Diary Aug. 4, 1669.

For so small a man, his strength was *prodigious*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 77.

They tell me I'm a *prodigious* favourite, and that he talks of leaving me every thing
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

These optical splendours, together with the *prodigious* enthusiasm of the people, composed a picture at once scenical and affecting, theatrical and holy. *De Quincey.*

=Syn. Monstrous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary.

prodigiously (prō-dij'us-li), *adv.* In a prodigious manner. (*a*†) In the manner of a prodigy or portent; ominously; portentously.

And Hyænas and Wolves *prodigiously* entering their Cities, seemed to howle their Funerall obsequies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

(*b*) Wonderfully; astonishingly; enormously: as, a number *prodigiously* great. (*c*) Excessively, immensely; extremely. [Colloq.]

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

prodigiousness (prō-dij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *prodigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *prodige*; = F. *prodige* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigio*, < L. *prodigium*, a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prob. for **prodicium*, < *prodicere*, say beforehand, foretell, < *pro*, before, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Otherwise < *prod-*, older form of *pro*, before, + **agium*, a saying, as in *adagium*, a saying: see *adage*.] 1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent.

Think the easiest temptations a porpoise before a tempest, smoke before fire, signs and *prodiges* of a fearful conflict to come. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 164.

So many terrours, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign.
Milton, P. R., iv. 482.

2. A person or thing so extraordinary as to excite great wonder or astonishment.

The Churches are many and very fayre; in one of them lyes interr'd that *prodigy* of learning, the noble and illustrious Joseph Scaliger. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Ay, but her beauty will affect you—she is, though I say it who am her father, a very *prodigy*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

=Syn. 1. Sign, wonder, miracle.—2. Marvel.

proditiont (prō-dish'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *prodition* = Sp. *prodicion* = Pg. *prodição* = It. *prodizione*, < L. *proditio(n-)*, discovery, betrayal, < *prodere*, bring forth, betray, < *pro*, forth, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *treason*, which contains the same radical element.] Treachery; treason.

Certes, it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the king of this *prodition*. *Grafton*, Hen. II., an. 18.

Prodition is the rankling tooth that follows her [iniquity's] ravishing kisses. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 222.

proditor† (prod'i-tor), *n.* [< OF. *proditeur* = Pg. *proditor* = It. *proditore*, < L. *proditor*, a traitor, < *prodere*, pp. *proditus*, bring forth, betray: see *prodition*. Cf. *traitor*, which contains the same radical element.] A traitor.

Thou most usurping *proditor*,
And not protector, of the king or realm.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 31.

proditorious† (prod-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *proditorius*, traitorous: see *proditory*.] 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.

Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to disclose or make known.

Those more solid and conclusive characters . . . which oftentimes do start out of children when themselves least think of it; for, let me tell you, nature is *proditorious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

proditoriously† (prod-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a proditorious or perfidious manner; with treachery.

proditory† (prod'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *proditoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proditorio*, < ML. *proditorius*, traitorous, < L. *proditor*, a traitor: see *proditor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

If this were that touch of conscience which he bore with greater regrett, then for any other sin committed in his life, whether it were that *proditory* Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad, or that prodigality of shedding blood at home, to a million of his Subjects lives not valu'd in compari-on of one Strafford, we may consider yet at last what true sense and feeling could be in that conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

prodromal (prod'rō-mal), *a.* [< *prodrome* + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, preliminary; pertaining to or of the nature of prodromata. Also *prodromous*.

In most insanities a "period of incubation" is observed, generally spoken of as the *prodromal* or initial period.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 103.

prodromata (prō-drom'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromus*.] Minor symptoms preceding the well-marked outbreak of a disease; prodromal symptoms.

The severity of the *prodromata* serves as a guide.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1590.

prodromatic (prod-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *prodromata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to prodromata; prodromal.

prodrome (prō'drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodromus*.] 1†. A forerunner.

Sober morality, conscientiously kept to, is like the morning light reflected from the higher clouds, and a certain *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness itself.
Dr. H. More, cited in Ward's Life, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

2. Any prodromal symptom.—3. A precursory or preliminary treatise; a prodromus (which see).

prodromic (prō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομικός*, ready to run forward, < *πρόδρομος*, running forward: see *prodromous*.] Precursory; pertaining to prodromata.

The eruption was fully out. It . . . closely resembled the *prodromic* exanthem of variola.
Medical News, LII. 545.

prodromous (prod'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running forward, < *προδραμεῖν*, run forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Same as *prodromal*.

prodromus (prod'rō-mus), *n.*; pl. *prodromi* (-mī). [< L. *prodromus*, < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromous*.] Same as *prodrome*; especially, a preliminary treatise upon a subject respecting which a subsequent more elaborate work is intended. This was formerly a very common name of minor treatises composed in Latin, and survives, especially as English *prodrome*, for books of this class. [This word seems to be used by Bacon for 'prophecy, anticipation, to be afterward verified.' See the quotation.]

Bacon arranged his writings for the "Instauratio Magna" into six divisions: . . . 5. The *Prodromi*; or, the Anticipations of the Second Philosophy—provisional anticipations, founded on experience, which the investigator needs as starting-points in his research.
Henry Morley, First Sketch of Eng. Lit., viii. § 22.

prodromy (prod'rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodrome*.] A sign of something in the future; a presage.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *produced*, ppr. *producing*. [= F. *produire* = Pr. *produire* = Sp. *producir* = Pg. *produzir* = It. *producere*, < L. *producere*, lead forth or forward, bring forward, draw or stretch out, extend, prolong, conduct, etc., bring forth, bear, etc., < *pro*, forth, forward, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lead or place forward or in front. [Rare.]

Hed. O, his leg was too much *produced*.
Ana. And his hat was carried scurvily.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. To lengthen out; extend; prolong.

In which great work, perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our will *produced*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

An insect with the extremity of its abdomen *produced* into a sharp point alights on the flower.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 169.

Straight lines exist which have the property that any one of them may be *produced* both ways without limit.
Encyc. Brit., X. 377.

3. To bring forward; bring or offer to view or notice; exhibit.

I . . . am moreover suitor that I may
Produce his body to the market-place.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 228.

He is on fire to succour the oppressed, to *produce* the merit of the one, and confront the impudence of the other.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Where is no door, I but *produce*
My key to find it of no use.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

4. To bring forth; generate; bear; furnish; yield.

All things in common nature should *produce*
Without sweat or endeavour.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 159.

Many plants are known which regularly *produce* at the same time differently-constructed flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

The infelicitous wife who had *produced* nothing but daughters. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

The Greeks had the very largest ideas upon the training of man, and *produced* specimens of our kind with gifts that have never been surpassed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 15.

5. To cause; effect; bring about.

The agitations and struggling motions of matter first *produced* certain imperfect and ill-joined compositions of things. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Competition has *produced* activity where monopoly would have *produced* sluggishness. *Macaulay*, History.

It is not trial by jury that *produces* justice, but it is the sentiment of justice that *produces* trial by jury.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 289.

6. To make; bring into being or form: as, to *produce* wares.

The jongleurs *produced* chansons de geste full of tales of battle and combat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 873.

7. To yield; make accrue: as, money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit.=Syn. 3. To show.—4. To breed, beget, engender, propagate.—6. To afford, impart, give, occasion, furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences: as, this tree *produces* well.—2. In *polit. econ.*, to create value; make anything valuable; bring goods, crops, manufactures, etc., into a state in which they will command a price.

Capitalists will not go on permanently *producing* at a loss. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

produce (prod'ūs), *n.* [< *produce*, *v.*] That which is produced; a product, of either natural growth, bodily yield, labor, or capital: as, the *produce* of the soil, of the flock, of the factory, etc.

In an open country too, of which the principal *produce* is corn, a well-inclosed piece of grass will frequently rent higher than any corn-field in its neighbourhood.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

To give the pole the *produce* of the sun,
And knit th' unsocial climates into one.
Cowper, Charity, l. 125.

The value of mining *produce* is determined generally in the same way as that of agricultural *produce*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 51.

Is it not the case that Satan has so composed and dressed out what is the mere natural *produce* of the human heart under certain circumstances as to serve his purposes as the counterfeit of the Truth?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 313.

Specifically—(*a*) The total yield or outcome: as, the *produce* of the county for the past year has been very large.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *com.*, agricultural products, as grain, lard, hops, etc., and other articles, as petroleum, which are bought and sold with them on the same exchange. (*c*) In *metal.*, the assay percentage of copper ore. [This use of the word is limited to Cornwall, England.]

The assays [of copper] are made by units and eighths per cent., which result of percentage is called the *produce*.
Phillips, Explorers' Companion, p. 395.

=Syn. *Product*, etc. See *production*.

produce-broker (prod'ūs-brō'kėr), *n.* A dealer in produce, as grain, groceries, or dyestuffs, usually acting as agent or on commission.

produced (prō-dūst'), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, drawn out; elongated; extended; protrusive or protuberant: as, the *produced* jaws of a garpike.

produce-exchange (prod'ūs-eks-chānj'), *n.* An exchange where produce is bought and sold. See *produce* (*b*).

producement† (prō-dūs'ment), *n.* [< *produce* + *-ment.*] Production.

Which repulse only, given to the Prelats, . . . was the *producement* of . . . glorious effects and consequences in the Church. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

produce-merchant (prod'ūs-mėr'chant), *n.* Same as *produce-broker*.

producent (prō-dū'sent), *n.* [< L. *producen(t-)s*, ppr. of *producere*, bring forth or forward: see *produce*.] One who or that which produces, brings forth, exhibits, or effects.

These species are made a medium between body and spirit, . . . and the supposition infers a creative energie in the object their *producent*, which allows not to creature efficients. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

producer (prō-dū'sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces or generates: as, an agricultural *producer* (farmer); a gas-*producer* (apparatus); specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who causes any article to have an exchangeable value: the opposite of *consumer*.

The divine will is absolute; it is its own reason; it is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts.
South, Sermons, VIII. x.

Now wages and profits will be in proportion to the sacrifices undergone wherever, and only as far as, competition prevails among *producers*. *Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The hands are the *producers*, and the aim of the masters was to regard the *producers* as so many machines.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 225.

producibility (prō-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capability of being produced.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*.
Barrow, Works, II. xii.

producible (prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *produce* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being produced or brought into view or notice, or of being exhibited.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Certain sleeping accommodations *producible* from recesses in the front and back counting-houses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

2. Capable of being produced or brought into being; able to be generated or made.

Mischief *producible* by the ravages of noxious animals, such as beasts of prey, locusts.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

producibleness (prō-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being producible.

That alone will suffice to destroy the universality and intireness of their hypothesis, and besides give cause to suspect that by further industry the *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered.
Boyle, Works, I. 661.

product (prō-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce.*] 1†. To bring forward; produce.

Being *producted* to his last examination before the said bish. ye xv day of January. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1556.

Great plentie of fine amber, . . . which is *producted* by the working of the sea upon those coasts.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, x.

It seemes not meete, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *producted* (as, if I stay, I shall)
Against the Moore.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), i. 1. 147.

2. In *entom.*, to draw out; lengthen.—**Producted pronotum**, a pronotum terminated behind in a long process extending over the mesothorax, metathorax, and part of the abdomen, as in certain grasshoppers.

product (prod'ukt), *n.* [= F. *produit* = Sp. Pg. *producto* = It. *prodotto*, *produtto* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *produkt*, product, < L. *productum*, neut. of *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce.*] That which is produced; a production. (*a*) A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain-crops; what is yielded by the soil: as, the agricultural *products* of a country.

Fetch uncontrolled each labour of the sun,
And make the *product* of the world our own.
Addison, To the King.

See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
And heap'd with *products* of Sabean springs!
Pope, Messiah, l. 94.

(*b*) Offspring. [Rare.]

To whom thus Michael: These are the *product*
Of those ill mated marriages thou saw'st.
Milton, P. L., xi. 683.

(*c*) That which is formed or produced by labor, usually by physical labor.

The centres of this organization of trade were the cloth-halls, to which the masters brought their *products* to market. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxi.

Most of these books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

Some of the richest land in England lies in the fen country, and that land is as much the *product* of engineering skill and prolonged labour as Portland Harbour or Menai Bridge. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 446.

(*d*) Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence.

He, with all his capacities, and desires, and beliefs, is not an accident, but a *product* of the time.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 517.

(Show me)
What thy life last put heart and soul into;
There shall I taste thy *product*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

(*e*) In *math.*, the result of multiplying one quantity or expression by another. Thus, 72 is the *product* of 8 multiplied by 9; and $dy\,dx$ is the *product* of y multiplied by the operator $d\,dx$. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*. (*f*) In *chem.*, a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during decomposition: as, the *products* of destructive distillation: contradistinguished from *educt*.—**Direct, genital, organic,** etc., **products.** See the adjectives.—**Homogeneous product,** a product of abstract numbers or quantities of one kind.—**Product of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Resolvent product,** the product $f\omega.f\omega^2.f\omega^3.f\omega^4$, where ω is a fifth root of unity and $f\omega = x_1 + \omega x_2 + \omega^2 x_3 + \omega^3 x_4 + \omega^4 x_5$, the x's being roots of a quintic equation.—**Skew product,** the product of the tensors of two vectors into the sine of the angle between them, and the whole multiplied by a unit vector perpendicular to the two vectors and directed in the way in which the revolution from the first factor to the second appears counter-clockwise.

productibility (prō-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *productible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being produced. [Rare.]

No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of *productibility*. *Ruskin*, Unto This Last, p. 53, note.

productible (prō-duk'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce (see *product*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being produced; producible. [Rare.]

productile (prō-duk'til), *a.* [< L. *productilis*, that may be drawn out, < *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, draw out, product: see *produce*, *product.*] Capable of being extended in length.

production (prō-duk'shon), *n.* [< F. *production* = Sp. *producción* = Pg. *producção* = It. *produzione*, < L. *productio(n-)*, a prolonging, lengthening, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, prolong, produce: see *produce*, *product.*] 1. The act or process of producing. (*a*) The act of bringing forward or adducing.

Public documents in general must be proved either by the *production* of the original or by the official copies.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 742.

(*b*) The act of making or creating.

It can also be shown that the *production* of the two sorts of flowers by the same plant has been effected by finely-graduated steps. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 182.

Certain it is that hate and destruction are just as necessary agents as love and *production* in nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, xi. p. 239.

The component elements of *production* are labour and capital, acting by natural forces upon raw material.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 48.

(*c*) In *polit. econ.*, the creation of values; the producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

Besides the primary and universal requisites of *production*, labour and natural agents, there is another requisite, . . . namely, a stock, previously accumulated, of the products of former labour. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

2. That which is produced or made; a product of physical or mental labor; specifically, a work of literature or art.

The Lion and the Leviathan are two of the noblest *Productions* in this World of living Creatures.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

So one, whose story serves at least to show
Men loved their own *productions* long ago,
Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 527.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the act of drawing forth or out; the state of being produced (see *produced*, *p. a.*); extension; protrusion: as, the *production* of the pike's jaws.—4. *pl.* In *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings, written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defense.—**Interdict for production.** See *interdict*, 2.=**Syn. 1.** Work, performance.—**1** and **2.** *Produce*, *Product*, *Production*. Of these only *production* may mean the act of producing. As standing for the thing or things produced, *produce* applies now almost exclusively to the raw *products* or yield of land: as, to bring fresh *produce* to market. Where Jonathan Edwards spoke of regarding "all free actions as the *produce* of free choice," we should speak now of regarding them as the *products* of free choice, or, better, as its effects. There is a lingering use of *produce* in such expressions as "the *produce* of a tax," but better now the *product*, or, still better, the proceeds. The word is always collective: we do not speak of *a produce*. *Product* and *production*, on the other hand, are particular. *Product* is the most general of the three words, but expresses the result of some operation, generally, but not necessarily, physical: as, the apple is especially an American *product*; Great Britain exports chiefly manufactured *products*. Thus, the word may apply to almost anything where emphasis is laid upon the fact of its being produced by some cause, especially by some cause that is named; but, apart from this, the word is applied chiefly to things having a material value, covering *produce*, manufactures, etc. *Production* applies now almost exclusively to the visible results of the operation of mind or the handiwork of art, as a book, a poem, an oration, a statue, a painting, a piece of needlework—the act or fact of producing being only subordinate in mind. *Product* is also a technical word of mathematics, but the others are not.

productive (prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *productif* = Sp. Pg. *productivo* = It. *produttivo*, < L. *productivus*, serving to produce or prolong, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*, *product.*] 1. Serving to produce; having the power of producing: as, an age *productive* of great men.

Productive in herb, plant, and nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life.
Milton, P. L., ix. 111.

Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the Sun.
Pope, Choruses to Brutus, ii.

Heav'n would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours.
Cowper, Task, ii. 584.

2. Fertile; producing abundant crops: as, a *productive* soil.

Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

3. In *polit. econ.*, causing or tending to cause an increase in the quantity or quality of things of value; causing commodities to possess exchangeable value: as, *productive* labor.

The business of transporting merchandise or passengers by land or by sea is as much a *productive* industry as the raising of wheat, the spinning of fibres, or the smelting or forging of iron.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 35.

Productive imagination. See *imagination*, 1.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Prolific*, etc. See *fruitful.*

productively (prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *productive* + *-ly*[2].] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

productiveness (prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ness.*] The character of being productive: as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

productivity (prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ity.*] The power of producing; productiveness.

They have reinforced their own *productivity* by the creation of that marvellous machinery which differences this age from any other age. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, x.

Labourers who do not possess the average *productivity* are turned off on the ground that they are unable to do a minimum day's work.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 166.

productress (prō-duk'tres), *n.* [< **productor* (< LL. *productor*, one who leads away, one who produces, < L. *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*, *product*) + *-ess.*] A female who produces.

proegumenal† (prō-ē-gū'me-nal), *a.* [< Gr. προηγούμενος, ppr. of προηγεῖσθαι, go first, lead the way, < πρό, before, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead: see *hegemony.*] In *med.*, serving to predispose; predisposing; preceding: as, a *proegumenal* cause of disease. See quotation under *procatarctical.*

proem (prō'em), *n.* [Formerly also *proeme*; < ME. *proeme*, *procim*, *proheme*, < OF. *proeme*, *proesme*, F. *proême* = Sp. Pg. It. *proemio*, < L. *prooemium*, < Gr. προοίμιον, Attic φροίμιον, an

opening, an introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *οἶμος*, a path, road.] A preface; introduction; preamble; preliminary observations prefixed to a book or writing.

In the *proheim* off hys notabile boke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 30.

So glozed the tempter, and his *proem* tuned.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*;
Proceed we therefore to our poem.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The *proeme*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament.
Blackstone, Com., I., Int., ii.

proem† (prō'em), *v. t.* [< *proem*, *n.*] To preface. [Rare.]

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant upbraiding reprehension.
South, Sermons, VIII. xiii.

proembryo (prō-em'bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Characeæ*, the product of the development and division of the oösporc, upon which the characeous plant develops as a lateral bud. (*b*) In *Archegoniatæ*, the product of the development and division of the oöspore before the differentiation of the embryo. *Goebel.* (*c*) In phanerogams, same as *suspensor*.

proembryonic (prō-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *proembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to the proembryo. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 599. — **Proembryonic branch**, in the *Characeæ*, a propagative body, with the structure of a proembryo, which springs from a node of the stem.

proemial (prō-ē'mi-al), *a.* [< *proem* + *-ial*.] Having the character of a proem; introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance.
Hammond, Works, IV. 492.

proemptosis (prō-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. as if **προέμπτωσις*, < *προεμπίπτειν*, fall or push in before, < *πρό*, before, + *ἐμπίπτειν*, fall upon (> *ἐμπτωσις*, a falling upon), < *ἐν*, in, upon, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *chron.*, an anticipation, or occurrence of a natural event sooner than the time given by a rule; especially, the falling of the new moon earlier than the nineteen-year period would make it, amounting to one day in 312½ years according to Clavius and the constructors of the Gregorian calendar (really 310 years), in consequence of which a lunar correction is introduced into the tables for calculating Easter; also, the effect of the precession of the equinoxes in making these come before the sun has performed his circuit among the stars. See *metemptosis*.

proëpimeral (prō-ep-i-mē'ral), *a.* [< *proëpimer-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpimeron.

proëpimeron (prō-ep-i-mē'ron), *n.*; pl. *proëpimera* (-rā). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] The epimeron of the prothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the propleuron.

proëpisternal (prō-ep-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *proëpisternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpisternum.

proëpisternum (prō-ep-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *proëpisterna* (-nā). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] The prothoracic episternum; the episternal sclerite of the propleuron.

proëthnic (prō-eth'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἐθνικός*, ethnic: see *ethnic*.] Prior to division into separate races: said of an original prehistoric stock, for example, Indo-European or Aryan.

proeupolyzoön (prō-ū-pol-i-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Eupolyzoa*, q. v.] The hypothetical ancestral form of the *Eupolyzoa*. *E. R. Lankester*. [Rare.]

profacet, *interj.* [< OF. *prou face, prou fasse: prou*, profit (see *prow*²); *face, faice, fasse*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *faire*, do: see *fact*.] Much good may it do you! an old exclamation of welcome.

The cardinall came in, booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them — and bade them *proface*.
Stow, Chron., p. 528.

Sweet sir, sit. . . . *Proface!* What you want in meat we'll have in drink. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 30.

profanate† (prof'a-nāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *profanatus*, pp. of *profanare*, consecrate, desecrate: see *profane*.] To profane.

And there, in a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a prophane cottage, hath in contempt of the keyes presumed of his owne rashnesse to celebrate, nay rather to *prophanate*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

profanation (prof-a-nā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *prophanation*; < OF. *profanation, prophanation*, F. *profanation* = Sp. *profanacion* = Pg. *profanação* = It. *profanazione*, < LL. *profanatio(n-)*, profanation, < L. *profanare*, pp. *profanatus*, desecrate, also consecrate: see *profane*.] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the *profanation* of the Lord's day; the *profanation* of a sanctuary.

Here I observed a great *prophanation* of the Lord's supper. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

I held it no *Profanation* of this Sunday-evening . . . to employ some Hours to meditate on you, and send you this friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

2. The act of treating with too little reserve or delicacy, or of making common.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love.
Donne, Valediction Forbidding Mourning.

Distorted from its [poetry's] use and just design,
To make the pitiful possessor shine, . . .
Is *profanation* of the basest kind.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 758.

=Syn. 1. *Profanation, Desecration, Sacrilege*, pollution. The first three words express offenses, amounting almost or quite to outrages, against the religious sentiment, in connection with places, days, etc., taking off their sacred character. They are in the order of strength. *Profanation* is perhaps most distinctly a matter of irreverence. *Sacrilege* seems most directly an invasion of the rights of God.

Great men may jest with saints; 'tis wit in them,
But in the less, foul *profanation*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 128.

O double *sacrilege* on things divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine!
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 160.

profanatory (prō-fan'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *profane* + *-atory*.] Profaning or desecrating; destructive to sacred character or nature; apt to produce irreverence, contempt, or the like.

Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup except Paulina, whose pas de fée ou de fantaisie nobody thought of interrupting to offer so *profanatory* a draught.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

profane (prō-fān'), *a.* [Formerly also *prophane*; < OF. *profane, prophane*, F. *profane* = Sp. Pg. It. *profano* = D. *profaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *profan*, < L. *profanus*, ML. also often *prophanus*, not sacred, unholy, profane; of persons, not initiated (whence, in LL., ignorant, unlearned), also wicked, impious; appar. orig. 'before, or outside of, the temple,' < *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple: see *fane*².] 1. Not sacred, or not devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; secular: as, a *profane* place; *profane* history (that is, history other than Biblical); *profane* authors.

In a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *prophane* cottage. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

Our holy lives must win a new world's crown,
Which our *profane* hours here have stricken down.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 25.

There is met in your majesty a rare conjunction, as well of divine and sacred literature as of *profane* and human.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 5.

The seven *Profane* Sciences begin at the right hand as you face the fresco, the seven Theological at the left.
The Century, XXXVII. 672.

2. Irreverent toward God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted, in manifest or implied contempt of sacred things; blasphemous: as, *profane* language; *profane* swearing.

Then was the Sacred Bible sought out of the dusty corners where *prophane* Falsehood and Neglect had throwne it. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

I din'd with ye Treasr, where was ye Earle of Rochester, a very *prophane* wit. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1670.

3. Not initiated into certain religious rites; hence, of less dignity or standing; inferior; common.

Hence, ye *profane*, I hate you all,
Both the great vulgar and the small.
Cowley, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 1.

"Far hence be souls *prophane*,"
The Sibyl cryed, "and from the grove abstain."
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 368.

=Syn. 1. Temporal, unhallowed, unholy.—2. *Impious, Atheistic*, etc. (see *irreligious*); irreverent, sacrilegious.

profane (prō-fān'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *profaned*, ppr. *profaning*. [Formerly also *prophane*; < F. *profaner* = Sp. Pg. *profanar* = It. *profanare*, < L. *profanare*, ML. also often *prophanare*, desecrate, profane, also consecrate, < *profanus*, profane: see *profane*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; violate, as anything sacred; treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; pollute; desecrate.

They *profaned* my holy name. Ezek. xxxvi. 20.

Wonder of nature, let it not *profane* thee
My rude hand touch thy beauty.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

How by her patient Victor Death was slain,
And Earth *prophan'd*, yet bless'd, with Deicide.
Prior, I am that I am, st. 8.

The temple and its holy rites *profaned*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

2. To put to a wrong use; employ basely or unworthily.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 391.

One word is too often *profaned*
For me to *profane* it. *Shelley*, To ——.

3†. To make known; make common: said of something confined to an initiated few. [Rare.]

Wisdom is not *profaned* unto the world, and 'tis the privilege of a few to be virtuous.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To speak or behave blasphemously or profanely.

They grew very troublesome to the better sort of people, and furnished the looser with an occasion to *profane*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

profanely (prō-fān'li), *adv.* In a profane manner; with irreverence to sacred things or names; impiously; with abuse or contempt for anything venerable: as, to speak *profanely* of God or sacred things.

profaneness (prō-fān'nes), *n.* The state or character of being profane; irreverence toward sacred things; particularly, the use of language which manifests or implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.

profaner (prō-fā'nėr), *n.* 1. One who profanes, or who by words or actions treats sacred things with irreverence; a user of profane language.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use Scripture to furnish out their jests.
Government of the Tongue.

2. A polluter; a defiler.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 89.

profanism†, *n.* [Also *prophanisme*; < *profane* + *-ism*.] Profaneness; profanity. [Rare.]

Bee it spoken without *prophanisme*.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

profanity (prō-fan'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *profanité, prophanité* = Sp. *profanidad* = Pg. *profanidade* = It. *profanità*, < LL. *profanita(t-)s*, profaneness, < L. *profanus*, profane: see *profane*.] 1. Profaneness; the quality of being profane.—2. That which is profane; profane language or conduct.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster*. (*Webster*, 1848.)

=Syn. *Blasphemy, Profanity*. See *blasphemy*.

profect†, *n.* [< L. *profectus*, profit: see *profit*.] Profit.

This shall (I truste) be consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, to theire no small *profecte* and your good contentation and pleasure.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

profection† (prō-fek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *profection*, < L. *profectio(n-)*, a setting forth, departure, < *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, set forth, proceed, set out, depart, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do.] A setting forth; departure.

The time of the yeere hasting the *profection* and departure of the Ambassador. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 288.

profectitious (prō-fek-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *profecticius, profectitius*, that proceeds from some one, < L. *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, proceed: see *profection*.] Proceeding forth, as from a father; derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Rare.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, VIII. xliv.

profecye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophecy*.

profer†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *proffer*.

profert (prō'fėrt), *n.* [The first word of the L. phrase *profert in curia*, he produces in court: *profert*, 3d pers. sing. of *proferre*, bring forward, produce: see *proffer*.] In *law*, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court. At common law, a party who alleged a deed was generally obliged to make profert of such deed — that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it was alleged. According to present usage this profert consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

profess (prō-fes'), *v.* [< ME. *professen* (first in pp. *professed*, after OF. *profes*, professed), < OF. (and F.) *professer* = Sp. *profesar* = Pg. *professar* = It. *professare*, < ML. *professare*, profess, receive on profession, < L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, declare publicly, acknowledge,

profess, confess, < *pro*, forth, + *fateri*, confess. Cf. *confess*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare openly; make open declaration of; avow or acknowledge; own freely; affirm.

And then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity. Mat. vii. 23.

Is it sin
Still to *profess* I love you, still to vow
I shall do ever?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

We *profess*
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 550.

Many things which they did were by the Apostles themselves *profest* to be done only for the present.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Rodolph would not consecrate Thurstane unless he would *profess* Obedience. *Baker*, Chronicles p. 41.

2. To acknowledge or own publicly; also, to lay claim openly to the character of.

I first discover'd
Her bloody purposes, which she made good,
And openly *profess'd* 'em.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

But Purbeck (as *profess'd*, a huntress and a nun)
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 92.

3. To affirm faith in or allegiance to: as, to *profess* Christianity.

By the saint whom I *profess*, I will plead against it with my life. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 192.

We sometimes find men loud in their admiration of truths which they never *profess*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

4. To make a show of; make protestations of; make a pretense of; pretend.

The wretched man gan then avise too late
That love is not where most it is *profest*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

Wee *professe* to decide our controversies only by the Scriptures. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. To announce publicly one's skill in, as a science or a profession; declare one's self versed in: as, to *profess* surgery.

I thank him that he cuts me from my tale;
For I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 92.

The severall Schooles wherein the seven liberall sciences are *professed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 67.

Medicine is a science which hath been, as we have said, more *profest* than laboured.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 103.

6. In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican churches*, to receive into a religious order by profession.

I prey yow wyt al my herte, and as I evere may do yow service, that it lyke to your grace to graunte of your charite, by your worthy lettres to the priour of Thetford in Norfolk, of the seyde ordre of Clunye, autorite and power as your ministre and depute to *professe* in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed.
Paston Letters, I. 30.

Neither a slave nor a married person (without the consent of the other spouse) . . . can be validly *professed*.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

7. To present the appearance of. [Rare.]

Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 10.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To declare, allege, aver, avouch.—4. To lay claim to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To declare openly; make any declaration or assertion.—2. To enter into the religious state by public declaration or profession.

They [Calamarians] cannot *profess* before they are twenty-five years old; and they may take the vow after that age without probation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

3†. To declare or pretend friendship.

As he does conceive
He is dishonour'd by a man which ever
Profess'd to him, why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 456.

professed (prō-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *profess*, *v.*] Avowed; declared; pledged by profession; professional: as, a *professed* woman-hater; a *professed* nun; a *professed* cook.

Use well our father;
To your *professed* bosoms I commit him.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 275.

Mr. Simpkinson from Bath was a *professed* antiquary, and one of the first water.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 26.

The *professed* beauties, who are a people almost as insufferable as the *professed* wits. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 33.

Though not *Professed* but Plain, still her [the cook's] wages should be a sufficient object to her.
Dickens, Edwin Drood, xxii.

Monk (or nun) professed, one who by promise freely made and accepted has, after a year of probation, been received in and bound to a religious order.

Thare come the prior of the plas, and *professide monnkes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4014.

professedly (prō-fes'ed-li), *adv.* [< *professed* + *-ly*2.] By profession; avowedly; by open declaration or avowal.

profession (prō-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *professioun*, *professiun*, < OF. *profession*, F. *profession* = Sp. *profesion* = Pg. *profissão* = It. *professione*, < L. *professio*(*n*-), a public acknowledgment or expression, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] 1. The act of professing; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief.

Grant unto all those who are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Religion that they may avoid those things that are contrary to their *profession*.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Third Sunday after Easter.

I hold it [christening] a good and gracious woorke, for the generall *profession* which they then take upon them of the Cross and faythe of Christ.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretense; specifically, an open and formal avowal of Christian faith and purpose.

It is natural in absence to make *professions* of an inviolable constancy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 104.

Perhaps, though by *profession* ghostly pure,
He too [the priest] may have his vice.
Cowper, Task, iv. 603.

What would he [Balaam] have given if words and feelings might have passed for deeds! See how religious he was so far as *profession* goes!
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 169.

3. The calling or occupation which one professes to understand and to follow; vocation; specifically, a vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of science or learning is used by its practical application to affairs of others, either in advising, guiding, or teaching them, or in serving their interests or welfare in the practice of an art founded on it. Formerly theology, law, and medicine were specifically known as *the professions*; but, as the applications of science and learning are extended to other departments of affairs, other vocations also receive the name. The word implies professed attainments in special knowledge, as distinguished from mere skill; a practical dealing with affairs, as distinguished from mere study or investigation; and an application of such knowledge to uses for others as a vocation, as distinguished from its pursuit for one's own purposes. In professions strictly so called a preliminary examination as to qualifications is usually demanded by law or usage, and a license or other official authority founded thereon required. In law the significance of the word has been contested under statutes imposing taxes on persons pursuing any "occupation, trade, or profession," and under statutes authorizing arrest in civil actions for misconduct in a "professional employment"; and it has been, in the former use, held clearly to include the vocation of an attorney, and upon the same principle would doubtless include physicians, unless the mention of trade, etc., in the same clause of the statute be ground for interpreting the statute as relating only to business vocations. Professional employment, in statutes allowing arrest, is regarded as not including a private agency like that of a factor or a real-estate broker, which can be taken up and laid down at pleasure.

Being mechanical, you ought not walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your *profession*. Speak, what trade art thou?
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 5.

I hold every man a debtor to his *profession*.
Bacon, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

New *professions* have come into existence, and the old *professions* are more esteemed. It was formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned *professions*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling: as, practices disgraceful to the *profession*; to be at the head of one's *profession*.—5. The act by which a novice enters into a religious order and takes its vows. In the Roman Catholic Church he or she must be at least sixteen years of age and must have completed a year of probation.

He . . . yalt [yieldeth himself] into somme covente [convent] . . .
If he there make his mansioun [abiding-place]
For to abide *professioun*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4910.

A religious or regular *profession* is "a promise freely made and lawfully accepted, whereby a person of the full age required, after the completion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a particular religious institute approved by the Church." *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

6†. Character; nature.

And shortte to sai—se the *profession*
Of every vyne, and wherin that myscheve
As counter it by goode discrecion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

=Syn. 3. *Vocation*, *Business*, etc. See *occupation*.

professional (prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *profession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or appropriate to a profession or calling: as, *professional* studies; *professional* skill.

With his quick *professional* eye, he [an Italian organ-boy] took note of the two faces watching him from the arched window, and, opening his instrument, began to scatter its melodies abroad. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

His brother,
Pale from long pulpit studies, . . . alternating between
A decent and *professional* gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

2. Engaged in a profession; being such by profession.

Such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. *Dickens*, Pickwick, lv.

The economic resistance to militant action, . . . leading to . . . fixed money payments in place of personal services, results in the growth of a revenue which serves to pay *professional* soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

There has been a great upward movement of the *professional* class. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

The modern schoolmaster should change his name, for he has become a kind of standing or *professional* parent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

3. Undertaken or engaged in for money or as a means of subsistence: opposed to *amateur*: said of sports and amusements: as, a *professional* base-ball match; a *professional* performance of a play.—**Professional education.** See *education*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. One who regularly pursues any profession or art.—2. Specifically, a person who makes his living by an art, game, or sport in which amateurs are accustomed to engage for amusement or recreation. The term thus more specifically designates professional musicians, actors, ball-players, oarsmen, boxers, etc.

"Try . . . cricket, for instance. The players generally beat the gentlemen, don't they?' "Yes; but they are *professionals*." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

professionalism (prō-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ism*.] The characteristics, ideas, or methods of professional persons; that which savors of a professional, especially when so marked as to become objectionable or offensive: specifically used of athletic sports, etc., opposed to the methods or work of amateurs.

We need more manhood and less *professionalism*.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 40.

Professionalism in cricket . . . is divested of any obnoxious influences that may surround it in other amusements. *Philadelphia Times*, May 17, 1886.

professionalist (prō-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ist*.] One who practises or belongs to some profession; a professional. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

professionality (prō-fesh-on-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being professional; adherence to professional standards. [Rare.]

There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France: that is, the honesty and *professionality*, if I may invent such a word, of its work.
The Century, XXXI. 399.

professionalize (prō-fesh'on-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *professionalized*, ppr. *professionalizing*. [< *professional* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render professional. [Rare.]

They belittle where they should mature, or else they *professionalize* where they should humanize.
Andover Rev., VII. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become professional; behave or proceed in a professional manner. [Rare.]

professionally (prō-fesh'on-al-i), *adv.* [< *professional* + *-ly*2.] In a professional manner; by or in the way of one's profession or calling.

professor (prō-fes'or), *n.* [= F. *professeur* = Sp. *profesor* = Pg. *professor* = It. *professore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *professor*, < L. *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch his business, a public teacher, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] 1. One who professes; one who openly declares or makes profession of specific belief or views, of adherence to a certain course of action or way of life, or of knowledge or skill in any particular calling.

Q. Kath. [to Wolsey]. Ye turn me into nothing: woe upon ye
And all such false *professors!*
Shak., Hen. VIII, iii. 1. 115.

Whereas the more constant and devoted kind of *professors* of any science ought to propound to themselves to make some additions to their science, they convert their labours to aspire to certain second prizes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 58.

2. One who makes open profession of religious faith and conversion, and attaches himself to some religious denomination. This use, probably originating among the English Puritans, is chiefly confined to English and Scottish nonconformists and their descendants.

Then the name of a *professor* was odious.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., House of Mnason.

A mere *professor*, though a decent one, looks on the Bible as a dull book, and peruseth it with such indifference as you would read the title-deeds belonging to another man's estate. *Berridge.*

"As he was a *professor*, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath, or kirk-fast, unless it were in a case of absolute necessity, for which he always charged sixpence each shoe." . . . The hearer . . . wondered what college this veterinary professor belonged to—not aware that the word was used to denote any person who pretended to uncommon sanctity of faith and manner
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

I'm a *professor*, and I ain't ashamed of it, week-days nor Sundays neither. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 197.

3. A public teacher in a university, especially one to whom this title has been formally granted. The title, now the highest that a teacher can receive, appears to have originated in the Italian universities. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliary instead of principal agents, the routine work of instruction being carried on by the tutors connected with the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body and principal functionaries for the purposes of education. In American universities there is generally a professor at the head of each department of instruction, having often other professors and assistant professors under him. The title is often given, also, to teachers of special branches in secondary schools, and locally to principals of common schools (a use derived from the French).

At the present moment we want a *Professor* of Later Ecclesiastical History, to take up the subject at the point at which the department assigned to the Regius *Professor* comes to an end. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

4. In a loose use, any one who publicly teaches or exercises an art or occupation for pay, as a dancing-master, phrenologist, balloonist, juggler, acrobat, boxer, etc.

There be manie *professors* of the science of defence, and very skilful men in teaching the best and most offensive and defensive use of verie many weapons.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 355.

Ordinary professor, in German and some other European universities, an instructor of the highest grade, above an extraordinary professor. —**Professor emeritus.** See *emeritus*. —**Professor extraordinary.** See *extraordinary*, *a*., 3.—**Regius professor.** See *regius*.

professorate (prō-fes'ọr-āt), *n.* [= D. *professoraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *professorat* = F. *professorat* = Sp. *profesorado* = Pg. *professorado*, < ML. **professoratus*, < L. *professor*, a professor: see *professor*.] 1. The office or state of a professor or public teacher.—2. The period of time during which a professor occupies his office.

The sainted Bishop of Nola, who had been a favorite pupil of the poet during the *professorate* of the latter at Bordeaux. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 157.

3. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors in a college or a university.

A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular *professorate* *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 64.

professoress (prō-fes'ọr-es), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ess*.] A woman who is a professor. [Rare.]

If I had children to educate I would at ten or twelve years of age have a professor, or *professoress*, of whist for them.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Autour de mon Chapeau.

professorial (prō-fe-sō'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *professoral* = It. *professoriale*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to a professor: as, a *professorial* chair.

I . . . will claim it as a *professorial* right to be allowed to utter truisms. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 72.

Professorial socialist, socialism, etc. Same as *socialist, socialism*, etc., *of the chair*. See *socialist, socialism*, etc.

professorialism (prō-fe-sō'ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *professorial* + *-ism*.] The character or prevailing mode of thinking or acting of university or college professors. [Rare.]

professorially (prō-fe-sō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a professor; as befits a professor.

professoriate (prō-fe-sō'ri-āt), *n.* An improper form of *professorate*.

The University [Oxford] will have to supply a large part of the teaching power now provided by the colleges in the shape of an increased *professoriate* or sub-*professoriate*.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

professorship (prō-fes'ọr-ship), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ship*.] The state or office of a professor or public teacher, as of a college.

professory (prō-fes'ọ-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *professorio*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial.

This dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning hath . . . had a malign aspect
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 110.

profet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

profet[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet*.

proffer (prof'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *profren*, *profre*, < OF. *profrer*, F. *proférer* = Sp. Pg. *proferir* = It. *profferire*, *proferire*, bring forward, produce, allege, < L. *proferre*, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *prolate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring or put forward; hold forth.

The paume is the pith of the honde, and *profreth* forth the fyngres
To mynystre and to make. *Piers Ploughman* (C), xx. 116.

2. To hold forth so that a person may take; offer for acceptance: as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.

Thanne come oon & stood ful stille,
And his seruice *profride* he.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Ye hous of Zachei, in the whiche our Sauyoure *proferde* hymself to be lodged. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He *proffers* his defence, in tones subdued.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

=Syn. 2. To tender, volunteer, propose.

II. *intrans.* To dodge. *Halliwell.* [Prov.Eng.]

proffer (prof'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *profer*, *profur*; < *proffer*, *v.*] 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another: as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

And yef the kynges *profer* myght not agre the lady, and also hir frendes, thei hadde saf condite to returne to Tintagel. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

She to Paris made
Proffer of royal power, ample rule.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. In *law*, an offer or endeavor to proceed in an action.—3†. An essay; an attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

Y'are but a bad Fencer, for you never make a *proffer* against another mans weaknesse.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

4. A rabbit-burrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The conies in making *profers* and holes to breed in have scraped them out of the ground in verie great abundance. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 24.

=Syn. 1. Tender, proposal.

profferer (prof'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

Since maids, in modesty, say no to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe ay.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 56.

proffet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

proficiat† (prō-fish'i-at), *n.* [< OF. *proficiat*, a fee or benevolence (see def.), also congratulation, < ML. *proficium*, for *profectum*, fee, emolument, profit, neut. of *profectus*, profitable, < L. *proficere*, profit: see *profit*.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in the manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment. *Colgrave.*

[He] would have caused him to be burnt alive, had it not been for Morgante, who for his *proficiat* and other small fees gave him nine tuns of beer.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

proficience (prō-fish'ens), *n.* [= Pg. *proficencia*; as *proficien(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *proficiency*.

Let me endeavour an endless progress, or *proficience* in both. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 13.

One Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficience*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *proficience* (see *-cy*).] 1†. Advancement; progress.

Though the Scriptures are read every day in our churches, . . . yet we make but slow *proficiency* towards a true taste, and a clear discernment, of those high truths which are contained in them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. The state of being proficient; the degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement: as, to attain great *proficiency* in Greek or in music.

Persons of riper years who flocked into the church during the three first centuries were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*.
Addison.

All training is founded on the principle that culture must precede *proficiency*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 205.

=Syn. 2. *Advance*, etc. (see *progress*), skill.

proficient (prō-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *proficiente*, < L. *proficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *proficere*, go forward, advance, make progress, succeed, be profitable or useful, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Cf. *profit*.] I. *a.* Well versed in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; skilled; qualified: competent: as, a *proficient* architect.

Proficient in all craft and stealthiness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 132.

II. *n.* One who has made considerable advance in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert: as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour that I can drink with any tinker in his own language.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 19.

We are such considerable *proficients* in politics that we can form rebellions within rebellions.
Walpole, Letters, II. 6.

proficiently (prō-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [< *proficient* + *-ly*[2].] In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

proficuous (prō-fik'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *proficuo* = Pg. It. *proficuo*, < LL. *proficuus*, advantageous, beneficial, < L. *proficere*, advance, go forward: see *proficient*.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [Rare.]

It is very *proficuous* to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

proficy†, *v.* A Middle English form of *prophesy*.

profile (prō'fēl or -fīl), *n.* [Formerly also *profil* (= D. *profil*, *profiel* = G. Sw. Dan. *profil*), < F. *profil*, a profile, < It. *profilo*, a border, later also *profilo*, a side-face, profile, < *pro-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *filo*, a line, stroke, thread, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3]. Cf. *purfle*, from the same L. source.] 1. An outline or contour; specifically, the largest contour or outline of anything, usually seen in or represented by a vertical longitudinal section or side view. For example, nearly all the fishes, butterflies, etc., figured in this dictionary are drawn in *profile*. Hence—2. (*a*) The outline of the human face in a section through the median line; a side view; the side-face or half-face: as, a Greek *profile*.

Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

I'll break your faces till you haven't a *profile* between you. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

(*b*) A representation of the face in side view: as, *profiles* cut in black paper are called silhouettes.

Two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 171.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, a figure, a molding, as shown by a section through it.

It is true that the *Profil* or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon in the Custom-House, differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought along with them. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d [ed. (1701), s. v. Cambalu.

(*d*) In *engin.* and *surv.*, a vertical section through a work or a section of country, to show the elevations and depressions.

An article on the actual status of the Panama Canal, . . . accompanied by a progress *profile*, showing the amount of work done and undone to January 1st of the present year.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 341.

(*e*) In *fort.*, a light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet. (*f*) The outline of a vertical section made through any part of a fortification in a direction perpendicular to its principal bounding lines. *Mahan.* (*g*) In *ceram.*, a thin plate, as of zinc, in which is cut the outline of half of an object. The mass of clay being revolved on the potters' wheel and the profile applied to it, the exterior form is given. =Syn. 1. *Contour*, etc. See *outline*.

profile (prō'fēl or -fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *profiled*, ppr. *profiling*. [< F. *profiler*, draw in outline, < *profil*, an outline: see *profile*, *n.*] 1. To draw with a side view; outline (any object or objects) so as to show a section as if cut perpendicularly from top to bottom.

Had they [Gothic architects] carefully *profiled* and ornamented the exterior of the stone roofs . . .
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

2. In *mech.*, to impart by means of a tool or tools a definite prescribed form to (pieces of wood or metal) by chiseling, milling, filing, or like operations.—3. *Theat.*, to cut (the edge of wings or set pieces) into irregular shapes to represent trees, rocks, etc.

profile-board (prō'fēl-bōrd), *n.* A thin plate or board having its edge so cut as to delineate the outline of an object: used to prove the models of the breech and other exterior parts of a gun.

profile-cutter (prō'fēl-kut'ėr), *n.* In *wood-working*, a knife with an irregular or curved cutting edge corresponding to the shape to be cut; in *metal-working*, a circular milling-cutter.

profile-paper (prō'fēl-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with horizontal and vertical lines for convenience in drawing profiles of engineering works.

profile-piece (prō'fēl-pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a strip of scenery that has been profiled.

profiling-machine (prō'fēl-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of milling-machine for cutting out small parts of machinery, etc., from a pattern or templet; an edging-machine. The cutter is guided by

the movement of a guide-pin around the edge or profile of the pattern. Such machines are largely used to make the parts of such machinery as has to be turned out in large quantity with interchangeable parts, as locomotives, fire-arms, watches, etc.

profilist (prō'fēl-ist or -fīl-ist), *n.* [< *profile* + *-ist.*] One who takes or makes profiles.

profilograph (prō-fil'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< E. *profile* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument used for making an automatic record of the profile of the ground over which it moves. It consists of a light four-wheeled vehicle so arranged that as it advances a band of paper is moved mechanically over a table on top of the machine a distance corresponding to the distance traveled according to a prearranged scale of distances. Beneath the machine is suspended a pendulum always hanging vertically, and serving to actuate a pencil the point of which rests on the paper and leaves a trace upon it. Any inequality of the surface causes the machine to incline from the level, and produces a corresponding deviation from a straight line in the mark traced by the pencil. The data obtained from these indications are sufficient for reproduction to scale of the profile traversed.

profit (prof'it), *n.* [< ME. *profit, profet, proffit, profyt, prophete* = D. *profijt* = G. Sw. Dan. *profit,* < OF. *profit,* F. *profit* = It. *profitto,* advantage, profit, < L. *profectus,* advance, progress, growth, increase, profit, < *proficere,* pp. *profectus,* go forward, advance, make progress, be profitable or useful: see *proficient.* Cf. *profect,* directly from the L. The Sp. *provecho* = Pg. *proveito,* profit, is < LL. *provectus,* advancement, < L. *provehere,* pp. *provectus,* carry forward, advance: see *provection.*] **1†.** Advancement; improvement.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

2. Any advantage; accession of good from labor or exertion: the acquisition of anything valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

All the grete of the grekes gedrit hym somyn
To a counsell to come for the comyn *profet.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9320.

Wisdom is good with an inheritance; and by it there is *profit* to them that see the sun. Eccl. vii. 11.

What neither yields us *profit* nor delight
Is like a nurse's lullaby at night.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 241.

3. Specifically, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the excess of the selling price over the original cost of anything; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; gain; emolument: in commerce commonly used in the plural. As used in political economy, *profit* means what is left of the product of industry after deducting the wages, the price of raw materials, and the rent paid in the production, and is considered as being composed of three parts—interest, risk, or insurance, and wages of superintendence. *Profits* in the Law of real property designate rights of taking something off or out of the land, as, for instance, the right of common, as distinguished from *easements,* such as ways and access of air and light, which do not involve taking anything from the land.

Ne alle the *prophete* of the lond that the prince owed [owned] . . .
Myzte not arecche . . . to paie the pore peple.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), iv. 10.

In Italy they make great *profit* of the spawn of Carps, by selling it to the Jews, who make it into red caviare.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 115.

The revenue derived from labour is called wages; that derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit.*
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 7.

The gross *profit* from capital . . . must afford a sufficient equivalent for abstinence, indemnity for risk, and remuneration for the labour and skill required for superintendence. *J. S. Mill,* Pol. Econ., IV. xv. § 1.

Action of mesne profits, trespass for mesne profits, the action brought after successful ejectment, or the claim made in an action of ejectment, to compel the disseizor to account for and pay over the mesne profits.—**Mesne profits.** See *mesne.*—**Net profits.** See *net*[2].—**Profit and loss,** the gain or loss arising from the buying or selling of goods, or from other commercial transactions. In bookkeeping gains and losses are spoken of jointly as *profit and loss,* but the former are placed on the creditor and the latter on the debtor side in the accounts. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—**Rate of profit,** the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.=Syn. **2.** *Benefit, Utility,* etc. (see *advantage*), service, welfare, behalf, behoof, weal, good.—**3.** *Revenue,* etc. (see *income*), return, avails.

profit (prof'it), *v.* [< ME. *profiten, profyten, proffeten, prophiten,* < OF. *profiter,* F. *profiter,* profit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To benefit; advantage; be of service to; help on; improve; advance.

If any man chyde thee with cause, be thou assured that he doeth *profyte* thee. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make improvement; improve; grow better; make progress, intellectually or morally: as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

My son *profits* nothing in the world at his book.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 15.

No man *profits* by a sermon that hears with pain or weariness. *Donne,* Sermons, v.

2. To gain in a material sense; become better off or richer: as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

An animal of a predatory kind, which has prey that can be caught and killed without help, *profits* by living alone
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

3. To be of use or advantage; bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. Prov. xi. 4.

What the world teaches *profits* to the world,
What the soul teaches *profits* to the soul.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

profitable (prof'i-tȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *profitable, profitable, prophitable,* < OF. *profitable,* F. *profitable* (= Pr. *profechable, profichable, profeitable* = It. *profittabile, profittabole*), advantageous, < *profit,* advantage: see *profit.*] Useful; advantageous; yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative: as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business.

Yf we take this full tite, and tary no lengur,
Bothe pepull and pilage, and put [them] into ship,
Hit is a *profitable* pray of persons me thinke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3166.

"Bi seint Poul!" quod Pers, "theos beoth *prophitable* wordes!
This is a loueli lesson; vr lord hit the for-gelde!"
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 262.

A pound of man's flesh taken from a man
Is not so estimable, *profitable* neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 167.

To tell you my dream . . . was pleasant to me, and *profitable* to you. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 227.

=Syn. Remunerative, productive, beneficial.

profitableness (prof'i-tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* [< *profitable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness: as, the *profitableness* of trade.

profitably (prof'i-tȧ-bli), *adv.* [< *profitable* + *-ly*[2].] In a profitable manner; with gain; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

profite†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet.*

profiter (prof'i-tėr), *n.* One who profits.

A wonderful *profiter* by opportunities
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 473.

profitless (prof'it-les), *a.* [< *profit* + *-less.*] Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profitless usurer, why dost thou use
So great a sum of sums, yet canst not live?
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

profitlessly (prof'it-les-li), *adv.* [< *profitless* + *-ly*[2].] In a profitless manner; without profit.

profit-sharing (prof'it-shâr'ing), *n.* The fact or principle of the division of realized profits between the capitalist, the employer, and the employee, in addition to regular interest, salary, and wages. *N. P. Gilman,* Profit Sharing, x.

profligacy (prof'li-gȧ-si), *n.* [< *profligate* + *-cy.*] The character or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct; shameless dissipation.

Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of *profligacy* to own instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them instead of being ashamed of them.
Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King.

The fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness.
Bp. Barrington, Letter to his Clergy, 1789.

=Syn. Shamelessness. See *abandoned.*

profligate† (prof'li-gȧt), *v. t.* [< L. *profligatus,* pp. of *profligare* (> Sp. Pg. *profligar*), dash to the ground, overthrow, ruin, destroy, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fligere,* strike, dash: see *blow*[3].] To drive away; disperse; discomfit; overcome.

In the which I doubt not but God will rather aid us, yea, and fight for us, than see us vanquished and *profligated.* *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

You have not yet *profligated* the Pope quite, till the second and third . . . Part of your Book of his Supremacy come out. *Milton,* Answer to Salmasius, viii. 191.

profligate (prof'li-gȧt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *profligatus,* overthrown, abandoned, wretched, vile, pp. of *profligare,* overthrow, ruin: see *profligate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Overthrown; conquered; defeated.

We once more, as conquerors,
Have both the field and honour won;
The foe is *profligate,* and run.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 728.

2. Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shamelessly wicked.

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 58.

No absolutely *profligate* king could have got into the miserable abyss in which we find Henry VIII. struggling during the latter half of his reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 290.

=Syn. **2.** *Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate,* etc. See *abandoned* and *wicked.*

II. *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard for good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

profligately (prof'li-gȧt-li), *adv.* [< *profligate* + *-ly*[2].] In a profligate manner; without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness.

profligateness (prof'li-gȧt-nes), *n.* [< *profligate* + *-ness.*] The character of being profligate; profligacy.

He was of opinion that, "if this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin, it must be by their [the clergy's] means." *Bp. Porteous,* Abp. Secker.

profligation† (prof-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *profligatio(n-),* ruin, destruction, < L. *profligare,* overthrow, ruin, destroy: see *profligate, v.*] Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligation* of the giants.
Bacon, Wisdom of the Ancients, Pref.

profluence† (prof'lö-ens), *n.* [< L. *profluentia,* a flowing forth, < *profluen(t-)s,* flowing forth: see *profluent.*] The act or quality of being profluent; a forward progress or course.

The *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

profluent† (prof'lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *profluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *profluere,* flow forth or along, < *pro,* forth, + *fluere,* flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing forth or forward.

Baptizing in the *profluent* stream.
Milton, P. L., xii. 442.

pro forma (prō fôr'mä). [L.: *pro,* for; *formā,* abl. of *forma,* form.] As a matter of form.

During his [Foote's] continuance in the Temple he was seen there *pro forma,* . . . eating his way (via commons) to the profession of the law.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 16.

Pro forma invoice, a statement in the form of an invoice which may be presented at the custom-house by an owner or importer who cannot furnish an invoice, and if duly verified is allowed as a substitute.

profound (prō-found'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *profound, profunde,* < OF *profond, profund,* F. *profond* = Sp. Pg. *profundo* = It. *profondo,* < L. *profundus,* deep, vast, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fundus,* bottom: see *fund*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth.

The diches *profunde.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1180.

All . . . the *profound* seas hide
In unknown fathoms. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 501.

A gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.,* deep-seated; not superficial: specifically applied to several structures, as arteries and muscles. See *profunda.* (*b*) In *entom.,* strongly impressed; very deep and distinct: as, *profound* punctures, stria, or indentations. (*c*) Coming from a great depth; deep-fetched.

He raised a sigh so piteous and *profound*
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And end his being. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

(*d*) Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility: as, a *profound* bow.

2. Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating.

A head for thought *profound* and clear unmatch'd.
Burns, On William Smellie.

A sparrow fluttering about the church is an antagonist which the most *profound* theologian in Europe is wholly unable to overcome. *Sydney Smith,* in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Characterized by magnitude or intensity; deep-felt; intense; great.

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and *profound,* than mine own life.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 113.

They treat themselves with most *profound* respect.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 154.

The members rose and uncovered their heads in *profound* silence, and the King took his seat in the chair.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

With a general sigh
At matrimony the *profound* mistake.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

If God exists, no injustice can be so excessive, no error can be so *profound,* as to fail in offering the deepest adoration and greatest praise our minds can conceive or our actions express. *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 231.

4. Deep-seated; thorough; complete.

Which of your hips has the most *profound* sciatica?
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 59.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance. [Rare.]

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter.
Hos. v. 2.

6. Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 24.

II. *n.* 1. A deep, immeasurable space; an abyss.

Sinking from thought to thought, a vast *profound!*
Pope, Dunciad, i. 118.

From the curved horizon's bound
To the point of heaven's *profound*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

And we shout so adeep down creation's *profound*,
We are deaf to God's voice.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody on Life's Progress.

2. The deep; the sea; the ocean: with the definite article.

Now I die absent, in *the* vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi. 423.

Between where Samos wide his forests spreads
And rocky Imbrus lifts its pointed heads,
Down plung'd the maid (the parted waves resound);
She plung'd, and instant shot *the* dark *profound*.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 106.

profound† (prō-found'), *v.* [< OF. *profonder*, sound the depths of, plunge into, penetrate, < *profond*, deep, profound: see *profound*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to sink deeply; cause to penetrate far down.—2. To penetrate.

There is no danger to *profound* these mysteries.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To dive; penetrate.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature.
Glanville.

profoundly (prō-found'li), *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; with deep penetration; with deep knowledge or insight; thoroughly; extremely; very.

Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 83.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skilled in all the parts of painting. *Dryden.*

There are other forms of culture besides physical science; and I should be *profoundly* sorry to see the fact forgotten.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 62.

profoundness (prō-found'nes), *n.* Depth; profundity.

Let any gentle apprehension that can distinguish learned pains from unlearned drudgery imagin what pleasure or *profoundnesse* can be in this.
Milton, Church Government, ii., Int.

Perhaps he required to take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its *profoundness* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

profulgent (prō-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining forth; effulgent.

Profulgent in preciousnes, O Sinope the quene.
The Nine Ladies Worthy, l. 1.

profund† (prō-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *profundere*, pour forth, pour out, < *pro*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *profuse*.] To lavish.

For the exchewing of great expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview.
State Papers, i. 251. (*Halliwell.*)

profunda (prō-fun'dä), *n.*; pl. *profundæ* (-dē). [NL. (sc. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus*, deep: see *profound*.] A deep-seated or profound artery, as of the arm, neck, or leg: more fully called *arteria profunda*.—**Profunda artery.** (*a*) *Inferior of the arm*, a small branch of the brachial, arising about the middle of the arm, more fully called *profunda brachii inferior*. (*b*) *Superior of the arm*, the largest branch of the brachial, arising near its beginning, and winding round the humerus in the musculospiral groove, more fully called *profunda brachii superior*. (*c*) *Of the clitoris* or *of the penis*, the artery of the corpus cavernosum, a branch of the pudic. (*d*) *Of the thigh*, the principal branch of the femoral, arising below Poupart's ligament, and descending deeply on the adductor magnus. It gives off the circumflex and perforating arteries. Also called *profunda femoris*, *deep femoral artery*.—**Profunda cervicis**, the deep artery of the neck, a branch of the superior intercostal which anastomoses with the principal branch of the occipital artery.

profundipalmar (prō-fun-di-pal'mär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palmar*.] Deep or profound, as the palmar flexor tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the palm. *Coues.*

profundiplantar (prō-fun-di-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar*.] Deep or profound, as the plantar tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the planta or sole.

The tendons of *profundiplantar* mya.
Coues, The Auk, Jan., 1883, p. 105.

profunditude† (prō-fun'di-tūd), *n.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *-itude* as in *altitude*, etc.] Profundity.

The body three dimensions doth include,
And they are these, length, bredth, *profunditude*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

'Tis reported of that *profunditude* in the middle that it is botomelesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* [= OF. *profondité*, *profundité* = Sp. *profundidad* = Pg. *profundidade* = It. *profondità*, < LL. *profundita(t-)s*, depth, intensity, < L. *profundus*, deep, vast: see *profound*.] 1. The character or condition of being profound; depth, as of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, etc.

Seek not for *profundity* in shallowness, or fertility in a wilderness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

She had been trying to fathom the *profundity* and apositeness of this concluding apothegm.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. That which is profound; depth; abyss.

He took the golden compasses, prepared: . . .
One foot he centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure.
Milton, P. L., vii. 229.

profuse† (prō-fūz'), *v. t.* [< L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth, pour out: see *profund*.] To pour out; dispense liberally; lavish; squander.

Thy helpe hath beene *profused*
Euer with most grace in consorts of traualers distresst.
Chapman.

If I had laid out that which I *profused* in luxury and wantonness in acts of generosity or charity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

profuse (prō-fūs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *profuso*, < L. *profusus*, liberal, lavish, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse*, *v.*] 1. Liberal to excess; extravagant; lavish; prodigal: as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure.

Profuse to many unworthy applicants, the ministers were niggardly to him [Temple] alone.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

He indulged in a *profuse* magnificence in his apparel, equipage, and general style of living.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Abundant; exuberant; bountiful; copious: as, *profuse* ornament; *profuse* compliment.

Returning loaden with the shining Stores
Which lie *profuse* on either India's Shores.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 36.

That ye may garnish your *profuse* regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

Flattering superlatives and expressions of devotion are less *profuse* here than abroad.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

=Syn. 1. *Lavish*, etc. See *extravagant*.

profusely (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner; exuberantly; lavishly; prodigally; with rich abundance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild.
Thomson, Spring, l. 221.

profuseness (prō-fūs'nes), *n.* [< *profuse* + *-ness*.] The state, quality, or habit of being profuse; profusion; prodigality.

Be the sums never so vast we pay away, their being due, in spight of their being great, makes the disbursement too much an act of justice to be one of *profuseness*.
Boyle, Works, I. 255.

profuser (prō-fū'zėr), *n.* One who pours out or lavishes. [Rare.]

Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own;
Too much she gives to some, enough to none.
Herrick, Fortune.

profusion (prō-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< F. *profusion* = Sp. *profusion* = Pg. *profusão* = It. *profusione*, < L. *profusio(n-)*, a pouring out, shedding, effusion, prodigality, profusion, < *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse*.] 1. Profuse or extravagant expenditure; prodigality; lavishment; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Upon these *Profusions*, a Consultation is had for new Supplies, and no Way thought so fit as by Parliament.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 81.

Mary Magdalen having been reproved by Judas for spending ointment upon Jesus's feet, it being so unaccustomed and large a *profusion*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

They now found that, in enterprises like theirs, parsimony is the worst *profusion*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Abundance; lavish supply; superfluity.

To have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a *profusion* of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 421.

Curls became her, and she possessed them in picturesque *profusion*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

=Syn. 2. *Abundance*, *Exuberance*, etc. (see *plenty*), lavishness, superabundance.

profusive† (prō-fū'siv), *a.* [< *profuse* + *-ive*.] Profuse; lavish; prodigal. *Evelyn.*

prog (prog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *progged*, ppr. *progging*. [Formerly also *proag*, *progue*; a var. of *proke*: see *proke*, and cf. *prowl*.] I. *trans.* To poke; prod. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To go prowling about, as for pickings or plunder; prowl; filch; forage; especially, to go a-begging.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to *prog* and pandar for fees, or to display their pride and sharpen their revenge. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To search carelessly or aimlessly, as for oysters, clams, etc., along the shore in a rambling way. [U. S.]

prog (prog), *n.* [< *prog*, *v.*] 1. A pointed instrument for poking or prodding.

The Cooks . . . prick it [mutton] on a *prog* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

2. A poke; a prod. [Scotch.]

But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 155. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Victuals got by begging; hence, victuals in general; food. [Colloq.]

The Abbot also every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not . . . purloyned some *progge* for themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. 290. (*Davies.*)

You can junket together at nights upon your own *prog*, when the rest of the house are a-bed.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Livin' on hard-tack an' salt *prog*.
The Century, XXXV. 621.

4. One who goes from place to place begging for victuals. *Imp. Dict.*

progametange (prō-gam'e-tanj), *n.* [< NL. *progametangium*.] Same as *progametangium*.

progametangium (prō-gam'e-tan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *progametangia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *gametangium*.] In *bot.*, an immature or resting gametangium, as that which occurs in the development of *Protomyces macrosporus*. See *gametangium*.

progenerate† (prō-jen'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *progeneratus*, pp. of *progenerare* (> It. *progenerare*), beget, < *pro*, forth, + *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate*.] To beget; propagate.

They were all *progenerated* colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. *Archæologia* (1773), II. 250. (*Davies.*)

What then, I pray thee, is there dead? . . . Surely not he who is yet to *progenerate* a more numerous and far better race. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations.

progeneration† (prō-jen-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *progeneratio(n-)*, a begetting, < L. *progenerare*, pp. *progeneratus*, beget: see *progenerate*.] The act of begetting; propagation.

progenial† (prō-jē'niạl), *a.* [< L. *progenies*, descent, progeny (see *progeny*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to descent or lineage.

Whether [the intellectual Soul is] immediately produced, without any *progenial* traduction or radiation.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 159.

progenitiveness (prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *progenies*, progeny, + *-itive* + *-ness*. Cf. *philoprogenitiveness*.] Philoprogenitiveness, in a modified biological sense. [Rare.]

There is another difficulty in the way of accepting metaphysical peculiarity or *progenitiveness* as isolating species. It is marked often strongly in races or varieties which no one pretends to have had distinct origin.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

progenitor (prō-jen'i-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *progenitour*, < OF. *progeniteur* = Sp. Pg. *progenitor* = It. *progenitore*, < L. *progenitor*, the founder of a family, an ancestor, < *progignere*, pp. *progenitus*, beget, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *gignere*, beget, produce: see *genitor*.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent.

If children pre-decease *progenitors*,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1756.

Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below.
Where all our brave *progenitors* are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.
Pomfret, A Prospect of Death.

By the term fresh stock I mean a non-related plant the *progenitors* of which have been raised during some generations in another garden.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 257.

progenitorial (prō-jen-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *progenitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or constituting a progenitor.

Some abnormal growth, like and unlike the species to which the *progenitorial* germ belonged.
The Congregationalist, Oct. 29, 1879.

progenitress (prō-jen'i-tres), *n.* [< *progenitor* + *-ess.*] A female progenitor or parent; an ancestress.

Yet she was a worthy *progenitress* of a long line of most charming women novelists. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

progenitrix (prō-jen'i-triks), *n.* Same as *progenitress*.

progeniture (prō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< F. *progéniture* = Sp. Pg. *progenitura*, < L. *progenitus*, pp. of *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor*.] A begetting or birth. [Rare.]

progenityt, *n.* [Irreg. < *progen-y* + *-ity*.] Descent; lineage; extraction. [Rare.]

Harry of the old house of Lancaster; and that *progenity* do I lose. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, I. 45).

progeny (proj'e-ni), *n.* [< ME. *progenie, progeny*, < OF. *progenie* = Sp. Pg. *progenie* = It. *progenie, progenia*, progeny, < L. *progenies*, descent, lineage, race, offspring, family, < *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor*.] 1†. Descent; lineage; family; ancestry.

All French and France exclaims on thee,
Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 61.

Now show thy *progeny*; if not to stand,
Cast thyself down; safely, if Son of God.
Milton, P. R., iv. 554.

2. Children; offspring, whether of the human kind or of the lower animals; descendants.

Did ever joyful Mother see
So bright, so brave a *Progeny*?
Steele, Tender Husband (song).

What idle *progeny* succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed,
Or urge the flying ball?
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

Around this fort a *progeny* of little Dutch-built houses, with tiled roofs and weathercocks, soon sprang up, nestling themselves under its walls for protection.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 132.

=Syn. 2. *Issue, Posterity*, etc. See *offspring*.

progermination (prō-jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **progerminatio(n-)*, < L. *progerminare*, shoot forth, germinate, < *pro*, forth, + *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate*.] Origin; birth; issue.

Ignoble births which shame the stem
That gave *progermination* unto them.
Herrick, To Sir John Berkeley.

progger (prog'ėr), *n.* One who progs; a rambling or aimless searcher; specifically, one who progs for clams, oysters, etc., alongshore; a pot-fisherman. [Eastern U. S.]

The class of men who get them [quahaugs] and the soft clams mainly are a miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and "go clamming" in summer. They are locally known as *progers*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 604.

proglottic (prō-glot'ik), *a.* [< *proglott-is* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a proglottis. Also *proglottidean*.

proglottid (prō-glot'id), *n.* [< *proglottis* (*-id-*).] One of the detached sexually mature segments of a tapeworm or taenia; a proglottis.

In this way the Tenia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the so-called *proglottids*) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 129.

proglottidean (prō-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [< *proglottid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *proglottic*.

proglottis (prō-glot'is), *n.*; pl. *proglottides* (*-i-dēz*). [NL., < Gr. **προγλωττίς*, *προγλωσσίς*, the point of the tongue, < *πρό*, before, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A detachable sexually mature segment of a cestoid worm; one of the zoöids of the *Scolecida*, propagated by gemmation from a scolex, which in their turn produce ova; a proglottid, or generative joint. The joints of a tapeworm, for example, are proglottides. This is what makes tapeworms such formidable parasites and so difficult to eradicate. For they are continually budded off from the scolex or "head" (really the whole worm), to the number sometimes of hundreds, like successive links of a chain; each such link or "joint" contains all the sexual elements, and is thus capable itself of starting a new series of the parasites in the eggs it produces. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

Each segment [of a tapeworm] is eventually found to contain a set of male and female organs. . . . At the extreme end of the body the segments become detached, and may for some time retain an independent vitality. In this condition each segment is termed a *proglottis*, and its uterus is full of ova. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 184.

prognathic (prog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ic.*] Having protrusive jaws; characterized by or exhibiting prognathism. Also *prognathous*.

The relative large size of the jaws and lower parts of the face we see in the negro races, especially, as compared with our own, and to this type we give the name *prognathic*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 432.

prognathism (prog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The prognathic state or condition; the quality of being prognathic; the condition of having a small facial or a large craniofacial angle. See *orthognathous*.

This [a large craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of *prognathism*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

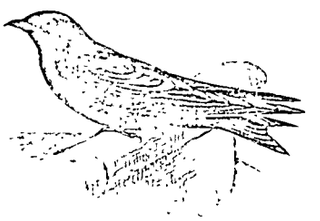
Alveolosubnasal prognathism. See *alveolosubnasal*.

prognathous (prog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, forward, + *γνάθος*, jaw, mouth.] Same as *prognathic*: opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous*.

The lower race had long snouty noses, *prognathous* mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 209.

prognathy (prog'nā-thi), *n.* Same as *prognathism*.

Progne (prog'nē), *n.* [Also *Procne*; < L. *Progne, Procne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth. the daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow; hence poet., in L., a swallow.] 1. [*l. c.*] A swallow. *Dryden*.—2. An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or swallows, containing several species of large size, robust form, and dark coloration, some of which are known as *purple martins*, as



Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

P. subis or *P. purpurea*, the very common and familiar purple martin of the United States. This bird is deep lustrous steel blue, with black bill and blackish wings, tail, and feet, about 7½ inches long and 15½ in extent of wings. The female is greenish-brown glossed with steel-blue, the under parts whitish shaded with gray. It is a sociable loquacious bird, which breeds naturally in holes of trees, and now, in populous districts, often in boxes provided for its accommodation. The eggs are pure white. It is migratory and insectivorous, like other swallows. There are several other species in the warmer parts of America.

prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* [= F. *prognose* = It. *prognosi*, < L. *prognosis*, < Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge, forecast, < *προγιγνώσκειν*, know beforehand, < *πρό*, before, + *γιγνώσκειν*, know, perceive: see *know*1, *gnosis*.] 1. A foreknowing of the course of events; forecast.

An intimate knowledge of the domestic history of nations is therefore absolutely necessary to the *prognosis* of political events. *Macaulay*, History

2. A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, what is thus forecast.

In a fever, great prostration, high temperature, and rapid pulse . . . must lead to the formation of an unfavourable *prognosis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 392.

prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *prognostique* = Pg. *pronostico, prognostico*, < NL. **prognosticus*, < Gr. *προγνωστικός*, adj., < *προγιγνώσκειν*, see or know beforehand: see *prognosis*. II. *n.* First in E. as a noun, < ME. *pronostique, prenostik*, < OF. *pronostique, prognostique*, m., F. *pronostic*, usually *pronostic*, m., = Sp. *pronóstico* = Pg. *pronostico, prognostico* = It. *pronostico, prognostico*, < L. *prognosticon, prognosticum*, < Gr. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future, a prognostic, neut. of *προγνωστικός*, adj.: see above.] I. *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something in the future by signs or symptoms: as, the *prognostic* indications of a disease.

It will become a gentleman to have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part, whereby he may take timely notice of a disease, and by that means timely prevent it, as also the *prognostic* part, whereby he may judge of the symptoms either increasing or decreasing in the disease, as also concerning the crisis or indication thereof. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

II. *n.* 1. That which prognosticates or foretells; a sign by which a future event may be known or foreshown; an omen; a token.

The negardye in kepynge hyr rychesse
Prenostik is thou wolt hir towr assayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 54.

He saith for suche a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Therefore [I] believe that those many prodigies and ominous *prognostics* which foretun the ruins of states, princes, and private persons are the charitable premonitions of good angels. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 31.

Careful observers may foretell the hour
(By sure *prognostics*) when to dread a shower.
Swift, Descrip. of a City Shower.

2. A prediction; a foretelling.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

=Syn. *Sign, Presage*, etc. See *omen*, and *foretell, v. t.*

prognostic† (prog-nos'tik), *v. t.* [< OF. *prognostiquer* = Sp. *pronosticar* = Pg. *pronosticar, prognosticar* = It. *pronosticare, prognosticare*, < ML. *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] To prognosticate.

When the sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 5.

I never dreamed that ministers should be compelled to impugn ministers; the adversaries have good sport betwixt themselves to *prognostick* the likelyhood.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. iii., No. 8, Parker's Answer.

prognosticable (prog-nos'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< *prognostic(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being prognosticated, foreknown, or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot indeed be regular, and, therefore, their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prognosticated*, ppr. *prognosticating*. [< ML. *prognosticatus*, pp. of *prognosticare*, foretell, prognosticate, < L. *prognosticon*, a prognostic: see *prognostic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To foretell by means of present signs; predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

Cassandra-like, *prognosticating* woe.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

2. To foreshow or betoken; presage.

The other [top of Vesuvius] towards the South aspireth more high, which when hid in clouds *prognosticates* raine to the Neapolitans. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 203.

The death of a monarch or prince of some corner of the world, *prognosticated* by an eclipse or comet.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 371.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Predict, Presage*, etc. See *foretell*.—2. To betoken.

II. *intrans.* To judge or pronounce from presage or foreknowledge.

If any man's father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the sooth saying or *prognosticating* priest, requesting him to demand of his God whether his father shall recouer of that or no. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 58.

prognostication (prog-nos-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prenostycacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *pronostication* = Sp. *pronosticacion* = Pg. *pronosticação* = It. *pronosticazione*, < ML. *prognostication(n-)*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] 1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing future events by present signs; a presage; a prediction.

Be the flyenge of Foules, thei wolde telle us the *prenosticacioums* of thinges that felle aftre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 167.

In this Year, through Books of *Prognostications* foreshewing much Hurt to come by Waters and Floods, many Persons withdrew themselves to high Grounds, for Fear of drowning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 272.

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

2. That which foreshows or foretells; a sign.

The whole inhabitants of Italy were wonderfully afraid, and judged that it was some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 114.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 2. 54.

The meteors afford him *prognostications* of the weather.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

=Syn. 1. *Prophecy*, etc. See *prediction*.

prognosticative (prog-nos'ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pronosticatif*, < ML. *prognosticativus*, predictive, < *prognosticare*, predict, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] Having the character of a prognostic; predictive.

prognosticator (prog-nos'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *pronosticador* = Pg. *pronosticador, prognosticador* = It. *pronosticatore*, < ML. **prognosticator*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] A foreknower or foreteller of future events by present signs; a soothsayer.

Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly *prognosticators*, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

Trismegistus, the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting *prognosticator*, old Erra Pater.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

Progonochelys (prog-ō-nok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόγονος*, born before, also a forefather, ancestor, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of fossil turtles from the Triassic of Würtemberg, the oldest known representative of the *Chelonia*.

program, programme (prō'gram), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *programma*; < F. *programme* =

Sp. *programa* = Pg. It. *programma* = D. *programma* = G. *programm* = Sw. Dan. *program*, < LL. *programma*, a proclamation, edict, < Gr. πρόγραμμα, a written public notice, an edict, < προγράφειν, write beforehand, < πρό, before, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A written or printed list of the pieces or selections which constitute a musical, theatrical, or other performance or entertainment, set down in the order of their performance or exhibition. The titles, authors, and performers of musical pieces are ordinarily given, often with the addition of descriptive or explanatory remarks.

Scraps of regular Memoir, College-Exercises, *Programs*, Professional Testimoniums.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

Hence—2. The collection of such pieces or selections. The several pieces are often called *numbers*.—3. A method of operation or line of procedure prepared or announced beforehand; an outline or abstract of something to be done or carried out: as, the *program* of the new administration; the *program* of a school or university.

Well, here surely is an Evangel of Freedom, and real *Program* of a new Era.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, Model Prisons.

A series of impudent shams have been palmed off on the country as a *programme* for general reform.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 745.

The *programme* of the inaugural is already modified.
The Century, XXXV. 720.

4. A preface; prolegomena; a preliminary or introductory statement or announcement.

He [Guilelmus Christ] admires greatly Hermann's *program* on "Interpolations in Homer."
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 504.

Program music. See *music*.

programma (prō-gram'ą), *n.*; pl. *programmata* (-ą-tą). [< LL. *programma*, < Gr. πρόγραμμα, a public notice: see *program*.] 1. A public notice; an edict.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers.
Life of A. Wood (*Latham.*)

2. A preface; prolegomena.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing.
T. Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 218. (*Latham.*)

The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Eatha hus's] text are prefaces, *programmata* lists of quotations, with reference to the authors, sacred and profane, from whom they come.
J. Rendel Harris, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 315.

programme, *n.* See *program*.

programmer (prō'gram-ėr), *n.* One who makes up a program: as, the official *programmer* of the Jockey Club.

Progresista (prō-gre-sis'tą), *n.* [Sp., = E. *progressist*.] Same as *Progressist* (*a*).

progress (prog'res), *n.* [< OF. *progres*, *progrez*, F. *progrès* = Sp. *progreso* = Pg. It. *progresso* = G. *progress*, < L. *progressus*, an advance, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance, proceed, < *pro*, forth, before, + *gradi*, walk, go. Cf. *congress*, *ingress*, *egress*, *regress*, etc.] 1. A going onward; a moving or proceeding forward; advance: as, to make slow or rapid *progress* on a journey; to hinder one's *progress*.

Thou by the dial's shady stealth may'st know
Time's thievish *progress* to eternity.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvii.

Our *progress* was often delay'd
By the nightingale warbling nigh.
Cowper, Catharina.

We trace his *progress* [that of one of Shakspere's characters] from the first dawning of unlawful ambition to the cynical melancholy of his impenitent remorse.
Macaulay, Dryden.

2. A passage from place to place; a journey; wayfaring.

So forth they forth y fere make their *progresse*,
And march not past the mountenaunce of a shott
Till they arriv'd whereas their purpose they did plott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

It was my fortune, with some others mee,
One summer day a *progresse* for to goe
Into the countrie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Bass. My Penthea, miserable soul,
Was starved to death.
Cal. She 's happy; she hath finish'd
A long and painful *progress*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

In summer they leave them, beginning their *progresse* in April, with their wives, children, and slaves, in their carted houses. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 36.

Specifically—3. A journey or circuit of state: as, a royal *progress*.

It was now the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when, making a *Progress*, she went to see Cambridge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I . . . met the archbishop of Ægina, . . . who was making a *progress* to collect charity for his church.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 160.

The royal *progresses* were diligently carried on, when the king [Cnut], with his following of counsellors and scribes, administered justice and redressed wrong as Eadgar and Ælfred had done before him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 409.

The king . . . spent the autumn in a royal *progress*, the object of which was to reconcile all parties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

4. Advancement of any kind; growth; development; improvement: as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of a plant; the *progress* of a patient toward recovery; the *progress* of a scholar in his studies; the *progress* of the arts and sciences.

Growth is *progress*; and all *progress* designs and tends to the acquisition of something which the growing person is not yet possessed of. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

How swift and strange a *progress* the Gospel made at and after its first setting out from Jerusalem!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Physiologically as well as morphologically, development is a *progress* from the general to the special.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 30.

A new stage of intellectual *progress* began with the Augustan age, as it did with our own Elizabethan era.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 380.

Progress of titles, in *Scots law*, such a series of title-deeds as constitute a valid feudal title to heritable property. —**State of progress** [tr. of Gr. προκοπή], a state which the Stoical and other philosophies claim to confer of becoming constantly wiser and better, without danger of relapse. =Syn. 1–4. *Progress*, *Progression*, *Advance*, *Advancement*, and *Proficiency* agree in expressing the idea of a forward movement, literally or figuratively. *Proficiency* applies only to a person, the rest to a person or thing. *Progress* is a lively word for continued improvement in any respect, or it may mean simply a course, whether good or evil: as, "The Rake's *Progress*" (*Hogarth*). *Progression* is less common and not general; it emphasizes the act of moving. *Progress* and *advance* are high words for the promotion of human knowledge, character, and general welfare. *Advancement* is essentially synonymous with *advance*, but is not so general; the word applies chiefly to things mental: as, "The *Advancement* of Learning" (*Bacon*); but we speak also of the *advancement* of human welfare: here the word suggests the help given by men, viewing it as external, and thus is essentially synonymous with *promotion*. *Advance* and *progress* seem figurative when not physical. *Proficiency* is the state resulting from having made *progress* in acquiring either knowledge or skill: as, *proficiency* in Latin or in music.

Human *progress* is gradual, by slow degrees, evil by degrees yielding to good, the spiritual succeeding the natural by almost imperceptible processes of amelioration.
O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, p. 188.

This mode of *progression* requires some muscular exertion. *The Century*, XXVI. 925.

It is only by perpetual aspiration after what has been hitherto beyond our reach that *advance* is made.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 506.

Tom had always possessed the honesty and fearless candor that belonged to his idea of a gentleman, and had never thought of questioning his father's *proficiency* in the same virtues. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

progress (prō-gres', formerly prog'res), *v.* [= Sp. *progresar*; < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*, *n.* The verb is in part from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move forward or onward in space; proceed; pass; go.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 16.

Although the popular blast . . .
Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We *progress* and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Thou may'st to Court, and *Progress* to and fro;
Oh, that thy captiv'd Master could do so.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Like the hare, if the fore-leg is injured, deer cannot *progress*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 810.

2. To continue onward in course; proceed or advance.

After the war had *progressed* for some time.
Marshall, Washington.

As the great ship *progresses* towards completion.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

3. To move toward something better; advance on the line of development or improvement.

From the lowest to the highest creatures, intelligence *progresses* by acts of discrimination; and it continues so to *progress* among men, from the most ignorant to the most cultured. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The growth of the concept *progresses* step by step with the extension of the name to new objects.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 346.

4. Specifically, in *music*, of a voice-part, to advance from one tone to another, or, of the harmony in general, from one chord to another. =Syn. 1–3. To go or get on, ahead, forward, or along; make haste.—3. To make headway.

II. *trans.* †. To pass over or through; make the tour or circuit of.

So, when my soul had *progress'd* ev'ry place
That love and dear affection could contrive,
I threw me on my couch. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. To cause to advance or pass; push forward.

The heavier portion [of ore] is *progressed* across the table, and passed into an ore bin. *Ure*, Dict., II. 131.

Urging that the bills . . . be *progressed* as rapidly as possible. *New York Tribune*, March 7, 1887.

progression (prō-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *progression* = Sp. *progresion* = Pg. *progressão* = It. *progressione*, < L. *progressio(n-)*, a going forward, advancement, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward: see *progress*, *n.*] 1. The act or state of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance: as, a slow method of *progression*.

The experimental sciences are generally in a state of *progression*. *Macaulay*, History.

Nature's great *progression*, from the formless to the formed—from the inorganic to the organic.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 128.

There is a *progression*—I cannot call it a progress—in his work toward a more and more strictly prosaic level.
R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, iii.

2. Lapse or process of time; course; passage. *Evelyn.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—3. In *math.*, a series of quantities of which every one intermediate between the first and the last is a mean of some constant kind between those which immediately precede and follow it. Arithmetical, geometrical, harmonic, arithmetico-geometrical, and quadratic progressions are progressions depending on means so named. 4. In *philol.*, the increase or strengthening of a vowel under the accent. [Rare.]—5. In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of advancing from one tone to another (of a particular voice-part), or from one chord to another (of the harmony in general); motion. *Progression* in either of these senses may be regular or irregular, correct or false. See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Same as *sequence*.

To read chords and *progressions* of chords by means of letters is somewhat fatiguing.
The Academy, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 213.

Arithmetical, conjunct, diatonic, harmonic progression. See the adjectives.—**Geometrical progression**, a series of numbers each derived from the preceding by multiplication by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, etc. —**Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression*. —**Progression of parts**, in *music*, usually the progression of two or more voice-parts relatively to each other. See *motion*.—**Progression with *n* ratios**, a series of quantities whose ratios (of each to the preceding) pass through a cycle of *n* values, as 2, 1, 3, 1½, 4, 2, 6, etc. =Syn. 1. *Advancement*, etc. See *progress*, *n.*

progressional (prō-gresh'ọn-ąl), *a.* [< *progression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to progression, advance, or improvement.

To tell him . . . that there is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*, and otherwise made in vain. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

The "inventive powers of the human mind"—powers which exemplify and embody the "*progressional* force" of civilization. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 9.

progressionist (prō-gresh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *progression* + *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in or advocates progress in society or politics.

The enforced opening of the country [Korea] . . . had given rise to two new, all-embracing and all-engrossing, antagonistic parties. These two parties were named by the Japanese the *progressionists* and the seclusionists.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 603.

2. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress toward perfection, and that it will ultimately attain it. [Rare.]—3. One who holds that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form.

Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and *Progressionists* have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms, the evidence hence derived, for or against, would have had more weight than any other evidence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 140.

progressist (prog'res-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *progresista* = It. *progressista*; as *progress* + *-ist*.] One who holds to a belief in progress; a progressionist.

The most plausible objection raised against resistance to conventions is grounded on its impolicy, considered even from the *progressist's* point of view.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 93.

Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *mod. Span. hist.*, a member of a political party holding advanced liberal views. The Progressists and Moderados were the two parties into which the Christinos (adherents of the queen regent Christina) separated about 1835. (*b*) A member of a liberal political party in Germany (Fortschrittspartei), formed in 1861. From it was formed, a few years later, the National Liberal party. The remnant in 1884 united with the Liberal Union to form the German Liberal party (Deutsch-Freisinnige).

The workmen's unions which had grown so rapidly in Germany in the years following 1860, and which had first been patronized by the *Progressist* party.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 214.

progressive (prō-gres'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *progressif* = Sp. *progresivo* = Pg. It. *progressivo*, < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] I, *a.* 1. Going forward; moving onward; advancing; making progress, in any sense: as, *progressive* motion or course.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.
Milton, P. L., viii. 127.

At first *progressive* as a stream, they [the sheep] seek
The middle field; but, scatter'd by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
Cowper, Task, i. 292.

Science in its contemplation of the method of nature is *progressive*, and continually changing its point of view.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 12.

The deification of the Emperors was a suitable climax to the *progressive* degradation of the religion of Rome.
G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 125.

2. Favoring progress; using one's influence or directing one's efforts in the line of advancement or improvement: as, to be *progressive* in one's ideas about education; a *progressive* age. —3. Indicative of progress.

Ecker, for reasons which are not quite clear, considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a *progressive* character.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 71.

Progressive bulbar paralysis. See *paralysis*. —**Progressive euchre, metamorphosis, method.** See the nouns. —**Progressive Friends.** See *friend*. —**Progressive locomotor ataxia.** See *ataxia*. —**Progressive muscular atrophy**, a progressive atrophy of the voluntary muscles. Two entirely distinct forms are recognized —(*a*) a neuropathic form, in which the myoatrophy is the result of the degeneration of ganglion-cells in the anterior horns of the spinal cord (this form is related to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and to bulbar paralysis); and (*b*) a myopathic form, related to pseudohypertrophic paralysis. —**Progressive muscular sclerosis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*). —**Progressive Orthodoxy**, that body of Christian doctrine which is held by its supporters to preserve the essential features of historic Christian theology, while modified to meet the requirements of modern thought. The name is especially applied to the views of the advanced wing of theologians in the Congregational, Presbyterian, and other American churches. —**Progressive paralysis.** See *paralysis*. —**Progressive pernicious anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

II. *n.* One who is in favor of progress; one who promotes or commends reforms or changes: opposed to *conservative*.

Some are conservatives, others *progressives*, still others may be called radicals.
H. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 499.

We are forced to take sides on it, either as *progressives* or conservatives.
S. Thurber, in Education, III. 619.

progressively (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual or regular steps or advances.

Lost and confus'd, *progressively* they fade,
Not fall precipitate from light to shade.
W. Mason, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, l. 375.

What was the commerce that, *progressively*, laid the foundation of all that immense grandeur of the east?
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 370.

progressiveness (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being progressive; a condition of advance or improvement: as, the *progressiveness* of science or of taste.

There is nothing in the nature of art to exempt it from that character of *progressiveness* which belongs to science and philosophy, and in general to all spheres of intellectual activity.
J. Caird.

progressor (prō-gres'or), *n.* [< LL. *progressor*, one who advances, < L. *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] 1. One who goes or travels; one who makes a journey or progress.

Being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he [Adrian] found any decays of bridges or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, . . . or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair.
Bacon, Offer of a Digest of Laws.

2. One who makes progress or advances.

proguet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prog*.

progymnasium (prō-jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *progymnasia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium. Cf. Gr. *προγυμνασία*, previous exercise.] A kind of classical school in Germany in which the higher classes are wanting; a school preparatory to a gymnasium.

The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of Gymnasia and *Progymnasia*, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

progymnosperm (prō-jim'nō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *gymnosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral gymnosperm; the ancestral form from which later gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed.

progymnospermic (prō-jim-nō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *progymnosperm* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a progymnosperm.

In the remote past, before even the seasons were well defined, the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the pro-angiospermic as it did in the *pro-gymnospermic* stem.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

prohemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *proem*.

prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v. t.* [< L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere* (> It. *proibire* = Pg. Sp. *prohibir* = F. *prohiber*), hold back, forbid, < *pro*, before, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *exhibit*.] 1. To forbid; interdict by authority: as, to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the doing of a thing.

So of degenerate and revolted spirits, the conversing with them or the employment of them is *prohibited*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*.
Hume, Essays, ii. 5.

South Carolina has *prohibited* the importation of slaves for three years; which is a step towards a perpetual prohibition.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 161.

2. To hinder; debar; prevent; preclude.

And [the Britons], folowyng after wyth al the rest of theyr power, *prohibited* our men to take land.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 99.

Soodenly a tempest of contrary wynde *prohibited* theym to take lande, and droue them backewarde to Cozumelia.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 102).

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress.
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

Prohibited degrees. See *degree*. = Syn. 1. *Interdict*, etc. See *forbid*.

prohibiter (prō-hib'i-tėr), *n.* [< *prohibit* + *-er*1.] One who prohibits or forbids; an interdicter.

Cecilia . . . cast her eyes round in the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 8.

prohibition (prō-hi-bish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *prohyhycyon*; < OF. (and F.) *prohibition* = Sp. *prohibicion* = Pg. *prohibição* = It. *proibizione*, < L. *prohibitio(n-)*, a hindering or forbidding, prohibition, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, hold back, forbid: see *prohibit*.] 1. The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; an edict or a decree to forbid or debar.

In Iherico also is yet shewed the place where ye blynde man, notwithstondynge the *prohybycyon* and rebukes of the people, cryed incessauntly.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

God's commandments or *prohibitions* were not the originals of good and evil.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 63.

He said the Prophet never forbade aquavitæ, only the drinking of wine, and the *prohibition* could not be intended for Egypt, for there was no wine in it.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

She made a repelling gesture with her hand, and stood, a perfect picture of *prohibition*, at full length, in the dark frame of the doorway.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii

2. In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses. —**Prohibition of light**, in *astrol.*, the supposed effect of two neighboring planets in annihilating the influence of one between them. —**Prohibition party**, in *U. S. politics*, a political party which aims to secure by legislation the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses. Such measures have at times been supported by a considerable section of one or the other of the two great parties, and such legislation has been enacted by certain States, as Maine, Kansas, and Iowa. The Prohibitionists were organized as a distinct national party in 1860, and since 1872 they have nominated candidates for the office of President. —**Training to Arms Prohibition Act**, an English statute of 1819 (60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV., c. 1) prohibiting meetings for the purpose of practising military exercises. —**Writ of prohibition.** (*a*) In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior tribunal to prohibit or prevent an inferior court or a suitor therein, or both, from proceeding in a suit or matter, upon suggestion that such court is proceeding or about to proceed beyond its jurisdiction or in an illegal manner. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, etc. = Syn. 1. Interdiction, inhibition, embargo. See *prohibit*.

Prohibitionism (prō-hi-bish'on-izm), *n.* [< *prohibition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and methods of the Prohibitionists.

In Macmillan's for March Goldwin Smith has a timely paper on "*Prohibitionism* in Canada and the United States."
Literary World, XX. 116.

prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish'on-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *prohibition* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* One who is in favor of prohibition, especially the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. politics*, a member of the Prohibition party.

II. *a.* Favoring such prohibition.

If the growing *prohibitionist* party should ever get its way in Victoria, the strange spectacle will be presented of one of the chief wine-producing countries being under the control of an electorate which is opposed to the manufacture and sale of wine.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

prohibitive (prō-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *prohibitif* = Sp. Pg. *prohibitivo* = It. *proibitivo*; as *prohibit* + *-ive*.] Same as *prohibitory*.

The *prohibitive* Commandement of stealing is of greater force, and more bindeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 23.

The cab-rates are *prohibitive*—more than half the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars.
M. Arnold, Civilization in the U. S., iv.

prohibitively (prō-hib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a prohibitive manner; with prohibition; so as to prohibit: as, prices were *prohibitively* high.

I waved my hand *prohibitively*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxviii.

prohibitor (prō-hib'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *prohibeur* = Pg. *prohibidor* = It. *proibitore*, < LL. *prohibitor*, a withholder, < L. *prohibere*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] One who prohibits or interdicts.

A sharp and severe *prohibitor*.
Hooker, Works (ed. Appleton, 1877), II. 43.

prohibitory (prō-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *prohibitorio*, < L. *prohibitorius*, restraining, prohibiting, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] Serving to prohibit, forbid, or interdict; implying prohibition: as, *prohibitory* duties on imports.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed, because it has words *prohibitory* as well as a penalty annexed.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

It is of the nature and essence of law to have penal sanctions. Without them, all laws are vain, especially *prohibitory* laws.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 4.

In 1777, North repealed the customs duties on imported materials for the making of glass, and laid duties professedly *prohibitory* upon the importation of wrought or manufactured glass.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 308.

proin, proiner. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *prune*2, *pruner*.

pro indiviso (prō in-di-vī'sō). [L.: *pro*, for, in manner of; *indiviso*, abl. sing. neut. of *indivisus*, not divided or cleft, < *in-* priv. + *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, separate, divide: see *divide*.] In *law*, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons undivided, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*.

project (prō-jekt'), *v.* [< OF. *projecter*, *projeter*, F. *projeter* = Sp. *proyectar* = Pg. *projectar*, project, < LL. *projectare*, thrust forth, L. reproach, accuse, freq. of L. *projicere*, *proicere*, pp. *projectus*, throw before, thrust out, < *pro*, forth, before, + *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*1. Cf. *abject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *object*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw out or forth; cast or shoot forward.

Before his feet her selfe she did *project*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 45.

The ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 376.

A ball once *projected* will fly on to all eternity with undiminished velocity, unless something checks.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. To cast forward in the mind; scheme; contrive; devise; plan.

This end I never did *project*,
To hang upon a tree.
Macpherson's Rant (Child's Ballads, VI. 266).

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton, P. L., ii. 329.

A world which has Alla for its contriver is much more wisely formed than that which has been *projected* by Mahomet.
Goldsmith, Asem.

3. In *geom.*: (*a*) To throw forward in rays or straight lines, especially from a center; draw such rays through every point of.

To *project* from a fixed point, S (the centre of projection), a figure ABCD . . . *abcd*, . . . composed of points and straight lines, is to construct the straight lines or projecting rays SA, SB, SC, SD, . . . and the projecting planes *Sa*, *Sb*, *Sc*, *Sd*. . . . We thus obtain a new figure composed of straight lines and planes which all pass through S.
Cremona, Projective Geometry, § 2.

(*b*) To throw forward (lines) from a center through every point of the figure said to be projected, and then cut these with a surface upon which the figure is said to be projected. (*c*) To delineate according to any system of correspondence between the points of a figure and the points of the surface on which the delineation is made. —4. To throw, as it were, from the mind into the objective world; give an objective or real seeming to (something subjective).

Thoughts became things, and ideas were *projected* from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

5. To set forth; set out. [Rare.]

I cannot *project* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 121.

II. *intrans.* 1. To shoot forward; extend beyond something else; jut; be prominent: as, a cornice or a promontory *projects*. The rays thrown forward in geometrical projection are said to *project* in this sense.

The craggy Rock *projects* above the sky.
Prior, Solomon, i.

As the boughs all temptingly *project*,
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

2†. To form a scheme or project. *Fuller.*—3†. In *alchemy*, to make projection—that is, to throw philosopher's stone into a crucible of melted metal, and thus convert the latter into silver, gold, or the philosopher's stone.

My only care is
Where to get stuff enough now to *project* on.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. To protrude, bulge (out), stand out.

project (proj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *project, projet*, F. *projet* = Sp. *proyecto* = Pg. *projecto* = It. *progetto*, a project, purpose, < L. *projectum*, a projection, jutty, something thrust out, neut. of *projectus*, pp. of *projicere, proicere*, throw forth, thrust out: see *project, v.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design: as, *projects* of happiness.

Amo. What say you to a masque?
Hed. Nothing better, if the *project* were new and rare.
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Here this mad fickle Crew were upon new *Projects* again.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 507.

I have a *project* of publishing in the spring a pamphlet, which I think of calling "Common-Sense for 1810."
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

=Syn. *Scheme, Design*, etc. See *plan*.

projectile (prō-jek'til), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *projectile* = Sp. *proyectil* = Pg. *projectil* = It. *projettile*; as *project* + *-ile*.] I. *a.* 1. Impelling, throwing, driving, or shooting forward: as, a *projectile* force.

The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force.
G. Cheyne, On Regimen, v.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled or driven forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudible animal juices. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

II. *n.* 1. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a ball discharged from a cannon are projectiles. The path of a projectile, or its trajectory (neglecting the effect of air-resistance), is a parabola.

The motion of a *projectile*—that is to say, of a body thrown in any direction and falling under the influence of gravity—was investigated by Galileo.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 13.

2. Specifically, a missile intended to be projected from a cannon by the explosive force of gunpowder or some similar agent. Projectiles used in smooth-bore guns are usually spherical, though sometimes oblong, as is the case in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles. Projectiles for rifled guns are oblong, the cylindroconoidal form being generally adopted. It is essential for the range and accuracy of such a projectile that it should pass through the air in the direction of its longer axis, and the only certain method of effecting this is to give it a rapid rotary motion about this axis. To this end the projectile must be so prepared that it will engage and follow grooves in the bore of the gun. This is done in several ways: (*a*) By the *flange system*, in which the projectile is provided with flanges, studs, or buttons made of a soft metal, as copper, zinc, or brass, which fit into the grooves of the bore. (*b*) By the *expansive method*, often called the *American system*, in which the projectile is fitted with an expanding device made of softer material, such as brass, copper, or papier-maché, which is wedged into the grooves by the explosive force of the charge. This system requires more and shallower grooves than the flange system. Both the preceding methods are applicable to muzzle-loaders. (*c*) By the *compressive system*, in which the projectile is surrounded by a soft metal band or jacket, the diameter of which is greater than that of the bore without the grooves, the projectile being forced into and through the rifled part of the bore by the explosive force of the charge. The bands in the bore cut grooves in the encircling bands, which center and give rotation to the projectile. The rifling is polygroove and shallow, sometimes narrowing toward the muzzle. This system is in use in breech-loading guns.—**Armor-piercing projectile**, a projectile adapted, by its material and by special methods of hardening its point, to pierce modern armor-plate. A great advance in power of penetration has been secured by placing upon the point of the shell a soft metal cap which protects it from being broken by the hardened surface of the plate.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile.**—See *amplitude*.—**Deviation of a projectile.**—See *deviation*.—**Horizontal range of a projectile.** See *horizontal*.—**Subcaliber projectile**, a projectile made of less diameter than that of the bore of the piece from which it is fired, but having a cup or disk large enough to fill the bore, allowing the ordinary windage; or it may have a cup or disk capable of being forced out to fill the bore when the gun is discharged. A high initial velocity is obtainable in subcaliber projectiles, for while their weight and hence inertia are much less than those of the full-sized shot, the area acted upon by the expanding gases is the same.—**Theory of projectiles**, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air, as the motion of a cannon- or rifle-ball, or of a jet of water, etc.

projecting (prō-jek'ting), *p. a.* Inventive; enterprising. [Rare.]

projectingly (prō-jek'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of something that juts out or projects.

A . . . hat . . . *projectingly* and out of all proportion cocked before. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 381.

projection (prō-jek'shon), *n.* [< F. *projection* = Sp. *proyeccion* = Pg. *projecção* = It. *projezione*, < L. *projectio(n-)*, a throwing forward, a stretching out, < *projicere, proicere*, pp. *projectus*, throw forth: see *project*.] 1. The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward: as, the *projection* of a shadow upon a bright surface; hence, the act or process of throwing, as it were, something that is subjective into the objective world; the act of giving objective or seeming reality to what is subjective: as, the *projection* of a sensation of color into space as the quality of an object (a colored thing).—2. That image or figure which results from the act of projecting an idea or a sensation.

Soon or late to all our dwellings come the spectres of the mind,
Doubts and fears and dread forebodings, in the darkness undefined;
Round us throng the grim *projections* of the heart and of the brain. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

3. That which projects; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building extending beyond the surface of the wall; a prominence.

The main peculiarity in the outside [of the amphitheater at Pola] is to be found in four tower-like *projections*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

4. The act of projecting, or scheming or planning: as, he undertook the *projection* of a new enterprise.

Which, of a weak and niggardly *projection*,
Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting
A little cloth. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 46.

5. (*a*) In *geom.*, the act or result of constructing rays or right lines through every point of a figure, according to certain rules. These rays are called *projecting rays*. In *central projection*, often called *projection* simply, the projecting rays all pass through one point called the *center of projection*. In this way a point is projected into a ray, a straight line into a plane. In *axial projection*, a plane, called a *projecting plane*, is passed through every point of the figure, all these planes containing one line called the *axis of projection*. (*b*) The act or result of constructing rays through every point of a figure, all passing through one point, and cutting these rays by a plane or other surface, so as to form a section on that surface which corresponds point for point with the original figure. (*c*) In *chartography*, the act or result of constructing a figure upon a plane or other surface, which corresponds point by point with a sphere, spheroid, or other figure; a map-projection (which see, below).—6. The mental operation in consequence of which objects of the imagination or retinal impressions appear to be seen external to us.

What we call the field of view is naught else than the external *projection* into space of retinal states.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 71.

7. In *alchemy*, the act of throwing anything into a crucible or other vessel, especially the throwing of a portion of philosopher's stone upon a metal in fusion with the result of transmuting it; hence, the act or result of transmutation of metals; humorously, the crisis of any process, especially of a culinary process.

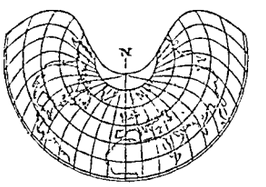
The red ferment
Has done his office; three hours hence prepare you
To see *projection*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the same time a ring was shewed to the King, pretended to be a *projection* of mercury.
Evelyn, Diary, June 1, 1667.

It is indeed the great business of her life to watch the skillet on the fire, to see it simmer with the due degree of heat, and to snatch it off at the moment of *projection*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 51.

Had he not had *projection*, think you? Saw you no ingots in the crucibles? *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

Center of projection. See def. 5 (*a*).—**Central projection.** See *central* and def. 5 (*a*).—**Cylindrical projection.** See *map-projection*.—**Gauche projection.** See *gauche*.—**Geometric projection**, a parallel perspective projection equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented, as a machine.—**Homolographic, horizontal, imaginary, isometric, loxodromic projection.** See the adjectives.—**Globular projection.** See *map-projection*.—**Map-projection**, a system of continuous correspondence between the points of a spherical or spheroidal surface and those of a plane, this correspondence determining what points on a map represent given points on the earth, and conversely. Of the systems in use, only a small number are perspective representations (or rather perversions of such representations), so that the word *projection* must here be understood in a peculiar technical sense, not implying any simple geometrical relation between the sphere and the plane. The theory of projections is in itself one of the most scientific branches of applied mathematics; it may, indeed, be said to be simply the theory of functions viewed under the strong perspective of a practical standpoint. But only certain parts of the subject, such as the theory of orthomorphic projections, have as yet taken scientific shape. No satisfactory classification of map-projections is known; but orthomorphic, equivalent, zenithal (including the perspective), meridional, and conical projections are some of the main kinds. The following are the more important: *Airy's map-projection.* See *map-projection by balance of errors.*—*Albers's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection in which the entire sphere appears as the space bounded by two lines and by two arcs of circles having their center at the intersections of these lines, these two arcs representing the infinitesimal parallels about the poles. The other parallels are concentric arcs having the same boundaries, and the meridians are straight lines radiating from the center. This map-projection was invented by H. C. Albers in 1805, and has been used for the map of Europe by Reichard.—*Apianus's map-projection*, a discontinuous map-projection in which the equator is represented by a limited straight line, and one of the meridians by a circle whose center bisects that line, while its circumference bisects each half formed by the first bisection; then, the semi-meridians toward the center are represented by arcs of circles cutting the equator orthogonally at equidistances, and bisecting the first circle at the points most distant from the equator; but the semi-meridians more distant from the center are represented by semicircles of the same radius as the full circle, and cutting the equator orthogonally at the same distances as the inner meridians; and the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines parallel to the equator. This map-projection was much used in the sixteenth century, having been introduced by Peter Bennewitz or Apianus in 1524.—*Arago's map-projection*, a map-projection in which one of the meridians is a circle, and the parallels are parallel straight lines dividing the circumference of this circle into equal arcs, while the other meridians are ellipses dividing the parallels into equal parts. This projection was invented by the French astronomer Arago in 1834.—*Arrowsmith's map-projection.* See *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Babinet's map-projection.* See *homolographic map-projection.*—*Bennewitz's map-projection.* Same as *Apianus's map-projection.*—*Bonne's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection in which all the parallels are represented by concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, and the central meridian by a straight line, the central parallel being cut orthogonally by all meridians. The entire spheroid appears in a kidney shape. This map-projection was invented by Ptolemy, and described in his geography, although his rules for drawing it did not contemplate a degree of precision which the geographical knowledge of his time would not warrant. It was extensively used during the sixteenth century. It bears the name of the French geodesist Bonne, who improved the theory of it. It has been employed in several of the government maps of European countries. Also called *modified Flamsteed's map-projection.*—*Boole's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Broken map-projection.* Same as *discontinuous map-projection.*—*Cassini's map-projection*, an equivalent map-projection, the development of a cylinder tangent to the sphere along a meridian, upon which cylinder the sphere has been orthogonally projected from the axis of the cylinder. This projection was used for Cassini de Thury's great map of France, of which the publication was begun in 1745.—*Central equivalent map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.* It was proposed by J. H. Lambert.—*Central map-projection.* (*a*) Same as *gnomonic map-projection.* (*b*) Same as *zenithal map-projection.*—*Clarke's map-projection*, a perspective map-projection in which the distance of the eye from the center of the sphere is 1.368 times the radius. This projection was invented by the English geodesist Colonel A. R. Clarke.—*Collignon's map-projection.* (*a*) The quadrilateral map-projection. (*b*) The central equivalent projection.—*Conform map-projection.* Same as *orthomorphic map-projection.*—*Conical map-projection.* (*a*) Properly, a map-projection the development of a tangent or secant cone upon which the sphere is conceived to have been projected by lines of projection perpendicular to its axis. (*b*) Any projection which may naturally be regarded as the development of a projection upon a cone.—*Cylindrical map-projection.* (*a*) A parallelogrammatic or square map-projection. (*b*) A map-projection showing the earth in repeated stripes, as Mercator's. (*c*) A perspective or central projection in which the center is at infinity.—*Delisle's map-projection*, the secant conical projection proposed by Mercator, and applied by J. N. Delisle to the great map of Russia.—*Discontinuous map-projection*, a map-projection which follows one law in one part, and another in another part. Also called *broken map-projection, irregular map-projection.*—*English map-projection.* Same as *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Equidistant map-projection*, a zenithal map-projection in which the radius of each almucantar is equal to its angular distance from the zenith. This map-projection, invented by the French mathematician Postel in the sixteenth century, is frequently employed for star-maps, etc.—*Equivalent map-projection*, a map-projection which represents all equal surfaces on the spheroid by equal areas on the map. Also called *equal-surface map-projection.*—*Equivalent stereographic map-projection*, an equiv-



Bonne's Projection.

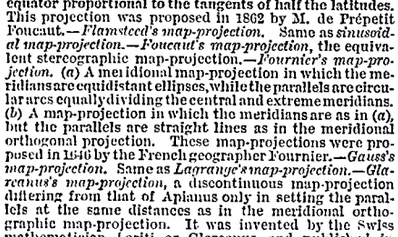
alent map-projection in which the parallels are represented by parallel straight lines at distances from the equator proportional to the tangents of half the latitudes. This projection was proposed in 1862 by M. de Prépetit Foucaut.—*Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Foucaut's map-projection,* the equivalent stereographic map-projection.—*Fournier's map-projection.* (*a*) A meridional map-projection in which the meridians are equidistant ellipses, while the parallels are circular arcs equally dividing the central and extreme meridians. (*b*) A map-projection in which the meridians are as in (*a*), but the parallels are straight lines as in the meridional orthogonal projection. These map-projections were proposed in 1646 by the French geographer Fournier.—*Gauss's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Glareanus's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection differing from that of Aplanus only in setting the parallels at the same distances as in the meridional orthographic map-projection. It was invented by the Swiss mathematician Loriti or Glareanus, and published in 1527.—*Globular map projection.* (*a*) Any projection of a hemisphere with curvilinear meridians and parallels. (*b*) A meridional hemispherical map-projection in which the equator is a straight line, the semimeridians are circular arcs dividing the equator into equal parts, and the parallels are circular arcs dividing the extreme and central meridians into equal parts. This projection, invented in 1660 by the Italian Nicolosi, has been extensively employed ever since. (*c*) La Hire's map-projection.—*Gnomonic map-projection.* (*a*) A perspective map-projection from the center of the sphere. All great circles are represented by straight lines. Hence, by extension—(*b*) Any map-projection representing all great circles by straight lines. Such a projection can contain but one half of the sphere on an infinite plane. This system is probably ancient.—*Harding's map projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Herschel's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Homalographic* (or *homolographic*) *map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which the meridians are ellipses meeting at the poles, and the parallels and equator are parallel straight lines: invented by the German mathematician Mollweide in 1805. It has been considerably used.—*Intermediary map-projection,* a zenithal map-projection in which, *z* being the zenith distance of an almucantar, *r* its radius on the map, and *n* a constant,

$$r = n \tan z/n.$$

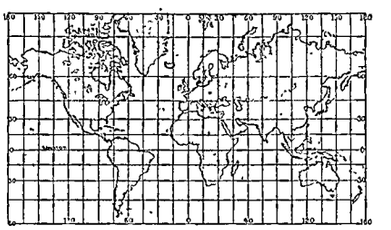
This projection was invented by A. Germain.—*Irregular map projection.* Same as *discontinuous map projection.*—*Isocylindric map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection the development of a cylinder upon which the sphere has been orthogonally projected. It was invented by the German mathematical philosopher J. H. Lambert.—*Isomeric map-projection,* the zenithal equivalent map-projection, invented by J. H. Lambert, and the best of the equivalent projections.—*Isospherical map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map projection.*—*Jaeger's map-projection,* a discontinuous projection in the shape of an eight-pointed star. It was proposed by Jaeger in 1865, and was modified by Petermann.—*James's map-projection,* a perspective map-projection in which the center of projection is distant from that of the sphere by 1.5 times the radius. It was invented by the English geodesist Sir Henry James.—*Lagrange's map-projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the sphere is shown a finite number of times on a finite number of sheets, but in which all the north poles (or zeniths) coincide, as well as all the south poles (or nadirs). The projection was invented by J. H. Lambert, and has been called by many names. It has been used in a government map of Russia.—*La Hire's map projection,* a perspective projection having the center of projection at a distance from the center of the sphere equal to 1.707 times the radius. This projection, proposed by the French geodesist La Hire in 1701, has been frequently used.—*Littrow's map-projection,* an orthomorphic projection in which the meridians are hyperbolas and the parallels ellipses, all these conics being confocal. This projection has two north and two south poles, all four coincident at infinity, and shows the sphere twice on two sheets, which are merely perversions of each other. It has many remarkable properties. It was invented by the Bohemian astronomer Littrow in 1833.—*Lorgna's map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.*—*Map-projection by balance of errors,* that zenithal projection which makes the "misrepresentation" a minimum, as determined by least squares. If *r* is the radius of an almucantar on the chart, *z* its zenith distance, and Z that of the limit of the chart, which cannot exceed 126° 24′ 53″, then

$$r = \cot \tfrac{1}{2}z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}z + \tan \tfrac{1}{2}z \cot^2 \tfrac{1}{2}Z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}Z.$$

Map-projection by development, a projection upon a developable surface which is then developed into a plane.—*Mercator's map-projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the whole sphere is shown in equal repeating stripes. The point at infinity represents the whole sphere, and the zenith and nadir do not elsewhere appear. As ordinarily used, the poles are taken as these points, when the meridians appear as equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels as parallel lines cutting them at distances from the equator proportional to log tan ½ latitude. This has the advantage that the points of the compass preserve the same direc-

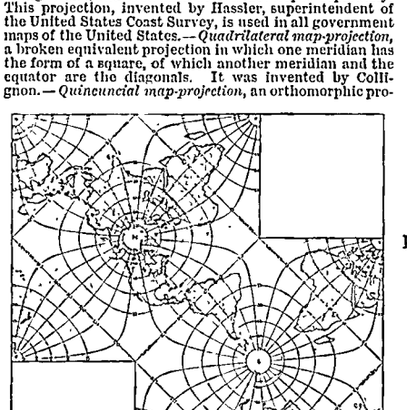


Gnomonic Projection.

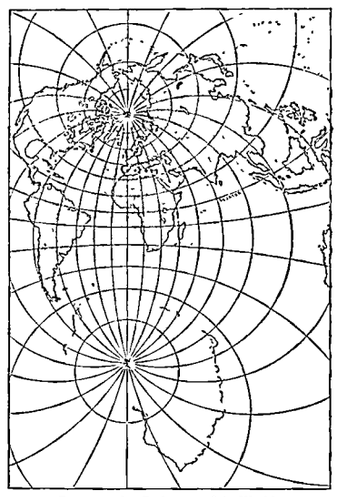


Mercator's Projection.

tions all over the map. This projection, invented by the Flemish cosmographer Mercator in 1550, is the most useful of all.—*Meridional map-projection,* a map-projection which seems to be projected upon the plane of a meridian, showing the poles at the extremities of a central meridian.—*Modified Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *Bonne's map-projection.*—*Mollweide's map projection.* Same as *homographic map-projection.*—*Murdoch's map-projection,* one of three conical map-projections in which the part of the cone of which the map is a reduced development is equal to the spherical zone represented. These were invented by Patrick Murdoch in 1758.—*Orthographic map-projection,* a perspective map-projection from an infinitely distant center.—*Orthomorphic map-projection,* a map-projection which preserves all angles—that is, the shapes of all infinitesimal portions of the sphere. When one such map-projection has been obtained, say the polar stereographic, which is the simplest, all others may be derived from this by a transformation of the plane. Let r and θ be the polar coordinates of any point on the polar stereographic projection, let i denote the imaginary whose square is -1, and let F denote any function having a differential coefficient. If, then, $F(r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta.i)$ be put into the form $x + yi$, x and y will be the rectangular coordinates of the corresponding point on another orthomorphic projection. Also called *conform map-projection.*—*Parallelogrammatic map-projection,* a map-projection in which the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines, and the meridians by equidistant straight lines perpendicular to the parallels. This is an ancient projection. Also called *rectangular map-projection.*—*Parent's map-projection,* one of two perspective map-projections. In Parent's first map-projection the center of projection is distant from the center of the sphere 1.595 times the radius. In his second this distance is 1.732.—*Perspective map-projection,* a true projection of the sphere by straight lines from a center of projection intersecting the plane of the map.—*Petermann's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection showing the sphere in the form of an eight-pointed star. It is used to decorate the title-page of Stieler's atlas.—*Polar map-projection,* a map-projection showing one of the poles in the center.—*Polyconic map-projection,* a map-projection in which the surface of the earth is cut into an infinite number of zones parallel to the equator; a central meridian is then developed into a straight line, and then each zone is developed separately. This projection, invented by Hassler, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is used in all government maps of the United States.—*Quadrilateral map-projection,* a broken equivalent projection in which one meridian has the form of a square, of which another meridian and the equator are the diagonals. It was invented by Collignon.—*Quincuncial map-projection,* an orthomorphic projection of the earth into repeating squares, invented by C. S. Peirce in 1876.—*Rectangular map-projection.* Same as *parallelogrammatic map-projection.*—*Ruysch's map-projection,* a conical projection in which the cone cuts the equator and has its vertex at one pole, and the sphere is projected upon the cone by lines perpendicular to the axis. It was invented by Ruysch in 1508.—*Sanson's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Schmidt's map-projection,* a meridional map-projection in which the meridians are represented by ellipses cut at equal distances by the parallels. It was proposed by the physicist G. G. Schmidt in 1801.—*Sinusoidal map-projection,* an equivalent map projection in which the parallels are equidistant straight lines to which the central meridian is perpendicular. This projection (so called from the form of the meridians) was first used by the French chartographer Sanson in 1650.—*Square map-projection,* the projection of a map which the successive meridians and parallels cut up into squares.—*Stenorous map-projection,* an equivalent projection which represents the whole earth on the sector of a circle, the pole being at the center and the parallels concentric circles. It was invented by J. H. Lambert.—*Stereographic map-projection,* the simplest of all projections, representing the whole sphere once on one infinite plane, the parts at infinity being considered as a point. All circles on the sphere



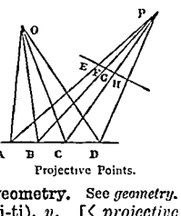
The World on a Quincuncial Projection.



Stereographic Projection of the World.

are represented circles, and the angles are preserved. The stereographic projection of the sphere is a perspective projection, a point on the surface being the center of projection; but the stereographic map-projection of the spheroid is not a perspective projection. The stereographic projection was known to the ancients, and has always been employed for special purposes.—*Textor's map-projection,* a modification of the isocylindrical map, by J. C. von Textor, 1808.—*Transverse map-projection,* a meridional map-projection.—*Trapeziform map-projection,* a map-projection in which the space between two meridians and two parallels is represented by a trapezoid, the sides of which are divided proportionally to determine other straight lines representing meridians and parallels.—*Werner's map-projection,* that equivalent map-projection which has the parallels concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, with the north pole at the center. The whole sphere has a heart shape. This was invented by Johann Werner, 1514.—*Zenithal map-projection,* a map-projection which is symmetrical about a central point, the almucantars being represented by concentric circles.—**Mercator's projection.** See *Mercator's chart* (under *chart*) and *Mercator's map-projection* (above).—**Natural projection,** a perspective delineation of a surface on a given plane. *Stormonth.*—**Oblique projection,** a cylindrical projection upon a plane not at right angles to the sides of the cylinder.—**Orthogonal projection,** a projection by means of rays all perpendicular to the plane of projection.—**Orthographic projection.** See under *map-projection,* above.—**Parallel projection,** a perspective projection in which the center is at infinity.—**Plane of projection.** Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).—**Powder of projection,** in *alchemy,* a powder added to base metals in a molten state, and supposed to have the power of transmuting them into gold or silver.—**Stereoscopic projection,** a double perspective projection adapted to be viewed one pair by one eye, the other by the other.

projective (prō-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *project* + *-ive.*] 1. Produced by projection.—2. In *geom.*, relating to incidences and coincidences; not metrical: as, a *projective* theorem or property.—3. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections. Thus, let the plane pencil OABCD be cut by the line AD in the points A, B, C, D, and from the center P let these points be projected into the rays AE, BF, CG, DH, and let these be cut by the line EH in the points E, F, G, H. Then, the range of points EFGH is projective with the plane pencil OABCD.—**Projective geometry.** See *geometry.*



Projective Points.

projectivity (prō-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *projective* + *-ity.*] The character of being projective, as two plane figures.

projectment (prō-jekt'ment), *n.* [< *project* + *-ment.*] Projection; design; contrivance. [Rare.]

> She never doubted but that men that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* of each other's confusion might agree in their allegiance to her.
>
> *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

projector (prō-jek'tor), *n.* [< NL. **projector,* < L. *projicere, proicere,* pp. *projectus,* project: see *project.*] 1. One who forms projects; one who forms a scheme or design; a schemer.

Fitz. But what is a *projector?*
I would conceive.
Eng. Why, one, sir, that projects
Ways to enrich men, or to make them great
By suits, by marriages, by undertakings.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

Well, Sir, how fadges the new Design? have you not the Luck of all your Brother *Projectors,* to deceive only yourself at last? *Wycherley,* Country Wife, iv. 1.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who was one of the *projectors* of the Bank of England. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 102.

2. That which projects; specifically, a parabolic mirror, or a lens or combination of lenses, used for projecting a beam of light. The source of light is usually arranged in relation to the projector so that the beam is composed of rays nearly parallel.

The search-light *projector,* which is hung in a cage over the ship's bow. *Engineer,* LXVI. 313.

On May 4th there were placed in position two electric *projectors,* which from the Eiffel Tower will throw their powerful rays of light over Paris.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 510.

3. A camera for throwing an image on a screen by means of electric, magnesium, oxyhydrogen, or other suitable light.—4. The square of the area of a plane triangle divided by the continued product of the sides.

projectrix (prō-jek'triks), *n.* A curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

projecture (prō-jek'tūr), *n.* [< F. *projecture* = Sp. *proyectura* = Pg. *projectura* = It. *projettura,* < L. *projectura,* something jutting out, < *projicere, proicere,* pp. *projectus,* thrust forth or forward: see *project.*] A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; projection.

projet (prō-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *project.*] Scheme; plan: design; specifically, in *international law,* the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

proke (prōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proked,* ppr. *proking.* [< W. *procio,* poke, thrust, stab. Cf. *prog* and *prowl.*] To poke; stir; goad; urge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The queene ever at his elbowe to pricke and *proke* him forward. *Holland,* tr. of Ammianus (1609). (*Nares.*)

prokecyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *proxy. Prompt. Parv.,* p. 414.

prokeimenon (prō-kī'me-non), *n.* [< Gr. *προκείμενον,* neut. ppr. of *προκεῖσθαι,* be placed before, < *πρό,* before, + *κεῖσθαι,* lie, be placed.] In the *Gr. Ch.,* a short anthem preceding the epistle, consisting of two verses, generally from the psalms. There is also a prokeimenon at Sunday lauds and at vespers.

proker (pro'kėr), *n.* That which prokes or pokes; particularly, a poker. [Prov. Eng.]

Before the antique Hall's turf fire
Was stretch'd the Porter, Con Maguire,
Who, at stout Usquebaugh's command,
Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

The *prokers* are not half so hot, or so long,
By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 227.

prokeratourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *procurator. Prompt. Parv.,* p. 414.

proketowret, *n.* A Middle English form of *proctor. Prompt. Parv.,* p. 414.

proking-spit† (prō'king-spit), *n.* A sword used for thrusting or poking; a rapier; a weapon. [Humorous.]

Piping hote puffes toward the pointed plaine
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 57.

prokket, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; cf. Dan. *prakke* = Sw. *pracka,* go a-begging, = G. *prachen, prachern,* beg; perhaps < L. *procare, procari,* ask. Cf. *proke, prog.*] To beg.

Proklym or styfly askyn, *procor, procito.*
Prompt. Parv., p. 414.

prolabial (prō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *prolabium* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the prolabia. *Lancet,* No. 3465, p. 182.

prolabium (prō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *prolabia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + *labium,* lip: see *labium.*] One of the oral margins of the lips, forming the red exposed part.

prolapse (prō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolapsed,* ppr. *prolapsing.* [< L. *prolapsus,* pp. of *prolabi,* fall or slide forward, < *pro,* before, + *labi,* fall: see *lapse.*] To fall down or out: chiefly a medical term. See *prolapse, n.*

prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* [< L. *prolapsus,* a falling, < *prolabi,* pp. *prolapsus,* fall or slide forward: see *prolapse, v.*] In *pathol.,* a falling down of some part of the body, as the uterus or rectum, from the position which it normally occupies.

prolapsion (prō-lap'shon), *n.* [< L. *prolapsio(n-),* a slipping or falling forward, < *prolabi,* fall forward: see *prolapse, v.*] Prolapse. [Rare.]

prolapsus (prō-lap'sus), *n.*; pl. *prolapsus.* [LL.: see *prolapse, n.*] In *pathol.,* prolapse.

prolate† (prō-lāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *prolatus,* pp. of *proferre,* bring forward, carry out or forth, produce: see *proffer.*] To utter, especially in a drawling manner; lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell.*

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* into one uniform mode of intonation.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 261. (*Latham.*)

prolate (prō'lāt), *a.* [< L. *prolatus,* brought forward, pp. of *proferre,* bring forward, produce: see *prolate, v.*] Lengthened along one direction. A *prolate spheroid* is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See *oblate.*—**Prolate cycloid.** See *cycloid,* 1.

prolateness (prō'lāt-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being prolate.

prolation† (prō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prolacioun,* < OF. (and F.) *prolation* = Sp. *prolacion* = Pg. *prolação* = It. *prolazione,* < L. *prolatio(n-),* a bringing forward or putting forth, < *prolatus,* pp. of *proferre,* bring out or forth: see *prolate.*] 1. Bringing forth; utterance; pronunciation.

S Is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation.*
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

2. Delivery; measure; tune.

With rethorice com forth musice, a damoisel of oure hous, that syngeth now lyghter moedes or *prolaciouns* [var. *probasyons*], now hevyer. *Chaucer,* Boethius, ii. prose 1.

3. The act of deferring; delay.—4. In *medieval music,* a method of subdividing the semibreve into minims—that is, rhythmical subdivision. Two varieties were recognized—the greater or perfect, which was triple, and the less or imperfect, which was duple.

prolectation†, *n.* [< OF. *prolectation* = Sp. *prolectacion* = It. *prolettazione,* < L. as if **prolectatio(n-),* < *prolectare,* allure, entice, freq. of *prolicere,* allure, entice, < *pro,* forth, + *lacere,* allure: see *allect.*] Enticement; allurement. *Minsheu.*

proleg (prō'leg), *n.* [< L. *pro,* for, + E. *leg.*] In *entom.,* a false leg; a propod; one of the abdominal limbs or ambulatory processes of the



Larva of Milk-weed Butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*).

larvæ of insects, usually fleshy and always distinct from the true thoracic legs. The ten posterior legs of a caterpillar of ordinary form are prolegs. Also called *prop-leg.* See also cut under *Amara.*—**Coronate prolegs.** See *coronate.*

prolegate (prō-leg'āt), *n.* [< L. *prolegatus,* the substitute of a legate or lieutenant-governor, < *pro,* for, + *legatus,* legate: see *legate.*] A deputy legate.

prolegomenary (prō-le-gom'e-nā-ri), *a.* [< *prolegomenon* + *-ary.*] Having the character of prolegomena; preliminary; introductory; containing prefixed explanations. *Imp. Dict.*

prolegomenon (prō-le-gom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *prolegomena* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *προλεγόμενον,* neut. of *προλεγόμενος,* ppr. pass. of *προλέγειν,* say before, foretell, < *πρό,* before, + *λέγειν,* tell, speak: see *legend, Logos.*] A preliminary observation: chiefly used in the plural, and applied to an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

"'Tis a pithy *prolegomenon,*" quoth I—and so read on.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

The mention of the Venetian scholia leads us at once to the Homeric controversy; for the immortal *Prolegomena* of Wolf appeared a few years after Villoison's publication.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 116.

prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus), *a.* [< *prolegomenon* + *-ous.*] 1. Preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

The *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter.
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 1.

2. Given to making long exordiums or prefatory remarks.

While the curt, pithy speaker misses the point entirely, a wordy, *prolegomenous* babbler will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

prolepsis (prō-lep'sis), *n.* [< L. *prolepsis,* < Gr. *πρόληψις,* an anticipating, < *προλαμβάνειν,* take beforehand, receive in advance, < *πρό,* before, + *λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν,* take, receive.] Anticipation. (*a*) In the *Stoic philos.,* a common notion, axiom, or instinctive belief which is not irresistible, and which may be in conflict with the truth. (*b*) In the *Epicurean philos.,* a general conception based on sense-experience.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a *prolepsis,* a certain preventive, or foreconceived information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe,* Works, I. 22.

(*c*) In *rhet.*: (1) A name sometimes applied to the use of an adjective (or a noun) as objective predicate (see *predicate*), as if implying an anticipation of the result of the verb's action. (2) A figure consisting in anticipation of an opponent's objections and arguments in order to preclude his use of them, answer them in advance, or prepare the reader to receive them unfavorably. This figure is most frequently used in the exordium. Also called *procatalepsis.* (*d*) An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time of its occurrence; an anachronism.

Mr. Errington, called Lord Errington in the dispatches, by a *prolepsis* we suppose. *The American,* VI. 87.

proleptic (prō-lep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προληπτικός,* anticipating, < *πρόληψις,* an anticipation: see *prolepsis.*] 1. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent.

Far different and far nobler was the hard simplicity and noble self-denial of the Baptist. It is by no idle fancy that the mediæval painters represent him as emaciated by a *proleptic* asceticism. *Farrar,* Life of Christ, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*: (1) Anticipating the usual time: noting a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every recurrence. (2) Prognostic. (*b*) In *rhet.,* implying prolepsis.

2. Axiomatic; of the nature of prolepsis.

To lead him by induction through a series of propositions depending upon and orderly deduced from your first *proleptick* principles. *Parker,* Platonic Philosophy.

proleptical (prō-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *proleptic* + *-al.*] Same as *proleptic.*

So that our knowledge here is not after singular bodies, or secondarily or derivatively from them; but in order of nature, before them, and *proleptical* to them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 732.

proleptically (prō-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *proleptical* + *-ly*2.] By prolepsis; in a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

The particle has also the power of indicating *proleptically* in the subordinate clause that the principal one will spring from it. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* VI. 46.

proleptics (prō-lep'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proleptic* (see *-ics*).] The art or science of prognosticating in medicine. *Imp. Dict.*

proles (prō'lēz), *n.* [L., offspring, progeny, < *pro,* forth, forward, + √ *al* in *alere,* nourish (see *aliment*), or *olere,* grow (see *adolescent*).] Progeny; offspring.

proletaire (prō-le-tār'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *prolétaire:* see *proletary.*] Same as *proletarian.*

These ancestors of Roman prelates were poor dirty *proletaires,* without distinction, without manners.
E. Renan, Hibbert Lectures, 1880 (tr. by C. Beard), ii.

The plant is the ideal *prolétaire* of the living world, the worker who produces. *Huxley,* An. and Veg. Kingdoms.

proletairism (prō-le-tār'izm), *n.* [< *proletaire* + *-ism.*] Same as *proletarianism.*

proletaneous (prō-le-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *proletaneus,* equiv. to *proletarius:* see *proletary.*] Having a numerous offspring. [Rare.]

proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *proletary* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the lower classes; hence, mean; vile; vulgar.

Low *proletarian* tything men.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 720.

II. *n.* A member of the poorest class of a community; one who is without capital or regular employment.

We have considered the forcible creation of a class of outlawed *proletarians,* the bloody discipline that turned them into wage-labourers. *Marx,* Capital (trans.), xxiv.

A *proletarian* is a person who is possessed of labour-force, and of nothing else. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVI. 221.

Also *proletaire.*

proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *proletarian* + *-ism.*] The condition, or the political influence, of the lower classes of the community. Also *proletairism.*

The bourgeoisie had played a most revolutionary part in history. They had overturned feudalism, and now they had created *proletarianism,* which would soon swamp themselves. *Rae,* Contemp. Socialism, p. 129.

proletarianize (prō-le-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proletarianized,* ppr. *proletarianizing.* [< *proletarian* + *-ize.*] To make proletarian; reduce to a state of proletarianism.

The largesses pauperized and *proletarianized* the populace of the great city. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 293.

proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* Same as *proletariate*2.

proletariate1 (prō-le-tā'ri-āt), *a.* [< *proletary* + *-ate*1. Cf. *proletariate*2.] Of or pertaining

to the proletariate; relating to the proletarians; proletarian.

The very efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the *proletariate* classes.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 441.

proletariate[2], **proletariat** (prō-le-tā'ri-āt, -at), *n.* [< F. *proletariat*, the state or condition of a proletary, < L. *proletarius*, a proletary: see *proletary* and *-ate*.] Proletarians collectively; a body of proletarians; the class of wage-workers dependent for support on daily or casual employment; the lowest and poorest class in the community.

The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives: meaning, by this Roman term for the lowest class in that republic, those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital.
Wedgwood, Communism and Socialism, iv. § 1.

These [socialistic] doctrines had in the west [of Europe] been bred among the *proletariate*, the large class of society who had no property, no stable source of income, no steady employment, and no sure hope for the morrow.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 268.

proletary (prō'le-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prolétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proletario*, < L. *proletarius*, according to a division of the state traditionally ascribed to Servius Tullius, a citizen of the lowest class, without property, and regarded as useful to the state only as the parent of children, < *proles*, offspring, progeny: see *prole*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the lowest or poorest class of people; pertaining to those who are dependent on daily or casual employment for support; proletarian.

II. *n.*; pl. *proletaries* (-riz). A common person; one belonging to the lower orders.

Of 15,000 *proletaries* slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 33.

prolicide (prō'li-sīd), *n.* [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either before or after birth; feticide or infanticide.

proliferate (prō-lif'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proliferated*, ppr. *proliferating*. [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reproduce; grow by multiplication of elementary parts.

All the cells of the body possess a latent capacity which enables them, under various stimuli, to *proliferate* and form new tissue. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 498.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, to generate or reproduce by the act of proliferation; bear generative persons or zoöids, as distinguished from nutritive persons, as is the usual process in the hydroid polyps.

The annual stock is . . . composed of nutritive and *proliferating* persons, the latter again bearing the buds or generative persons. . . . The *proliferating* persons of a colony present various degrees of degeneration.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 95.

II. *trans.* To bear; form by reproduction.

The mesoblast is completed ventrally by the downgrowth on each side of the mesoblastic plates. These *proliferate* cells at their edge.
A. E. Shipley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 246.

proliferation (prō-lif-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *proliferous* + *-ation*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the origination and development of generative zoöids, as in the formation of medusa-buds (planoblasts or hedrioblasts) by a polyp. See *planoblast*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *prolification*.—**Entogastric proliferation.** See *entogastric*.

proliferative (prō-lif'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *proliferate* + *-ive*.] Reproductive; budding or sprouting into new similar forms.

Ulceration may be attended with *proliferative* vegetations which may occlude the air-passages.
Med. News, LIII. 507.

proliferous (prō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *prolifère* = Sp. *prolifero* = Pg. *prolifero*, < L. *proles*, offspring, progeny, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing offspring. (*a*) In *bot.*, subject to or affected by prolification. See *prolification*, 2. Also *prolific*, *proligerous*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, proliferating; bearing generative persons; producing medusa-buds, as a polyp.

The *proliferous* Polyps develop generative buds on their walls. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 237.

Proliferous cyst, in *pathol.*, a cyst producing highly organized and even vascular structures.

proliferously (prō-lif'e-rus-li), *adv.* [< *proliferous* + *-ly*[2].] In a proliferous manner.

Fronds originating *proliferously* from other fronds sometimes, when mature, disconnect themselves from their parents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 192.

prolific (prō-lif'ik), *a.* [< F. *prolifique* = Sp. *prolifico* = Pg. It. *prolifico*, < ML. **prolificus*, producing offspring, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fic*. Cf. *prolify*.] 1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; fertile; productive in general: as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree; *prolific* seed.

The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish,
Prolific all, and harbingers of more.
Cowper, Task, iii. 531.

That in the capital, and in great manufacturing towns, marriages are less *prolific* than in the open country, we admit, and Mr. Malthus admits.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating: as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

With warm
Prolific humour softening all her globe.
Milton, P. L., vii. 280.

The extant remains of the literary work of the period are so great that, if we suppose them to bear the ordinary proportion to the lost works of the same age, they would prove it to be enormously *prolific*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 150.

3. Same as *proliferous* (*a*).=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

prolificacy (prō-lif'i-kā-si), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-acy*.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

With plants like carrots, cabbages, and asparagus, which are not valued for their *prolificacy*, selection can have played only a subordinate part.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xvi. 9.

prolificalt (prō-lif'i-kal), *a.* [< *prolific* + *-al*.] Same as *prolific*.

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question many new ones were started.
Decay of Christian Piety.

prolifically (prō-lif'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prolifical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolific manner; fruitfully; with great increase. *Imp. Dict.*

prolificate (prō-lif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prolificated*, ppr. *prolificating*. [< ML. *prolificatus*, pp. of *prolificare*, beget: see *prolify*.] To impregnate; make prolific. *Sir T. Browne.*

prolification (prō-lif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *prolification* = Pg. *prolificação*, < ML. *prolificatio(n-)*, < *prolificare*, produce offspring: see *prolificate*, *prolify*.] 1. The generation of young animals or plants.—2. In *bot.*, the development of an organ or a shoot from an organ which is itself normally ultimate, as a shoot or new flower from the midst of a flower, a frond from a frond, etc. Thus, a rose not unfrequently gives birth to a second from its center, a pear bears a leafy shoot on its summit, and species of *Juncus* and *Scirpus* emit small sprouts from their flower-heads. This is often a case of morphological reversion, the axis whose leaves were altered to make the flower resuming its onward and foliating tendency. Also *proliferation*. Compare *proliferous*.

Abundant nutrition will abbreviate the intervals between the successive *prolifications*; so that eventually, while each frond is yet imperfectly formed, the rudiment of the next will begin to show itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

prolificness (prō-lif'ik-nes), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being prolific.

If there are classes of creatures that expend very little for self-support in comparison with allied creatures, a relatively extreme *prolificness* may be expected of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 356.

prolified (prō'li-fīd), *a.* [< *prolify* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, developed proliferously. [Rare.]

This plant [the water-avens] is frequently found in a *prolified* state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the center of the original one. *Treasury of Bot.*, p. 530.

prolify (prō'li-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolified*, ppr. *prolifying*. [< OF. **prolifier* = Pg. *prolificar*, < ML. *prolificare*, produce offspring, beget (cf. **prolificus*, producing offspring), < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fy*. Cf. *prolific*.] To bring forth offspring.

There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper unreformed, which in time *prolified*, and sent out great and wasting sins.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, V. 338. (*Davies.*)

proligerous (prō-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proligerus*, **proligер*, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Producing progeny; bearing offspring; especially, germinating, as an ovum; entering into the formation of an embryo.—2. Specifically, noting the film, pellicle, or membrane of infusions, as the supposed origin or source of the infusorial animalcules which appear in such infusions. See *pseudovary*, 2.—3. In *bot.*, same as *proliferous*.—**Proligerous disk** or **layer** [NL. *discus proligerus*], in *embryol.*, the mass of cells upon the outside of an ovum, derived from the inside of a Graafian follicle, wrongly supposed to be germinative, or to enter into the formation of an embryo. The real germinative area of an ovum is of course within its cell-wall.

prolix (prō'liks or prō-liks'), *a.* [< F. *prolixe* = Sp. *prolijo* = Pg. *prolixo* = It. *prolisso*, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out, extended (as the hair, neck, tail, trees, tunic, etc.), LL. also prolix in speech, comprehension; also favorable, fortunate, courteous, etc.; prob. orig. 'overflowing,' < *pro*, forth, + **lixus*, orig. pp. of *liqui*, flow; cf. *clixus*, thoroughly soaked, boiled; *lix*, lye: see *liquid*. The second element cannot be *laxus*, loose, wide: see *lax*[1].] 1†. Long; extended.

She had also a most *prolix* beard, and moustachios.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1657.

With wig *prolix*, down flowing to his waist.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 361.

2†. Of long duration.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse: as, a *prolix* oration or sermon.

If they [philosophers] had consulted with nature, they had made their doctrines less *prolix* and more profound.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

He [Bunsen] is about to publish a book about ancient and modern Rome, which, from what I hear, will be too minute and *prolix*. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 9, 1830.

4. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious: as, a *prolix* speaker or writer.

We shall not be more *prolix*, but refer the substantial, perfect, and assured handling hereof to your circumspections, fidelities, and diligences. *Burnet*, Records, I. ii.

=**Syn.** 3. Long, lengthy, wordy, long-winded, spun out, prolonged.—4. Tiresome, wearisome.

prolixioust (prō-lik'shus), *a.* [< *prolix* + *-i-ous*.] Dilatory, intended to delay or put off; causing delay; prolix.

Your Lordship commanded me to be large, and I take licence to be *prolixious*, and shalbe peraduenture tedious.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 217.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

prolixity (prō-lik'si-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prolixitee*, < OF. *prolixite*, F. *prolixité* = Pr. *prolixitat* = Sp. *prolijidad* = Pg. *prolixidade* = It. *prolissità*, < LL. *prolixita(t-)s*, great length or extension, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out: see *prolix*.] The state of being prolix; extension; length. (*a*) Length in a material sense. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . in their shaded walks
And long protracted bow'rs enjoyed at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day.
Thanks to Benevolus—he spares me yet . . .
The obsolete *prolixity* of shade.
Cowper, Task, i. 265.

The monkey, meanwhile, with a thick tail curling out into preposterous *prolixity* from beneath his tartans, took his station at the Italian's feet.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) Lengthiness; minute and superfluous detail; tediousness.

I might expatiate in a large description of the several holy places which this Church (as a Cabinet) contains in it. But this would be a superfluous *prolixity*, so many Pilgrims having discharg'd this office with so much exactness already. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

The minuteness of Zurita's investigations has laid him open to the charge of *prolixity*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1, note.

prolixly (prō'liks-li or prō-liks'li), *adv.* [< *prolix* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolix manner; at great length.

That we have in the former chapters hitherto extended our discourse so *prolixly*, none ought to wonder.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 253.

prolixness (prō'liks-nes or prō-liks'nes), *n.* [< *prolix* + *-ness*.] The character of being prolix; prolixity.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern languages.
Adam Smith, On the Formation of Languages. (*Latham.*)

prollt, *v.* An obsolete form of *prowl*.

prollert, *n.* An obsolete form of *prowler*.

prolocutor (prō-lok'ū-tor or prō'lō-kū-tor), *n.* [Formerly *prolocutour*; < OF. *prolocuteur*, < L. *prolocutor*, *proloquutor*, a pleader, an advocate, < *proloqui*, speak out, utter, declare, < *pro*, for, before, + *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. One who speaks for another or for others. [Rare.]

Olivia undertook to be our *prolocutor*, and delivered the whole in a summary way. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

The silence of records cannot be held to prove that an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised *prolocutor* or foreman.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 435.

2. The speaker or chairman of the lower house of the Convocation. (See *convocation*, 3.) He is elected by the lower house, subject to the approval of the metropolitan.

As for the convocation, the queen thought fit to prorogue it, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was designed their *prolocutor*.
Swift, Letter, Jan. 12, 1708–9.

prolocutorship (prō-lok'ū-tor-ship or prō'lō-kū-tor-ship), *n.* [< *prolocutor* + *-ship*.] The office or station of a prolocutor.

prolocutrix (prō-lok'ū-triks or prō'lō-kū-triks), *n.* [< L. **prolocutrix*, fem. of *prolocutor*, an advocate: see *prolocutor*.] A woman who speaks for others.

Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and *prolocutrix*?
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 141. (*Davies.*)

prologize, *v. i.* See *prologuize*.

prologue, prolog (prō'log), *n.* [< ME. *prologue, prologe*, < OF. *prologue*, F. *prologue* = Pr. *prologue, prologre* = Sp. *prólogo* = Pg. It. *prologo*, < L. *prologus*, < Gr. *πρόλογος*, a preface or introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *λόγος*, a saying or speaking: see *Logos*.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; specifically, a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; hence, that which precedes or leads up to any act or event.

Jerom in hise twei *prologis* on Matheu seith this.
Wyclif, Prolog (on Matthew).

Think'st thou that mirth and vain delights,
High feed, and shadow-short'ning nights, . . .
Are proper *prologues* to a crown?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.

How this vile World is chang'd! In former Days
Prologues were serious Speeches before Plays.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

I'll read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue* and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. The speaker of a prologue on the stage.

It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The duke is entering; set your faces right,
And bow like country *prologues*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Preface, Preamble*, etc. See *introduction*.

prologue (prō'log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prologued*, ppr. *prologuing*. [< *prologue*, *n.*] To introduce with a formal prologue or preface; preface.

Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 95.

prologuize, prologize (prō'log-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prologuized, prologized*, ppr. *prologuizing, prologizing*. [< *prologue* + *-ize*.] To deliver a prologue.

There may *prologize* the spirit of Philip, Herod's brother.
Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Baptistes.

Artemis *Prologuizes*.
Browning, Dramatic Romances and Lyrics (subtitle).

prologuizer (prō'log-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *prologuize* + *-er*[1].] One who makes or delivers a prologue. [Rare.]

Till, decent sables on his back
(Soon *prologuizers* all wear black),
The prologue comes; and, if it 's mine,
It 's very good, and very fine.
Lloyd, To George Colman

prolong (prō-lông'), *v.* [< ME. *prolongen* (also *purlongen*), < OF. (and F.) *prolonger* = Pr. *prolonguar* = Sp. Pg. *prolongar* = It. *prolungare, prolungare*, < LL. *prolongare*, lengthen, extend, < L. *pro*, forth, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *purloin*, ult. from the same L. verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To lengthen in time; extend the duration of; lengthen out.

I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much *Milton*, P. L., xi. 547.

And frequent cups *prolong* the rich repast.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 112.

2. To put off to a future time; postpone.

This wedding-day
Perhaps is but *prolong'd*; have patience and endure.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 256.

3. To extend in space or length: as, to *prolong* a straight line.

On each side, the countless arches *prolong* themselves.
Ruskin.

=Syn. 1 and 3. To protract, extend, continue, draw out.

II. *intrans.* To lengthen out; extend. [Rare.]

This page, which from my reveries I feed,
Until it seems *prolonging* without end.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 109.

prolongable (prō-lông'a-bl), *a.* [< *prolong* + *-able*.] Capable of being prolonged, extended, or lengthened.

Had the rod been really indefinitely *prolongable*.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 14.

prolongate† (prō-lông'gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *prolongatus*, pp. of *prolongare*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] To prolong; lengthen.

His *prolongated* nose
Should guard his grinning mouth from blows.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

prolongation (prō-lông-gā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prolongation* = Pr. *prolongacio* = Sp. *prolongacion* = Pg. *prolongação* = It. *prolungazione, prolungazione*, ML. **prolongatio*(*n*-), < LL. *prolongare*, pp. *prolongatus*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] 1. The act of prolonging, or lengthening in time or space: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

If we begin to die when we live, and long life be but a *prolongation* of death, our life is a sad composition.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. A part prolonged; an extension: as, the *prolongation* of a mountain-range.

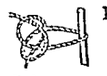
Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Sofas resembling a *prolongation* of uneasy chairs.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

3. Extension of time by delay or postponement.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

prolonge (prō-lonj'), *n.* [< F. *prolonge*, a binding-rope, < *prolonger*, prolong: see *prolong*.] *Milit.*, a hempen rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. It is usually about nine yards long. It is used to draw a gun-carriage without the limber in a retreat or advance through a narrow street or defile, or for temporarily attaching the gun to the limber when it is not desired to limber up. It is also employed in getting guns across ditches, for righting overturned gun-carriages, and for any other purpose in which such a rope can be made useful. The prolonge can be shortened by looping it back, and engaging either the terminal hook or toggle in one of the intermediate rings. When not in use, it is wound about and carried on the prolonge-hooks on the trail of the gun. See cut under *gun-carriage*. —**Prolonge-knot** (*naut.*), a useful as well as ornamental knot, sometimes called a *capstan-knot*, formerly known by gunners as a *delay-knot*.


Prolonge- or Capstan-knot.

prolonger (prō-lông'ėr), *n.* One who or that which prolongs, or lengthens in time or space.

O! . . . Temperance! Thou *Prolonger* of Life!
W. Hay, Fugitive Pieces, I. 106.

prolongment (prō-lông'mėnt), *n.* [< *prolong* + *-ment*.] The act of prolonging, or the state of being prolonged; prolongation.

The he himself may have been so weak as earnestly to decline Death, and endeavour the utmost *Prolongment* of his own un-eligible State.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics, II. 111.

prolusion (prō-lū'zhon), *n.* [= Sp. *prolusion* = It. *prolusione*, < L. *prōlusio*(*n*-), a prelude, < *prōludere*, pp. *prōlusus*, play or practise beforehand, < *pro*, before, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*.] 1. A prelude to a game, performance, or entertainment; hence, a prelude, introduction, or preliminary in general.

The . . . noble soul must be vigilant, go continually armed, and be ready to encounter every thought and imagination of reluctant sense, and the first *prolusions* of the enemy. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 227.

But why such long *prolusion* and display,
Such turning and adjustment of the harp?
Browning, Transcendentalism.

2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

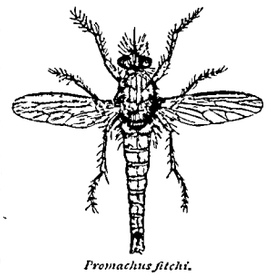
Ambition which might have devastated mankind with *Prolusions* on the Pentateuch.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 62.

As literary supports . . . came two remarkable *prolusions* of Visconti before the Paris Academy.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 508.

promachos (prom'a-kos), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front or as a champion; as a noun, a defender, a champion, a defending deity; < *πρό*, before, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] In *Gr. myth.* and *archæol.*, a deity who fights before some person, army, or state, as a protector or guardian: said especially of Athene and Apollo. In art and archæology the type is distinguished by the attitude of combat, often with upraised shield and the spear or other weapon extended threateningly.


Promachos.—Athene the Defender. (Marble from Herculaneum, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

Promachus (prom'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1848), < Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front: see *promachos*.] A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidæ*, having the abdomen longer than the wings, the body thinly pilose, and the wings with three submarginal cells. *P. fitchi* is an enemy of the honey-bee in the United States.


Promachus fitchi.

promammal (prō-mam'al), *n.* One of the *Promammalia*.

Promammalia (prō-ma-mā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Mammalia*, q. v.] The unknown hypothetical ancestors of mammals; a supposed primitive type of *Mammalia*, of which the existing monotremes are the nearest relatives or descendants. Compare *Prototheria*.

The unknown extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia*, . . . probably possessed a very highly developed jaw. *Haeckel*, Hist. Creat. (trans.), II. 235.

promammalian (prō-ma-mā'liąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Promammalia*.

II. *n.* A promammal.

promanation (prom-a-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *manatio*(*n*-), a flowing, < *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow, drip.] The act of flowing forth; emanation.

Promanation . . . of the rays of light.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophical Cabbala, viii., App.

promenade (prom-e-nād'), *n.* [< F. *promenade*, a walking, walk, airing, drive, a public walk, < *promener*, take out (animals), conduct, take (one) out for a walk, ride, or drive, < LL. *prominare*, drive forward, < *pro*, forward, + *minare*, drive (animals): see *mine*[2], *mien*.] 1. A walk for pleasure or display, or for exercise.—2. A place for walking.

No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. 6.

Moored opposite Whitehall was a very large barge with a saloon, and *promenade* on the top, called the Folly.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

Promenade concert, a musical entertainment in which the audience promenades or dances during the music, instead of remaining seated.

promenade (prom-e-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *promenaded*, ppr. *promenading*. [< *promenade*, *n.*] To walk about or up and down for amusement, display, or exercise; also, recently, to take exercise in carriage, saddle, or boat.

The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress *promenaded*.
Tennyson, Amphion.

The grandes dames, in their splendid toilets, *promenaded* in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysées.
E. B. Washburne, Recollections of a Minister, I. 3.

promenader (prom-e-nā'dėr), *n.* [< *promenade* + *-er*[1].] One who promenades.

The Riva degli Schiavoni catches the warm afternoon sun in its whole extent, and is then thronged with *promenaders* of every class, condition, age, and sex.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

Promephitis (prō-mē-fī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1861), < L. *pro*, before, + *Mephitis*, q. v.] A genus of musteline carnivorous quadrupeds from the Upper Miocene.

promerit† (prō-mer'it), *v. t.* [< L. *promeritus*, pp. of *promerere*, be deserving of, < *pro*, for, + *merere*, deserve, be worthy of: see *merit*.] 1. To deserve; procure by merit.

From him (Christ) then, and from him alone, must we expect Salvation, acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can effect or deserve it from us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. To befriend; confer a favor on.

He loves not God: no, not whiles He *promerits* him with His favours. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Jas. iv. 8.

promeritor† (prō-mer'i-tor), *n.* [< *promerit* + *-or*[1].] One who deserves or merits, whether good or evil.

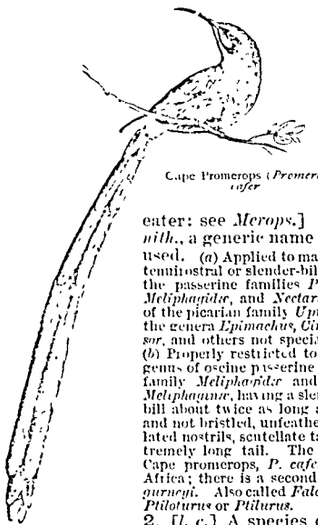
Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge.
Christian Religion's Appeal. (*Latham.*)

promerope (prom'e-rōp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense.

Promeropidæ (prom-e-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Promerops* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral insessorial birds, named by Vigors in 1825 from the genus *Promerops*: synonymous with *Nectariniidæ*, and still sometimes used in that sense, as by G. R. Gray, 1869.

Promeropinæ (prom″e-rō-pī′nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Promerops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, named from the genus *Promerops* by G. R. Gray in 1847. It has included heterogeneous elements, and is little used. In 1869 Gray made it the second subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing *Promerops*, *Ethopyga*, etc., thus embracing birds now referred to two different families, *Meliphagidæ* and *Nectariniidæ*. It was called *Ptiloturinæ* by Cabanis, 1850.

Promerops (prom′e-rops), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. πρό, before, + μέροψ, a bird, the bee-



Cape Promerops (*Promerops cafer*

eater: see *Merops*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) Applied to many different tenuirostral or slender-billed birds of the passerine families *Paradiseidæ*, *Meliphagidæ*, and *Nectariniidæ*, and of the picarian family *Upupidæ*, as of the genera *Epimachus*, *Cinnyris*, *Irrisor*, and others not specially related. (*b*) Properly restricted to an African genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, having a slender curved bill about twice as long as the head and not bristled, unfeathered operculated nostrils, scutellate tarsi, and extremely long tail. The type is the Cape promerops, *P. cafer*, of South Africa; there is a second species, *P. gurneyi*. Also called *Falcinellus*, and *Ptiloturus* or *Ptilurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense; a promerope.

promesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *promise*.

promethea (prō-mē′thē-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *Prometheus*.] In *entom.*, same as *prometheus*.

Promethean (prō-mē′thē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Prometheus*, of or pertaining to Prometheus, < *Prometheus*, < Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus, lit., according to the usual explanation, 'Forethinker' (brother to Ἐπιμηθεύς, Epimetheus, 'Afterthinker'), cf. προμηθής, forethinking, provident, < πρό, before, + *μαθεῖν*, pres. *μανθάνειν*, learn, find out (or, as commonly supposed, *μῆδος*, counsel, providence, *μήδεσθαι*, intend, devise, *μῆτις*, counsel, all ult. < √ *μα*, think). In another view this is merely popular etymology, the name being compared with Skt. *pramantha*, a stick which by friction produces fire.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus in Greek mythology, who showed men various arts, including the use of fire, and by the will of Zeus was chained to a rock and tortured by a vulture.

These vultures in my breast
Gripe my *Promethean* heart both night and day.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.

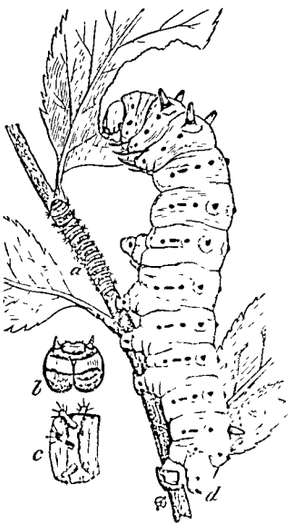
I know not where is that *Promethean* heat
That can thy light relume. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 12.

Promethean fire
Is quite extinct in them; yea, vse of sence
Hath within them noe place of residence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prometheus; being or known as the prometheus: as, a *promethean* silkworm.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed: formerly used for affording a ready light.

prometheus (prō-mē′thūs), *n.* [NL., < L. *Prometheus*, < Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus: see *Promethean*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) The popular name and also the technical specific name of a large silk-spinning moth, *Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia prometheus*. The male moth is of a dark rich smoky or amber brown, the female of a lighter rusty or reddish brown. In both sexes the wings are crossed by a wavy whitish line near the middle, and have a wide clay-colored border. Near the tips of the fore wings there is an eye-like spot within a bluish-white crescent, and in the female there is an angular reddish-white spot, edged with black, near the middle of each wing. The eggs are laid in little clusters of five or six upon twigs in the spring. The larva or worm is delicate bluish-white with a faint pruinescence, with four black tubercles on the thorax. It feeds on ash, sassafras, wild cherry, lilac, maple, plum, poplar, birch, and other trees. The cocoon is oblong, dense, gray, and remarkable for the long tough band of silk which suspends it and which is securely wrapped around the supporting twig. Also *prometheu*, *promethia*.



Promethean Silkworm (*Attacus prometheus*).
a, larva of third stage, natural size; *b*, head of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *c*, side view of segment of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *d*, full-grown larva, natural size.

(*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of moths. *Hübner*, 1826.—2. In *ornith.*, the Blackburnian warbler, *Dendræca blackburniæ*: so named by Coues from the flame color of the breast.

prominence (prom′i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *prominence* = Sp. Pg. *prominencia* = It. *prominenza*, < L. *prominentia*, a projection, < *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, jut out: see *prominent*.] 1. The property of being prominent; a standing or jutting out from the surface of something; also, that which juts out; protuberance: as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominences* of the face.

It shows the nose and eye-brows, with the several *prominences* and fallings in of the features.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. The state of being conspicuous; conspicuousness; distinction; notoriety.—**Canine, mental**, etc., **prominence**. See the adjectives.—**Prominence of Doyère**. Same as *eminence of Doyère* (which see, under *eminence*).—**Solar prominence**, one of the great clouds of incandescent hydrogen seen during a total eclipse on the edge of the sun's disk, and at other times observable with the spectroscope. =**Syn. 1.** Projection, bulge, process, eminence.

prominency (prom′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *prominence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prominence*.

prominent (prom′i-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *prominent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prominente*, < L. *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, project, jut out, < *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut. Cf. *eminent*, *imminent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief: as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

It compresses hard
The *prominent* and most unsightly bones,
And binds the shoulders flat.
Cowper, Task, ii. 588.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Raised above the general surface: as, *prominent* eyes. (*b*) Projecting horizontally: as, *prominent* angles of the prothorax. The head of an insect is said to be *prominent* when its upper surface is horizontal and continuous with that of the thorax.

3. Standing out so as to be easily seen; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous: as, the figure of a man is *prominent* in the picture.

The side of things which is most *prominent* when they are looked at from European soil may not always be the most *prominent* when they are looked at from American soil. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 8.

4. Standing out from among the multitude; distinguished above others: as, a *prominent* citizen. =**Syn. 1.** Projecting, bulging.—**4.** Eminent, leading.

II. *n.* †. A promontory.

(The winds asleepe) he freely poures, till highest *Prominents*,
Hill tops, low meddowes, and the fields, that crowne with most contents
The tolles of men, sea-ports, and shores, are hid.
Chapman, Iliad, xii.

2. One of certain bombycid moths; a toothback or pebble. The American red-humped prominent is *Notodonta concinna*; the European coxcomb prominent is *N. camelina*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

prominently (prom′i-nent-li), *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

promiscuity (prō-mis-kū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *promiscuité* = Pg. *promiscuidade* = It. *promiscuità*, < L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated: see *promiscuous*.] 1. Promiscuousness; confusion; indiscriminate mixture.

The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and *promiscuity* as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks.
Poe, Marginalia, lxxv. (*Davies.*)

Lady Charlotte . . . was fond of flooding the domestic hearth with all the people possessed of any sort of a name. . . . Mr. Wynnstay loathed such *promiscuity*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xvii.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of people.

Promiscuity may be called indefinite polyandry joined with indefinite polygyny; and one mode of advance is by a diminution of the indefiniteness.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 297.

promiscuous (prō-mis′kū-us), *a.* [= OF. *promiscue* = Sp. Pg. It. *promiscuo*, < L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated, < *pro*, forth, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*1.] 1. Consisting of parts or individuals grouped together without order; mingled indiscriminately; confused.

Distinction in *promiscuous* Noise is drown'd.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

In rushed at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 551.

He went on contentedly enough, picking up a *promiscuous* education chiefly from things that were not intended for education at all. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

2. Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

This, like the public inn, provides a treat
Where each *promiscuous* guest sits down to eat.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

3. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate; not restricted to one individual: as, *promiscuous* sexual intercourse.

Heaps on heaps expire;
Nations with nations mixed confusedly die,
And lost in one *promiscuous* carnage lie.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. Casual; accidental. [Prov. Eng.]

I walked in, gentlemen, just to say good mornin', and went, in a *permiscuous* manner, up stairs, and into the back room. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxxiv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Promiscuous*, *Miscellaneous*. *Promiscuous* emphasizes the complete lack of arrangement; *miscellaneous* the throwing together of different kinds. Hence we speak of *promiscuous*, but not of *miscellaneous*, confusion; of *miscellaneous*, not *promiscuous*, articles in a magazine. A work-bag contains a *miscellaneous* collection of things, which should never be allowed to become *promiscuous*.

It is an argument of a loose and ungoverned mind to be affected with the *promiscuous* approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

What the people but a herd confused,
A *miscellaneous* rabble? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 50.

promiscuously (prō-mis′kū-us-li), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; in a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds or individuals.

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

promiscuousness (prō-mis′kū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without selection, order, or distinction.

promise (prom′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *promys*, *promes*; < ME. *promys*, *promesse*, < OF. *promesse*, F. *promesse* = Sp. *promesa* = Pg. It. *promessa*, < ML. *promissa*, f., L. *promissum*, neut., a promise, fem. and neut. of L. *promissus*, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise: see *promit*.] 1. A declaration in reference to the future, whether written or verbal, made by one person to another, purporting to assure the latter that the former will do or forbear from a specified act, or cause it to be done or refrained from; a declaration intended to give to the person to whom it is made assurance of his right to expect from the promisor the thing promised; especially, a declaration that something shall be done or given for the benefit of the promisee or another. In law, a promise is not binding in such sense as to be directly enforceable through the courts, unless made upon a consideration good or valuable; in which case the promise and the consideration together form a contract or agreement (if under seal, termed a *covenant*) which binds the promisor, and it may be his legal representatives, and gives the promisee, and in some cases a third person for whose benefit the promise was made, the right to enforce it by suit, or to recover damages for its breach.

Also, no Straungere comethe before him but that he makethe him sum *Promys* and Graunt, of that the Straungere askethe resonabely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

O Rome, I make thee *promise;*
If the redress will follow, thou receivest
Thy full petition at the hand of Brutus!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 56.

Statesman, yet friend to Truth! of soul sincere, . . .
Who broke no *promise*, served no private end.
Pope, To Addison, l. 69.

2. Ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge.

There buds the *promise* of celestial worth!
Young, The Last Day, iii.

Thy [Friendship's] blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;
The *promise* of delicious fruit appears.
Cowper, Valediction

3. That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future excellence or distinction: as, a youth of great *promise*.

You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius; it is a gentleman of the greatest *promise* that ever came into my note. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 39.

O, I see the crescent *promise* of my spirit hath not set.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

And . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father.
Act i. 4.

Glou. Look, when I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford. . . .
Buck. I'll claim that *promise* at your grace's hands.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 197.

Absolute promise, a promise which pledges fulfilment at all events; a promise unqualified by a condition.—**Breach of promise.** See *breach*.—**Conditional promise,** a promise the obligation to fulfil which depends on the performance of a condition, or on a contingent or yet unknown event.—**Express promise,** a promise expressed orally or in writing.—**Implied promise,** a promise which the law implies from conduct, as when one employs a man to perform a day's labor, without any express promise to pay him. The law then presumes a promise on the employer's part to give the man a reasonable reward, and it will enforce such implied promise.—**Land of Promise,** Canaan: so called because promised by God to Abraham in Haran, figuratively, heaven. Also called *The Promised Land*.

By faith he [Abraham] sojourned in the *land of promise*, . . . dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob.
Heb. xi. 9.

Mesmeric promise, mutual promises, new promise. See the adjectives.—**Parole promise.** (*a*) A promise made orally. (*b*) A promise made without seal, either orally or in writing, as distinguished from one made under seal, which is technically called a *covenant*.—**Promise and offer.** In *Scots law*, an *offer* is a proposal made to give or to do something, either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration; a *promise* is an offer of such a nature that the promisor takes the other party's assent for granted. An *offer* is not binding till it is accepted; a *promise* is binding as soon as it is known by the party it is made to.—**Special promise,** an actual promise as distinguished from an implied promise.—**The Promise,** according to the account given in the Bible, the assurance given by God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people, and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed.

"So help me *the promise*, fair sirs," said Isaac, . . . "as no such sounds ever crossed my lips!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

To give a lick and a promise of better. See *lick*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Assurance, Promise, Engagement, Pledge, Covenant.* These words are arranged in the order of strength; it would be dishonorable to fail to keep what even the weakest of them expresses. The formality and solemnity of each are proportioned to its strength. A *covenant* is a mutual obligation; the others are not. Each of them may be either spoken or written, but the written is generally more formal, and may have greater legal obligation.

promise (prom'is), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promised*, ppr. *promising*. [< ME. *promysen, promyssen;* < *promise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a promise of; engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; especially, to engage that some benefit shall be conferred.

Thei hym *promyseden* that thei sholde kepe well the Citee while there life myght endure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 295.

I was *promised* them [ribbons] against the feast.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 237.

You said that your Sponsors did *promise* for you that you should keep God's commandments.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

2. To afford reason to expect: as, the year *promises* a good harvest; the clouds *promise* rain.

Surely this seemeth a plott of great reason and small difficultye, which *promiseth* hope of a shorte end.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Seeing the old castle of the state,
That *promis'd* once more firmness, so assail'd.
Cowper, Task, v. 526.

3. To assure. [Colloq.]

And what that euer be withynne this place,
That wolle for the entrete in eny wise,
He shall not spede, I yow *promysse*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

I do not like thy look, I *promise* thee.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 47.

I *promise* you I don't think near so ill of you as I did.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

4. To make as promisor; be the promisor in. [Rare trade use.]

These notes were *promised* by S. and S.
Boston Traveller, Jan. 24, 1880.

The Promised Land. Same as *Land of Promise* (which see, under *promise*, *n.*).—**To be promised†,** to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?
Casca. No, *I am promised* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 293.

=**Syn. 1.** To assure, engage, covenant. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration.

Tho' fickle fortune has deceiv'd me,
She *promis'd* fair, and perform'd but ill.
Burns, I Dream'd I Lay.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; give ground for expecting satisfactory or agreeable results.

A . . . son of the last Archbishop, who *promises* very greatly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 99.

The day was named, the weather *promised* well.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

3. To stand sponsor. [Rare.]

There were those who knew him near the king
And *promised* for him; and Arthur made him knight.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

promise-breach (prom'is-brēch), *n.* Failure to perform what is promised. [Rare.]

Since miserie hath daunted all my mirth,
And I am quite vndone through *promise-breach.*
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 6.

In double violation
Of sacred chastity and of *promise-breach*
Thereon dependent. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 410.

promise-breaker (prom'is-brāʺkėr), *n.* One who breaks or fails to make good his promises.

He's a most notable coward, an infinite and endless liar, an hourly *promise-breaker*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 12.

promise-crammed (prom'is-kramd), *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. [Rare.]

I eat the air, *promise-crammed*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 99.

promisee (prom-i-sē'), *n.* [< *promise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a promise is made.

Where things promised in a treaty are incompatible, the *promisee* may choose which he will demand the performance of. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

promiseful (prom'is-fûl), *a.* [< *promise* + *-ful.*] Full of promise; promising.

So som he wins with *promise-full* intreats,
With presents som, and som with rougher threats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

promiser (prom'i-sėr), *n.* [< *promise* + *-er*[1].] One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants: in legal use *promisor*.

He was a subtyle deceiuer, a fayer false *promiser*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel xi.

Though the expectation which is raised by impertinent *promisers* is thus barren, their confidence, even after failures, is so great that they subsist by still promising on.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

promising (prom'i-sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *promise*, *v.*] Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect.

A course more *promising*
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 576.

promisingly (prom'i-sing-li), *adv.* [< *promising* + *-ly*[2].] In a promising manner.

promisor (prom'i-sor), *n.* [< *promise* + *-or*[1]. Cf. L. *promissor*, a promiser.] In *law*, one who promises.

promisst, *a.* [< L. *promissus*, hanging down, long, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, let hang down, etc., see *promise, promit.*] Hanging down; long.

I know him by his *promisse* beard,
And beetle browes.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

promissiont (prō-mish'on), *n.* [< ME. *promission*, < L. *promissio(n-)*, promise, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

The Holy Land, that Men callen the Lond of *Promyssioun*, or of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

Isaac, that was the child of *Promission*, although God kept his life that was vnlooked for.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 37.

promissive prō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *promissivus*, promising, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Making or implying a promise. [Rare.]

promissorily (prom'i-sō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of promise. *Sir T. Browne.*

promissory (prom'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *promissor*, a promiser, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Containing a promise, or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Promissory note, in *law*, an absolute promise in writing, signed but not sealed, to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named or designated, or to his order, or to the bearer. *Byles.* See *negotiable*.—**Promissory oath.** See *oath*.

promitt, *v. t.* [ME. *promytten* = OF. *promettre, prometre*, F. *promettre* = Sp. *prometer* = It. *promettere*, promise, < L. *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise, < *pro*, forth, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit, commit, permit*, etc.] 1. To send forth; let go.

Commaunded hym he sholde *promytte* and suffre the seruauntes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson and to be at lyberte. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. To disclose; make known.

Promising . . . frank and free pardon of all offences and crimes *promitted*.
Hall, Chron. Hen. VII., fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To promise.

It like, therfore, to my Lord of Gloucestre, and to alle the Lordes of the Kinges Counsail, to *promitte* to the said Erle and assure him that thei shul fermely and trewely assisten him in the excercise of the charge and occupacion that he hathe aboute the Kinges persone.
Paston Letters, I. 33.

promontt, *n.* [< *promont-ory*, as if directly < L. *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, hill: see *mount*[1].] A promontory. [Rare.]

A *promont* jutting out into the dropping South.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 151.

promontorious (prom-on-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *promontor-y* + *-ous.*] Resembling a promontory; high; projecting; conspicuous.

The ambitious man's mountain is his honour; and who dares find fault with so *promontorious* a celsitude?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 497.

promontorium (prom-on-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *promontoria* (-ä). [< L. *promonturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland: see *promontory*.] In *anat.*, a promontory.

promontory (prom'on-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *promontoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *promontorio*, < ML. *promontorium*, L. *promonturium, promunturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland, appar. < *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain (see *mount*[1]), but prob. < *prominere* (pp. as if **prominitus*, **promintus*, **promuntus*), project, jut out, < *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut, akin to *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *prominent*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *promontories* (-riz). 1. A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 135.

The city Ragusa occupied a peninsula, sheltered on the one hand by the mainland, on the other by another *promontory* forming the outer horn of a small bay.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 235.

2. In *anat.*, a prominent or protuberant part; a prominence, eminence, or protuberance. (*a*) Of the sacrum, the bold salient angle between the first sacral and last lumbar vertebra, bounding the brim of the true pelvis posteriorly, and especially pronounced in man. (*b*) Of the tympanum, a rounded hollow protuberance of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, expressing the projection of the first whorl of the cochlea. It is situated between the fenestræ, and its surface is furrowed by branches of the tympanic plexus of nerves.

II.† *a.* Resembling a promontory; high; projecting.

He found his flockes grazing vpon the *Promontorie* Mountaines. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

Who sees not that the clambering goats get upon rocks and *promontory* places, whiles the humble sheep feed in the bottoms and dejected valleys?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 428.

promorph (prō'môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *μορφή*, form.] In *biol.*, a fundamental type of form; a form promorphologically considered as to its fundamental character, without regard to its actual modifications: as, a vertebrate, a mollusean, or an articulate *promorph*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 409.

promorphological (prō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *promorphology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to promorphology; mathematically or stereometrically morphological.

The idea of the antimere is omitted, as being essentially a *promorphological* conception.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

promorphologically (prō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Upon considerations of or according to promorphology.

promorphologist (prō-môr-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *promorphology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or understands promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

promorphology (prō-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [As *promorph* + *-ology* (cf. *morphology*).] In *biol.*, stereometric morphology; the morphology of organic forms considered with reference to mathematical figures or to a few fundamental types of structure; the mathematical conception or geometrical treatment of organic form.

Promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843, note.

promote (prō-mōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promoted*, ppr. *promoting*. [< OF. *promoter*, < L. *promotus*, pp. of *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, reveal: see *promove.*] I. *trans.* 1. To contribute to the establishment, growth, enlargement, or improvement of, as of anything valuable, or to the development, increase, or influence of, as of anything evil; forward; advance.

Mr. John Jenny . . . was always a leading man in *promoting* the general interest of the colony.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 102.

Those friendships which once *promoted* literary fame seem now to be discontinued. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

2. To exalt, or raise to a higher post or position; prefer in rank or honor: as, to *promote* a captain to a majority.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.
Num. xxii. 17.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me, or here place
In this delicious garden? *Milton*, P. L., x. 745.

3†. To inform against.

There lack men to *promote* the king's officers when they do amiss, and to *promote* all offenders.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

=Syn. 1. To further, help, encourage, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To give information; be an informer.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch;
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.
Drayton, The Owl.

promote†, *pp.* [ME., < L. *promotus*, pp.: see *promote*, *v.*] Promoted.

For where a lover thinketh him *promote*,
Envy will grucche, repining at his wele.
Court of Love, l. 1261.

promotement† (prō-mōt'ment), *n.* [< *promote* + *-ment.*] Promotion. *Evelyn.*

promoter (prō-mō'tėr), *n.* [< F. *promoteur* = Sp. Pg. *promotor* = It. *promotore*, < ML. *promotor*, a promoter, < L. *promovere*, promote: see *promove, promote.*] 1. One who or that which promotes, forwards, or advances; an encourager: as, a *promoter* of charity.

We are no more justified in treating what we take to be untrue theories of morals as positive *promoters* of vice than in treating what we deem truer theories as positive *promoters* of virtue.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 336.

2. One who aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company; one who makes it his business to assist in the organization and capitalizing of corporations.

It is notorious that some of the [rail]roads have been robbed to the extent of thirty, forty, and even more per cent. by *promoters* and syndicates, who have placed in their own pockets such large proportions of the sums subscribed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 858.

3†. An informer; specifically, a person who prosecuted offenders as an informer in his own name and the king's, receiving in reward part of the fines or penalties.

These be accusers, *promoters*, and slanderers.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Came sneaking to my house like a *promoter* to spye flesh in the Lent. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, iv.

promotion (prō-mō'shon), *n.* [< ME. *promocyon*, < OF. (and F.) *promotion* = Pr. *promotio* = Sp. *promocion* = Pg. *promoção* = It. *promozione*, < LL. *promotio(n-)*, advancement, < L. *promovere*, pp. *promotus*, move forward, promote: see *promove, promote.*] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement: as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.—2. Advancement in rank or honor; preferment.

The highest *promotion* that God can bring his unto in this life is to suffer for his truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 80.

3†. The act of informing; the laying of an information against any one.

Covetousness and *promotion* and such like.
Tyndale, Expos. of Matthew vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To be on one's promotion. (*a*) To be in the line of promotion; have the prospect or right of promotion in case of vacancy. (*b*) To be on good behavior or diligent in duty with a view to recommending one's self for promotion.

"You want to smoke those filthy cigars," replied Mrs. Rawdon. "I remember when you liked 'em, though," answered the husband. . . . "That was when I was *on my promotion*, Goosey," she said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

=Syn. See *progress.*

promotive (prō-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *promote* + *-ive.*] Tending to promote, advance, or encourage.

In the government of Ireland, his [Strafford's] administration had been equally *promotive* of his master's interest and that of the subjects committed to his care.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liv.

promoval† (prō-mō'val), *n.* [< *promove* + *-al.*] Advancement; promotion.

Tell me if my recommendation can in anything be steadable for the *promoval* of the good of that youth.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 29. (*Davies.*)

promove† (prō-mōv'), *v. t.* [< F. *promouvoir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *promover* = It. *promuovere*, < L. *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, enlarge, increase, extend, reveal, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *movere*, move: see *move.* Cf. *promote.*] 1. To promote; forward; advance.

Th' increase
Of trades and tillage, under laws and peace,
Begun by him, but settled and *promoved*
By the third hero of his name.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Without Christ we can do just nothing but lie becalmed and unable to move or *promove.*
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 171.

2. To incite; encourage.

Those works of ours are greatest in the sight of God that . . . conduce most to the *promoving* of others to glorify God. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

promovent† (prō-mō'vent), *n.* [< L. *promoven(t-)s*, ppr. of *promovere*, move forward: see *promove.*] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

promover† (prō-mō'vėr), *n.* [< *promove* + *-er*[1].] A promoter.

For bokis & heresies, as they call goddis worde, be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the *promoters* thereof. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel vii.

prompt (prompt), *a.* [< ME. **prompt*, < OF. (and F.) *prompt* = Sp. *pronto* = Pg. *prompto* = It. *pronto*, < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, visible, apparent, evident, at hand, prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined, disposed, pp. of *promere*, take or bring out or forth, produce, bring to light, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *emere*, take, acquire, buy: see *emption.*] 1. Ready; quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing: as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Good temper; spirits *prompt* to undertake,
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task.
Cowper, Task, i. 400.

Hundreds *prompt* for blows and blood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

2. Given or performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.

I do agnize
A natural and *prompt* alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 233.

But chief myself I will enjoin,
Awake at duty's call,
To show a love as *prompt* as thine.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

3. Hasty; forward; abrupt.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

4†. Inclined or disposed.

Fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 90.

=Syn. Early, timely, punctual.

prompt (prompt), *v. t.* [< ME. *prompten*; < *prompt*, *a.*] 1. To move or excite to action; incite; instigate.

Murderer, do the worst
Thy base unnoble thoughts dare *prompt* thee to!
I am above thee, slave!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

His wish and mine both *prompt* me to retire.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 390.

2. To assist (a learner or speaker) by suggesting something forgotten or imperfectly learned or known, or by pronouncing the words next in order: as, to *prompt* a pupil; to *prompt* an actor.

Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in soch place where no other scholer may *prompe* him.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

They whisper:—sever them quickly, I say, officers! why do you let them *prompt* one another?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

If she shou'd flag in her part, I will not fail to *prompt* her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

3. To dictate; suggest to the mind; inspire.

And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 216.

By these Steps I strive to climb up to Heaven, and my Soul *prompts* me I shall go thither.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4†. To remind; put (one) in mind.

Soft and delicate desires,
All *prompting* me how fair young Hero is,
Saying I liked her ere I went to wars.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 306.

=Syn. 1. *Actuate, Impel, Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), incline, dispose, suggest to. See list under *impel.*

prompt (prompt), *n.* [< *prompt*, *v.*] 1. In *com.*, a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note.*

He does pay in money—that is, he gives his acceptance at two or three months or whatever *prompt* is customary in the trade, and when the bill falls due he pays it.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 392.

2. Information suggested or prompted.

Few [children in schools] will not give, and not many will not take *prompts*, or peep in their books.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 63.

prompt-book (prompt'bůk), *n.* A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, and containing the text as cut and altered for representation, with all the stage business and other directions required for performance.

prompt-center (prompt'sen"tėr), *n.* See *stage.*

prompter (promp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *promptere*, *promptare*, *promptowre*; < *prompt* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which prompts, or admonishes or incites to action.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter.*
Sir R. L'Estrange.

We find in ourselves some *prompter* called a desire; and, the more essential the action, the more powerful is the impulse to its performance.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 30.

Specifically—2. A person stationed behind the scenes or in a covered box at the front of the stage in a theater, for the purpose of assisting the actors when they are at a loss by repeating to them the first words of a sentence; also, any person who aids a public speaker, etc., by suggesting words he may be at a loss for.

No without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the *prompter*, for our entrance.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 8.

The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the *prompter's* bell.
Thackeray, The End of the Play.

prompting (promp'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prompt*, *v.*] 1. The act of inciting, instigating, suggesting, or reminding.—2. An incitement or impulse, especially from inner desires or motives: as, the *promptings* of affection.

Many sane persons have experienced horrid *promptings* when standing looking over a precipice.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 83.

The later the date the more likely that he [the architect] built his arcade according to the *promptings* of his own genius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 254.

promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *promptitude* = Sp. *prontitud* = It. *prontitudine*, < LL. *promptitudo*, promptitude, < L. *promptus*, ready, prompt: see *prompt.*] 1. Promptness; readiness; quickness of decision or action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

Much will depend on the *promptitude* with which these means can be brought into activity.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Prompting.

Those who were contented to live without reproach, and had no *promptitude* in their minds towards glory.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

promptly (prompt'li), *adv.* [< *prompt* + *-ly*[2].] In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

promptness (prompt'nes), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being prompt; readiness; quickness of decision or action; especially, quickness of action in executing a decision; cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Cassius alone, of all the conspirators, acted with *promptness* and energy in providing for the war which he foresaw the death of Cæsar would kindle.
Ames, Works, II. 271.

A good judgment combines *promptness* with deliberateness. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 409.

They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their *promptness* to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. *Prescott.*

prompt-note (prompt'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of merchandise. See *prompt*, *n.*

prompt-side (prompt'sīd), *n.* See *stage*.

promptuary (promp'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *promptuaries* (-riz). [= F. *promptuaire* = Sp. *prontuario* = Pg. *promptuario*, < LL. *promptuarium*, *promtuarium*, a repository, storehouse, store-room, hence in ML. used (like E. *magazine*) for a repository of information, handbook (in this sense also irreg. *promptorium*, *promptorius*), as in *Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum* or *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 'the little scholars' handbook,' or *Promptorius Puerorum*, 'the boys' handbook,' the name of an English-Latin dictionary of the 15th century; < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, pp. of *promere*, produce, bring out: see *prompt*.] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

History, that great treasury of time and *promptuary* of heroique actions. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 22.

Bid Naddo think, at Mantua, he had but
To look into his *promptuary*, put
Finger on a set thought in a set speech.
Browning, Sordello.

prompture (promp'tūr), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ure*.] Suggestion; incitement; instigation.

I'll to my brother;
Though he hath fall'n by *prompture* of the blood.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 178.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulgated*, ppr. *promulgating*. [< L. *promulgatus*, pp. of *promulgare*, make known, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *-mulgare*, of uncertain origin. Cf. *promulge*.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish; announce; proclaim.

'Tis yet to know—
Which, when I know that boasting is an honour,
I shall *promulgate*—I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 21.

The Statute of Uses was delayed until 1536, and the Statute of Wills until 1540, but both statutes were *promulgated* in 1532. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 255.

=Syn. *Declare*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, etc. See *announce*.

promulgation (prō-mul-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *promulgation* = Sp. *promulgacion* = Pg. *promulgação* = It. *promulgazione*, < L. *promulgatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate*.] 1. The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long, as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

The doctrine of evolution at the present time rests upon exactly as secure a foundation as the Copernican theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies did at the time of its *promulgation*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 90.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The first official publication of a law which has been passed, or of an ordinance or a proclamation. (*b*) More strictly, the final order of the sovereign power which puts an enacted law into execution. *Clark.*

promulgator (prō'mul-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *promulgateur* = Sp. Pg. *promulgador* = It. *promulgatore*, < L. *promulgator*, one who publishes or proclaims, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate*.] One who promulgates or publishes; one who makes known or teaches publicly.

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty. *Warburton*, Sermons, xi. (*Latham.*)

promulge (prō-mulj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulged*, ppr. *promulging*. [= F. *promulguer* = Sp. Pg. *promulgar* = It. *promulgare*, < L. *promulgare*, publish, make known: see *promulgate*.] To promulgate; publish; teach publicly.

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged*. *Prescott.* (*Webster.*)

Considering his Highness's wisdom, . . . they would henceforth make, *promulge*, or execute no such constitutions without his consent
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

promulger (prō-mul'jėr), *n.* Same as *promulgator*.

Its [the gospel's] *promulgers* delivered it not out by parcels, as is the way of cunning and designing men, but offered the whole of it to be altogether examined and compared. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

promuscidate (prō-mus'i-dāt), *a.* [< *promuscis* (*-muscid-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* mouth. (*b*) Furnished with a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* insect.

promuscis (prō-mus'is), *n.*; pl. *promuscides* (-i-dēz). [NL., < L. *promuscis*, a corrupt form for *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis*.] In *entom.*, a proboscis; a beak or rostrum of various insects: originally applied by Illiger (1806) to the mouth-parts of bees; applied by Kirby and Spence (1818) and subsequent authors to the oral instrument of hemipterous insects, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a sheath containing four hair-like lancets or scalpella.

Punctures the cuticle with a proboscis (a very short three-jointed *promuscis*) springing as it were from the breast, but capable of being greatly porrected.
E. P. Wright, Anim. Life, p. 472.

promycele (prō-mī-sēl'), *n.* [< NL. *promycelium*.] In *bot.*, same as *promycelium*.

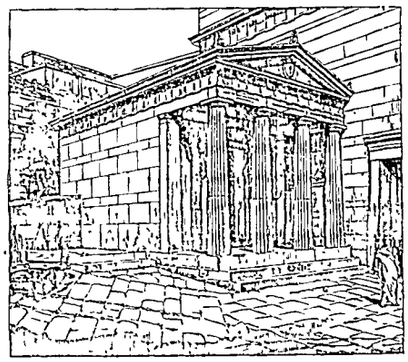
promycelial (prō-mī-sē'li-ạl), *a.* [< *promycelium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the promycelium.

The *promycelial* tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of two or more short cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 177.

promycelium (prō-mī-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *mycelium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a short and short-lived filamentous product of the germination of a spore, which bears sporidia and then dies. Also *promycele*.

pron. An abbreviation of (*a*) *pronoun*; (*b*) *pronounced*; (*c*) *pronunciation*.

pronaos (prō-nā'os), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόναος*, also neut. *πρόναον*, a porch before a temple, prop. adj., *πρόναος*, *πρόναιος*, Attic *πρόνεως*, before a temple, < *πρό*, before, + *ναός*, a temple, a cella: see *naos*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) An open vestibule or



Pronaos.—Heroum adjoining the baths at Assos in the Troad, as discovered and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881–2.

portico in front of the naos or cella of a temple. See *naos*, 2.

The temple . . . consists of a *pronaos* or vestibulum . . . and of the naos proper. *Schliemann*, Troja, p. 79.

(*b*) Same as *narthex*, 1. [This use is not to be recommended.]

pronate (prō'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pronated*, ppr. *pronating*. [< LL. *pronatus*, pp. of *pronare*, bend forward, bow, < L. *pronus*, bent: see *prone*.] To render prone; specifically, to rotate (the hand) so that its palmar surface faces in the same direction as the posterior surface of the ulna.

pronation (prō-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *pronation* = Sp. *pronacion* = Pg. *pronação* = It. *pronazione*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronate*.] The act or result of pronating; the prone position of the fore limb, in which the bones of the forearm are more or less crossed, and the palm of the hand is turned downward: the opposite of *supination*. Pronation and its reverse movement, supination, are free and perfect in man and in some other mammals which use their fore paws as hands. In pronation the bones of the forearm are crossed; in supination they lie parallel to each other. The fore limbs of most quadrupeds are permanently fixed in the state of pronation, with the palmar surface or sole of the fore foot downward or backward, and the knuckles or convexities of the joints of the digits upward or forward; supination is absent, and the ulna is often reduced to a mere appendage of the radius, ankylosed at the upper end of the latter.

pronator (prō-nā'tọr), *n.*; pl. *pronatores*, *pronators* (prō-nā-tō'rēz, prō-nā'tọrz). [= F. *pronateur* = Sp. Pg. *pronador* = It. *pronatore*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronation*.] A muscle of the forearm whose action pronates the hand or assists in pronation: opposed to *supinator*.—**Pronator quadratus**, a flat muscle on the lower part of the forearm in front, passing from the ulna to the radius. Also called *cubitoradialis*, *quadrate pronator*, and more fully *pronator radii quadratus*.—**Pronator radii teres**, a pronator and flexor of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the inner condyle of the humerus, and passes across obliquely in front, to be inserted in the outer side of the radius near its middle. Also called *pronator teres*, and *round* or *terete pronator*. See cut under *muscle*.

prone (prōn), *a.* [< F. *prone* = Sp. Pg. It. *prono*, < L. *pronus*, bent, leaning forward, < *pro*, forward: see *pro-*.] 1. Bending forward with the face downward; inclined; lying flat; not erect.

A creature who, not *prone*
And brute as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 506.

Ancient tow'rs,
And roofs embattled high, . . .
Fall *prone*. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 125.

2. Lying with the face or front downward.

The lamb *prone*,
The serpent towering and triumphant.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.

Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) Lying face downward; stretched at full length on the belly. (*b*) Lying with the palm downward; pronated, as the hand. In both senses, the opposite of *supine*.

3. Moving or sloping downward; descending; inclined.

The sun,
Declined, was hasting now with *prone* career
To the ocean isles. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 353.

Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends.
Burns, Written by the Fall of Fyers.

Since the floods demand
For their descent a *prone* and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Just where the *prone* edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in an ill sense.

He is . . . as *prone* to mischief
As able to perform't. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 160.

Anna's mighty Mind,
To Mercy and soft Pity *prone*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Prone mouth, a mouth which lies entirely on the lower surface of the head, owing to the fact that the head itself forms a right angle with the thorax, as in the grasshoppers.—**Prone surface**, the lower surface.=Syn. 1 and 2. See *prostrate*.

pronely (prōn'li), *adv.* In a prone manner or position; so as to bend downward.

proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* The state of being prone. (*a*) The state of bending downward: as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward: opposed to the *erectness* of man. (*b*) The state of lying with the face or front downward: contrary to *supineness*. (*c*) Descent; declivity: as, the *proneness* of a hill. (*d*) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propensity; disposition: as, *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification.=Syn. (*d*) *Tendency*, *Disposition*, etc. See *bent*[1].

pronephron (prō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *pronephra* (-rạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney.] A part of the primitive kidney of the lower vertebrates, which appears at the most anterior end of the archinephric duct before the rest of the kidney and at some distance from it. It consists of a number of coiled tubuli, beginning with ciliated infundibula or nephrostomata: its duct is the Mullerian duct. See *mesonephron*.

pronephros (prō-nef'ros), *n.* Same as *pronephron*.

prong[1]† (prông), *n.* [ME., also *pronge*, *prange*, a pang: see *pang*[1], which is an altered form of the same word.] A pang. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 415, 493.

prong[2] (prông), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pronge*; cf. *prog*, thrust, *proke*, thrust.] 1. A sharp point or a pointed instrument; especially, one of several points which together make up a larger object: as, the *prong* of a fork; the *prong* of a deer's antler.

I dine with forks that have but two *prongs*.
Swift, to Gay, March 19, 1729

The *prongs* of rock rose spectral on every side.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 28, 1878.

2. A hay-fork. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Would not sell me,
But, being his domesticke friend, expell me
With forks and *prongs*, as one insenc'd with ire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 164).

3. A fork or branch of a stream or inlet. [Southern U. S.]—4. A prawn (?).

They speed their way through the liquid waste;
Some are rapidly borne along
On the mailed shrimp or the prickly *prong*.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 29.

prong[2] (prông), *v. t.* [< *prong*[2], *n.*] To stab with or as with a fork. [Humorous.]

Dear brethren, let us tremble before those august portals. I fancy them guarded by grooms of the chamber with flaming silver forks with which they *prong* all those who have not the right of the entrée.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

prongbuck (prông'buk), *n.* The American antelope or pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

prong-chuck (prông'chuk), *n.* A burnishing-chuck with a steel prong. *E. H. Knight.*

prongdoe (prông'dō), *n.* The female of the prongbuck.

prong-hoe (prông'hō), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

pronghorn (prông'hôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having horns with a prong or snag, as the prongbuck: as, the *pronghorn* antelope.

II. *n.* The prongbuck or cabrit. This remarkable animal is an isolated American type, like the saiga of the Old World; it has no near relatives living, and is supposed to be in the line of descent from some stock more or less like the fossil *Sivatherium* of India. It is not an antelope in any proper sense, though universally so called in the regions it inhabits — the first literary use of the name dating about 1812. The pronghorn was first scientifically described from material furnished by Lewis and Clarke to George Ord, who called it *Antilope americana* in 1815, but very soon instituted the genus *Antilocapra* (which see, and *Antilocapridæ*, for technical characters). The male stands about 3 feet high at the croup and withers; the limbs are very slender; the general form is that of a deer, but rather stouter (contrary to a general impression); the eyes are extremely large and full, and placed directly under the base of the horns; these in the male are from 6 or 8 inches to a foot in length, curved variously, but always with the characteristic prong or snag — in the female mere hairy cones tipped with a horny thimble an inch long. The horns are shed annually, late in the fall or early in winter. The pelage is close, without any flowing tufts, but coarse and brittle, and nearly worthless; the hide makes a valuable buckskin when dressed. The venison is excellent, resembling mutton rather than deer-meat. There is an extensive set of cutaneous sebaceous glands, eleven in number, which during the rut exhale a strong hircine odor. The prongdoe regularly drops twins, usually late in spring or early in summer, and the kids are not spotted (as the young of *Cervidæ* usually are), but resemble their parents. The bucks and does are alike of a tawny or yellowish-brown color, with a large white disk on the buttocks, a white crescent and triangle on the fore part of the neck, and the under parts and inner sides of the limbs white; the forehead, muzzle, a spot on the neck over the gland, and the horns and hoofs are mostly black or blackish. During most of the year the animals go in bands, sometimes numbering thousands, but oftener of much less extent. They range over all the region of the great plains, from British America far into Mexico, excepting where they have of late years been driven off by the settlement of the country. Unlike the bison, the pronghorn does not appear to have ever ranged east of the Mississippi. It is noted for its fleetness, and for a singular mixture of timidity and curiosity, which renders it susceptible of being "flagged," or decoyed within rifle-range by the exhibition of any unusual object, as a handkerchief tied to a pole. The gait is buoyant and easy, and when bounding at full speed the animal is probably the fleetest of any American game. But it lacks bottom, and its astonishing bursts of speed cannot be long sustained. Almost any pack of hounds can overtake it, if the game has not too much advantage at the start. The pronghorn is subject to an epidemic disease of unknown character, which in some years has destroyed many thousands. This fact, together with the incessant persecution it suffers, has very appreciably diminished its numbers as well as contracted its range of late years, though it appears to be still very far from the point of extermination.

pronity† (prō'ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *pronità* (cf. Sp. *pronedad* = Pg. *pronidade*), < L. *pronita(t-)s*, inclination, < *pronus*, bent, inclined: see *prone*.] Same as *proneness*.

> Saint Paule in hys Pistle to yr Rom. speketh of the *pronity* and moeions in the fleshe remaining as the reliques of original sinne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 550.

pronominal (prō-nom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *pronominal* = It. *pronominale*, < L. *pronominalis*, pertaining to a pronoun, < *pronomen*, a pronoun: see *pronoun*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun: as, a *pronominal* root.

> In Siam, when asking the king's commands, the *pronominal* form is, as much as possible, evaded. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

pronominally (prō-nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* With the effect or force of a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

> "What was that notion of his" — they usually spoke of the minister *pronominally*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

pronotal (prō-nō'tal), *a.* [< *pronotum* + *-al*.] Situated on the pronotum; of or pertaining to the pronotum.

pronotary, *n.* Same as *prothonotary*.

> And I knew you a *Pronotaries* boy,
> That wrote Indentures at the toune house doore.
> *Daniel*, Queen's Arcadia, iii. 1.

pronotum (prō-nō'tum), *n.*; pl. *pronota* (-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + νῶτος, back: see *notum*.] The anterior one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, preceding the mesonotum; the dorsal or tergal section of the prothorax; the upper part of the first thoracic segment or prothoracic tergum. It is typically divided into four sclerites (the prescutum, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum), which sclerites are, however, usually more or less consolidated and therefore indistinguishable. See cut under *Insecta*. — **Cruciate, emarginate, obvolvent, pulvinate,** etc., **pronotum.** See the adjectives. — **Producted pronotum.** See *producted*.

pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* [Not found in ME.; appar. altered (to suit the earlier *noun*) < F. *pronom* = Sp. *pronombre* = Pg. *pronome* = It. *pronome*, < L. *pronomen*, a word standing in place of a noun, < *pro*, for, + *nomen*, a noun: see *noun*.] In *gram.*, a word used instead of a noun to avoid the repetition of it; a demonstrative word, pointing to a person or thing, but not describing it otherwise than by designating position, direction, relation to the speaker, or the like; one of a small body of words, in Indo-European and other families of language, coming from a few roots, different from those from which come in general verbs and nouns, and having the office of designating rather than describing: they are believed to have borne an important part in the development of inflective structure in language. They are divided into various classes: *personal* (doubtless originally demonstrative), as *I, thou, he*, etc.; *possessive*, which are the adjective forms of the personal, as *my, thy, his*, etc., *demonstrative*, as *this, that*, etc.; *interrogative*, as *who, what*, etc.; *relative* (which are always either demonstratives or interrogatives with changed office, implying an antecedent to which they refer or relate), as *that, which, who*, etc.; and *indefinite*, which are of various meaning, and shade off into ordinary nouns, as *each, either, some, any, such*, etc. Abbreviated *pr., pron.*

pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pronounced*, ppr. *pronouncing*. [< ME. *pronouncen*, < OF. *prononcer*, F. *prononcer* = Sp. Pg. *pronunciar* = It. *pronunciare, pronunziare*, < L. *pronuntiare*, proclaim, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuntius*, that makes known: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce, denounce, enounce, renounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To declare; make known; announce; proclaim.

> I will *pronounce* this bloudie deede,
> And blotte thine honor so.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene, p. 100. (*Arber.*)

2. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; utter articulately; speak; utter; specifically, to give a word its due recognized sound in uttering it.

> Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to *pronounce* it right. Judges xii. 6.
>
> Yet sometime "Tarquin" was *pronounced* plain,
> But through his teeth, as if the name he tore.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1786.

3. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly.

> I do beseech your lordship, for the wrongs
> This man hath done me, let me *pronounce* his punishment!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.
>
> An Idol in the form of a Dog or Wolf, which was worshipped, and is said to have *pronounc'd* Oracles at this place. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 36.

4. To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver: as, to *pronounce* an oration.

> The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
> And then skip down again; *pronounce* a text . . .
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 410.

5. To declare or affirm.

> O gentle Romeo,
> If thou dost love, *pronounce* it faithfully.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 94.
>
> I dare not *pronounce* you will be a just monarch.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.
>
> An author who laughs at the public which *pronounces* him a dunce. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn.** *Enunciate, Deliver*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak with confidence or authority; make declaration; utter an opinion; declare one's self.

> Nor can [I] *pronounce* upon it
> . . . whether
> The habit, hat, and feather,
> Or the frock and gipsy bonnet,
> Be the neater and completer.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xv. 1.
>
> Asked what she most desired, she *pronounced* for a special providence of tea and sugar.
> *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 22.
>
> Among the Irish peerage there are more than a dozen who have either *pronounced* for the principle of Home Rule or are not hostile to it if a fair scheme be devised.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 314.

2. To utter words; specifically, to articulate words correctly.

pronounce† (prō-nouns'), *n.* Pronunciation; declaration.

> That all controversie may end in the finall *pronounce* or canon of one Arch-primat.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

pronounceable (prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* [< *pronounce* + *-able*. Cf. *pronunciable*.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

> Its first syllable, "Pen,"
> Is *pronounceable;* then
> Come two LLs and two HHs, two FFs and an N.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 65.

pronounced (prō-nounst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pronounce, v.*] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

> Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*.
> *Thackeray.*
>
> The outline of the tower is not unlike that of the Parasurameswara temple, . . . but the central belt is more *pronounced*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 438.
>
> Wolsey was too great a man, and More too good a man, to be tools of Henry, especially after the inclination towards tyrannic caprice became more *pronounced*.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 248.

pronouncedly (prō-noun'sed-li), *adv.* In a pronounced manner; markedly.

> "Fatal Water," the most *pronouncedly* pathetic of the tales. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 93.

pronouncement (prō-nouns'ment), *n.* [< F. *prononcement* = Pr. *prononciamen* = Sp. *pronunciamiento* = It. *pronunziamento;* < ML. *pronunciamentum*, < L. *pronuntiare*, pronounce: see *pronounce*.] The act of pronouncing; a proclamation; a formal announcement.

> The law is apprehended by ocular inspection, audible *pronouncement*, and other like natural ways of cognition.
> *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 114.

pronouncer (prō-noun'sėr), *n.* One who pronounces, or utters or declares.

pronouncing (prō-noun'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pronounce, v.*] Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

pronubial (prō-nū'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *pronubus*, pertaining to marriage, < *pro*, for, + *nubere*, marry, wed: see *nubile*.] Presiding over marriage. *Congreve.* [Rare.]

pronuclear (prō-nū'klē-ėr), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a pronucleus, or having its character.

pronucleate (prō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ate*[1].] Having a pronucleus or pronuclei.

pronucleus (prō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *pronuclei* (-ī). [< L. *pro*, before, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] 1. A primitive nucleus; the nucleus of an ovum or of a spermatozoön before these have united to form the definitive nucleus of an impregnated ovum. That of the ovum is the *female*, that of the spermatozoön the *male* pronucleus. The formation of the female pronucleus commonly occurs in a ripe ovum after the extrusion of the particles of yolk known as the *polar globules of Robin*, and it is that part of the original germinal vesicle which remains behind after such extrusion, receding from the surface of the ovum and assuming a spherical form. The male pronucleus is simply the head of a spermatozoon buried in the yolk, and about to blend its substance with that of the female pronucleus. See *feminonucleus, masculonucleus*.

2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which on coalescing with another pronucleus forms the germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

pronunciable† (prō-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= It. *pronunziabile*, < L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-able*.] Pronounceable.

> Vowels *pronunciable* by the intertexture of a consonant.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 54.

pronuncial (prō-nun'shal), *a.* [< L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pronunciamento (prō-nun'si-a-men'tō), *n.* Same as *pronunciamiento*.

pronunciamiento (Sp. pron. prō-nön-thē-a-mien'tō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *pronouncement*.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration: often applied to the declarations of insurrectionists. Also *pronunciamento*.

> They [the people of Suez] are, according to all accounts, a turbulent and somewhat fanatic set, fond of quarrels, and slightly addicted to *pronunciamentos*.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 118.

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prononciation* = Sp. *pronunciacion* = Pg. *pronunciação* = It. *pronunciazione*, < L. *pronuntiatio(n-)*, *pronunciatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, proclaim, announce: see *pronounce*.] 1. The act of pronouncing, or uttering with articulation; the manner of uttering words or letters; specifically, the manner of uttering words which is held to be correct, as based on the practice of the best speakers: as, the *pronunciation* of a name; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*. Abbreviated *pron*.

> The standard of *pronunciation* is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.
> *Nuttall*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 174.

2. The art or manner of uttering a discourse with euphony and grace: now called *delivery*.

> Well-placing of words for the sweetness of *pronunciation* was not known till Mr. Waller introduced it.
> *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to second part of Conq. of Granada, ii.

Pronunciation of Greek and Latin. (*a*) *Continental pronunciation* or *system of pronunciation*, a system of pronunciation of Latin or Greek conforming or approximating to that in use on the continent of Europe, especially in the vowel-sounds. As each of the principal nations in western Europe pronounces Latin, and the most of them Greek also, in the main after the analogy of its own language, it is only in their chief points of agreement that a usage which can justify this epithet *continental* exists. The system of pronunciation known as *continental* retains, for the most part, the English sounds of the consonants, and pronounces the vowels as in German or Italian. There is a stricter form of continental pronunciation of Latin, approaching the Roman, and a modified form, approaching the English. The continental system of pronouncing Greek is often called *Erasmian*, as closely resembling the modified or modern Erasmian pronunciation used in Germany. (*b*) *Eclectic pronunciation (of Greek)*, a system of pronunciation of ancient Greek which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It agrees on the whole with the stricter continental system, and pronounces the diphthongs so that each element can be heard separately. (*c*) *English pronunciation (of Greek)*, a system of pronouncing Greek with the English sounds of the corresponding Latin letters. This system is now little used in the United States. (*d*) *English pronunciation (of Latin)*, a system of pronouncing Latin which follows, with some exceptions, the general analogy of the modern pronunciation of English. The Latin rule of accentuation determines the place of the accent; but the vowels are given their long or short English sounds without regard to their Latin quantity. The English long sounds are used at the end of a word (but final *a* is usually obscure, as in *coma*), before another vowel, and at the end of an accented penult or of any unaccented syllable (except penultimate *i*). The English short sounds are used in a syllable ending with a consonant (except final *cs*, *os*), before two consonants (not a mute and liquid) and *x* (= *cs*), and (excepting *io*) in an accented antepenult before a single consonant, if not followed by two vowels the former of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*. *C*, *s*, and *t*, succeeding the accent, are equivalent to sh, and *x* is sounded like ksh, before two vowels the former of which is an unaccented *i* or *y*, unless *s*, *t*, or *x* precedes. Initial *x* is pronounced *z*. If the second of two initial consonants is not *h*, *l*, or *r*, the first (if not *s*) is silent. Initial *chth* and *phth* are pronounced th. There are no silent vowels. Different authorities vary these rules somewhat, or acknowledge various exceptions to them. The English system of pronunciation of Latin regulates the pronunciation in English of all proper names which have not altered their Latin spelling, and of all Latin words and phrases which have become Anglicized. (*e*) *Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek)*, a system the earliest champion of which was Erasmus in his treatise "De Recta Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione" (Basel, 1528). The pronunciation universally in use at that time was the modern Greek as used in the middle ages and supported by Byzantine scholars at the time of the revival of letters. Investigation led to a general conviction among scholars in the west of Europe that the Erasmian theory of the ancient pronunciation was correct; and by the end of the sixteenth century — after considerable controversy, embittered by the fact that the traditional or modern pronunciation was favored by supporters of the papacy, and the Erasmian system by the Reformers — the Erasmian system had come into general use, and the Byzantine method of pronouncing Greek as a living language — also called the *Reuchlinian*, from Johann Reuchlin, the first great representative of Greek scholarship in Germany — became obsolete in the western schools. In its original form the Erasmian pronunciation was distinguished from the Reuchlinian by giving most of the vowels the sounds which they have in Latin as pronounced by most of the western nations, the Italians, Germans, etc., and by pronouncing the diphthongs so that each vowel in them should preserve its own sound. As, however, this pronunciation closely approached that of the modern western languages in the sixteenth century, it became practically the usage that every nation should pronounce Greek after the analogy of its own language, and, as this has gradually changed in each country, the pronunciation of Greek has varied with it. In England, in the time of Henry VIII., the pronunciation of vowels was nearly the same as in continental languages. This is evident from the fact that the relation of the Greek vowels, as pronounced by the Erasmian system, to those in the Latin alphabet, as used in the vernacular, is treated by writers of that time as identical in England and on the continent. In England, accordingly, the Erasmian system of pronunciation was insensibly transformed into what is now called the *English pronunciation* of Greek. The system known as the *continental* is a partial revision of the Erasmian: that designated as the *eclectic* restores the Erasmian with some alterations. (*f*) *Modern Greek pronunciation*, the pronunciation of Greek, ancient and modern, actually in use in Greece at the present day. The change from the ancient to the present pronunciation was very gradual. The first signs of its prevalence are found in the Bœotian dialect and among Hellenists. Confusion of *ει* with *ι* became general about 200–100 B. C., but good speakers still made some difference between these sounds till after 200 A. D. The vowel *η* began to be frequently confounded with *ι* about 250–150 B. C., but persons of culture retained the sound of a Latin *ē* (English *ā*) for it till 500 A. D. or later. The diphthong *αι* became identical in sound with *ε* about 150–200 A. D., and somewhat later *οι* was pronounced like *υ* (*ü*). The vowel *υ* was distinguished from *ι* till late Byzantine times. After about 150–200 A. D. *αυ*, *ευ* came to be sounded as av, ev, and later as af, ef before sounds. During the Roman imperial period distinctions of quantity fell more and more into disuse, and merely accentual poetry began as early as the fourth century. In Egypt and other countries outside of Greece these changes of pronunciation began very early, and even the older manuscripts are accordingly full of their effects (*iotacisms*). This system of pronunciation prevailed throughout the middle ages not only in the East, but in the West till the time of the Reformation. Also called *iotacism*, *itacism*, *Reuchlinian pronunciation*. (*g*) *Reuchlinian pronunciation (of Greek)*. Same as (*f*). See (*e*). (*h*) *Roman pronunciation (of Latin)*, a system of pronunciation of Latin which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It differs from the stricter continental system chiefly in the sounds given to *æ*, *œ*, *e*, and *v*, and in having only one sound for each vowel. In the ancient pronunciation *e* and *o* varied in sound, and there are indications that the short vowels in general differed somewhat in quality from the long vowels. The following tables exhibit the leading systems described above.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.

	Continental.	English.	Modern Greek.
α	ä	a	a
ᾱ	ä	ā	a
αι	ī (*or* aĕ)	ī	ä *or* e
ᾳ	a	ā	ä
αυ	ou (*or* ao)	au	av *or* af
β	b	b	v
γ[1]	g	g	gh *or* y
γ[2]	ng	ng	ng
δ	d	d	dh = TH
ε	e	e	e *or* ä
ει	ī (*or* ĕē, ä)	ī	ē
ευ	ū (*or* ĕo)	ū	ev *or* ef
ζ	dz *or* z	z	z
η	ā (*or* ä)	ē	ē
ῃ	ā	ē	ē
ηυ	ū (*or* äo, äō)	ū	ēv *or* ēf
θ	th	th	th
ι	i	i	ē
ῑ	ē	ī	ē
ξ	ks	ks	ks
ο	o (ŏ)	o	ŏ
οι	oi	oi	ē
ου	o	ou	ŏ
ῡ	ū (ŭ)	ū	ē
υ	ū (ŭ)	ū	ē
υι, *ϋι*	wē, whē (üē, hüē)	wī, whī	ē
χ	k (ċh)	k	ċh
ω	ō	ō	ŏ
ῳ	ō	ō	ŏ
ωυ	o (ŏŏ)	ou	ŏv *or* ŏf
Rough breathing (ʽ)	h	h	Silent.

In all these systems *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, and *ψ* respectively have the same sounds as *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *f*, and *ps*. The sounds given in parentheses represent the stricter continental pronunciation. *γ*[2] is *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *χ* (*γ*[1] being *γ* elsewhere); gh represents the corresponding sonant to ċh (nearly as German *g* in *Wagen* as pronounced by most Germans). In the Modern Greek system *χ* is ch as in German *ich*, and *γ* is y before ä and ĕ sounds (*ε*, *ι*, etc.); *γκ* is ngg, *μπ* is mb, and *ντ* is nd. The strict continental system and the Modern Greek pronounce by the written accent, while the English and the modified continental accent Greek by the rule for accent in Latin. The two last-named systems generally make *α* and *ι* long in open syllables and short in closed syllables (the English pronunciation treating them as *ā* and *ī* in Latin), but *υ* is always long.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

Roman.	Continental. Strict.	Continental. Modified.	English
a	a	a, ä	ā, a
æ	ī (aĕ)	ā	ē, e
au	ou (ao)	au	au
c[1]	k	k	k
c[2]	k	s	s (sh)
ch	k	ċh	k
e	ā	ā, e	ē, e
eu	eo	eo	ū
g[1]	g	g	g
g[2]	g	j	j
i	ē	ē	ī, i
j	y	j	j
o	ō	ō, o	ō, o
œ	oi	ā	ē, e
s	s	s (z)	s (z, sh, zh)
t	t	t	t (sh)
u	o	ū, u	ū, u
v	w	v	v
x	ks	ks	ks (ksh, z)
y	u	u	ī, i
z	dz (z)	dz	z

In all these systems *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *ph* (= *f*), *q* (*qu* = *kw*), *r*, *t*, *th* (in *thin*), have their ordinary English sounds. *C*[2] and *g*[2] represent *c* and *g* before *e*, *æ*, *œ*, *i*, and *y*; *c*[1] and *g*[1] represent *c* and *g* before other letters than these. The short vowel-sounds are used in the English and in the modified continental system in closed syllables, and the long vowel-sounds in open syllables, regardless of the ancient quantity. The Roman system gives the same quality of sound to a short vowel as to a long, but makes it more rapid in pronunciation. In continental pronunciation *s* is by some pronounced *z* between two vowels, and in the modified system final *ēs* is pronounced āz, and final *ōs* ōs. For the pronunciation of *c*, *s*, and *t* as sh, and of *x* as ksh or z, see (*d*). Pronounce *u* as in German, or as French *u*.

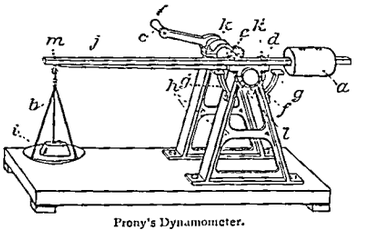
pronunciative (prō-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *pronunziativo*, < L. *pronuntiativus*, *pronunciativus*, declarative, enunciative, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, proclaim, enounce: see *pronounce*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory. — 2†. Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.
Bacon, Prometheus.

pronunciator (prō-nun′si-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *pronunciador* = It. *pronunziatore*, < L. *pronuntiator*, *pronunciator*, a reciter, a relater, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, publish, proclaim: see *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

pronunciatory (prō-nun′si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *pronunciator* + *-y*[1].] Relating to pronunciation.

Prony's dynamometer. A dynamometer, named after its inventor, much used for obtaining data for computing the power delivered by turbines and other water-wheels, or from the fly-wheel of an engine, or transmitted by shafting. The principle of this apparatus is the same in all of its forms. In the accompanying illustration, which represents a form of the apparatus used in laboratories, *e* is a shaft provided with a winch *c*, and supported in bearings *d* in a frame *h*; *j* is a lever having a scale-pan suspended from the point *m* near the extremity of the longer arm as shown at *b*, on which, when in use, a weight or weights *i* are placed; *a* is a counterpoise; *f* is a chain connected at its ends to tightening-bolts *k*, *k′*; *l* indicates wooden brake-shoes, which, by tightening the chain *f*, can be made to press strongly against the projecting end of the shaft *e*; *g*, *g′* are stop-tests, which limit the motion of the lever, used only for convenience in applying the brake, and not essential to its action. In the determination of the power transmitted through the shaft *e*, moving in the direction shown by the arrow, the counterpoise is first adjusted to counterbalance the long arm of the lever and the empty scale-pan. The chain *f* is then tightened and the scale-pan loaded, so that at a given velocity the lever is by the friction of the brake held away from the rest *g′*, but not in contact with *g*. Under conditions so established, if L = the perpendicular distance in feet of the point *l* from the axis of *e*, S = the weight in pounds placed in the pan, *r* = the radius in feet or fractions of a foot of the shaft *e*, and M = the moment of torsion in pounds, then will LS/*r* = M, and 2π*r*M = the power transmitted in foot-pounds during each turn of the winch. Also called *Prony's brake*.



Prony's Dynamometer.

proœmiac (prō-ē′mi-ak), *a.* [< *proœmium* + *-ac*.] Relating to or constituting a proœmium or preface.

The 104th [Psalm] is the *Proœmiac*, because it commences Vespers. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 856.

proœmium, procemion (prō-ē′mi-um, -on), *n.* [L. *proœmium*, < Gr. *προοίμιον*, an opening: see *procm.*] 1. Same as *procm.*

Forgetful how my rich *proœmion* makes
Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
In lays that will outlast thy Deity.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

In his *proœmium* he plainly intimates that he is putting forth a kind of commonplace book of historical anecdotes.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 41.

2. In *rhet.*, the exordium.

proof (prōf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *proofe*, *profe*, < ME. *proof*, *prouff*, *profe*, also (whence early mod. E. *prief*, *preef*) *preef*, *preeve*, *preve*, *preove*, < OF. *prove*, *proeve*, *prcuve*, F. *preuve* = Pr. *prova*, *proa*, a proof, < LL. *proba*, a proof, < L. *probare*, prove: see *prove*.] I. *n.* 1. Any effort, act, or operation made for the purpose of ascertaining any truth or fact; a test; a trial: as, to make *proof* of a person's trustworthiness or courage.

The verray *preeve* sheweth it indede.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 163.

Here and se, and sey thou nought,
Than schall thou not to *profe* be brought.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Madam, you may make *Proof* of him, and if your Ladyship find him too saucy or wasteful, you may return him whence you had him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.

Let there be
Once every year a joust for one of these;
For so by nine years' *proof* we needs must learn
Which is our mightiest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Evidence and argumentation putting the conclusion beyond reasonable doubt; demonstration, perfect or imperfect.

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As *proofs* of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 324.

They [miracles] are not private, but public *proofs*; not things to be done in a corner, for the sake of single persons, but before multitudes, and in the face of the sun.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

Credulous enough
To swallow much upon much weaker *proof*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 722.

3†. A thing proved or tried; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

Out of your *proof* you speak; we, poor unfledged,
Have never wing'd from view o' the nest, nor know not
What air 's from home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 27.

4. The state of having been tested and approved; firmness, hardness, or impenetrability: specifically applied to arms or armor of defense, to note that they have been duly tested and are impenetrable.

There died of his hand Sarpedon, Plistonax, Strophilus, and Hippolytus, men of great *proof* in wars.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She hath Dian's wit;
And, in strong *proof* of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak childish bow she lives unharm'd.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 216.

They harnessed him from head to foot with what was of *proof*, lest perhaps he should meet with assaults in the way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The convincing effect of evidence; the manifestation of the truth of a proposition by presenting the reasons for assenting to it; such an array of evidence as should determine the judgment of the tribunal in regard to a matter of fact. In criminal cases, to be effectual as proof, the evidence must satisfy beyond a reasonable doubt. In civil cases it is enough that the evidence preponderates.

Evidence is the medium of *proof; proof* is the effect of evidence. *Judge Danforth*, 108 N. Y., 73.

(*b*) *pl.* In equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form, as depositions, deeds, etc., received in a cause. (*c*) The presentation of sufficient evidence: as, the burden of *proof* lies with the plaintiff. *Proof* is either written or parole. The former consists of records, deeds, or other writings; the latter of the testimony of witnesses personally appearing in court or before a proper officer, and, as a rule, sworn to the truth of what they depose. In this sense the word is used to designate either the task of going forward with the giving of evidence at the trial or the task of satisfying the minds of the jury. Owing to the different functions of the judge and the jury, the distinction is of great practical importance, because when the plaintiff has given evidence which would entitle him if unanswered to go to the jury, it is proper for him to tell counsel that the burden of proof is on defendant, meaning that if the defendant adduces no evidence the plaintiff will be entitled to have the case submitted to the jury; but it is error for him thereupon, whether defendant offers evidence or not, to tell the jury that the burden of proof is on defendant to contradict plaintiff's case, for, considered as a task of satisfying the jury, the burden of proof remains upon the plaintiff throughout. The burden of proof is never on the defendant in this sense, except in respect to an affirmative defense in avoidance as distinguished from a denial. (*d*) In Scots law, the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading. Sometimes disputed facts may be sent to a jury, but, except in actions of damages, a proof is almost invariably the course adopted. . . . The evidence as the proof is taken down in shorthand, and counsel are heard at the close. *Henry Goudy.*

6. A test applied to manufactured articles or to natural substances prepared for use; hence, the state of that which has undergone this test, or is capable of undergoing it satisfactorily. Compare *armor of proof.*—7. In alcoholic liquors, the degree of strength which gives a specific gravity of 0.920. See II., 2. Liquors lighter than this are said to be *above proof*, and heavier liquors are *below proof*. See *overproof* and *underproof*.

The expressions "20 per cent over proof," "20 per cent under proof," mean that the liquor contains 20 volumes of water for every 100 volumes over or under this fixed quantity, and that, in order to reduce the spirit to *proof*, 20 per cent of water by volume must be subtracted or added as the case may be. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 215.

8. In *printing*, a trial impression from composed type, taken for correction. Generally a number of successive proofs are read before the matter is ready for the press, corrections being made first in the printing-office until what is technically called a *clean proof* can be submitted to the author. The final proof is called a *press-proof* or a *foundry-proof*, the first being used of letterpress work, and the latter of plate-work.

Lap. What says my printer now?
Gal. Here 's your last *proof*, sir. [Giving proof-sheet.] You shall have perfect books now in a twinkling.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1 (circa 1625).

9. In *engraving* and *etching*, an impression taken from an engraved plate to show its state during the progress of executing it; also, an early and superior impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the title or inscription is engraved on the plate, and known as *proof before letter*. There may be first, second, and third proofs, marking successive states of the work. See also *artist's proof, India proof, proof with open letters,* and *proof with remarque*, below.

10. In *numis.*, any early impression struck at the mint from a coin-die used for producing the current coins of the realm. Proofs are often distinguished from the coins struck off for actual currency by having their edges left plain instead of being milled or inscribed. They are also often struck in a metal of greater or less value than that which is proper to the current coin: thus, there are gold, silver, and bronze *proofs* of the English copper farthing issued by George III. in 1799. Compare *pattern*, 8.

11. In *bookbinding;* the rough uncut edges of the shorter leaves of a trimmed book, which prove that the book has not been cut down too much. —12. In *arith.*, an operation serving to check the accuracy of the calculation.—**Acroamatic proof.** See *acroamatic.*—**A priori proof.** (*a*) Proof deduced from principles. (*b*) Proof independent of experience.—**Armor of proof,** armor which has been proved trustworthy, or which is known to be trustworthy, as against ordinary weapons.—**Artist's proof,** in *engraving*, a first impression taken from an engraved plate or block after its completion.—**Burden of proof.** See *burden*1 and def. 5 (*c*).—**Composite proof, direct proof.** See the adjectives.—**Dogmatic or discursive proof.** Same as *acroamatic proof.*—**Empirical proof,** proof from actual experience.—**Foul proof, imperfect proof.** See the adjectives.—**India proof.** See *India.*—**Indirect proof,** in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Irregular proof,** a proof the external form of which is different from the standard form of logic.—**Making proof,** under United States land laws, furnishing to the proper officer the requisite affidavits of actual residence, etc., to entitle a settler to a patent for his land.—**Marked proof.** See *marked.*—**Mathematical proof,** proof from construction of concepts, from a diagram or its equivalent.—**Mixed proof,** a proof partly analytic and partly synthetic.—**Monosyllogistic proof,** a proof consisting of a single syllogism.—**Ontological, ostensive, positive proof.** See the adjectives.—**Proof before letter,** an early proof of a plate taken before the title or explanatory lettering has been engraved.—**Proof by notoriety.** Same as *judicial notice* (which see, under *notice*).—**Proof of gunpowder,** a test of strength, one ounce of powder being used with a 24-pound ball, which must be driven a distance of not less than 250 yards.—**Proof of ordnance and small-arms,** tests by means of hydraulic pressure and the firing of heavy charges.—**Proof with open letters, or open-letter proof,** an early proof of an engraving, on which the title is engraved in letters that are merely outlined.—**Proof with remark, or remark proof,** a proof of an engraving or etching in which the early state is denoted by one or more croquis or fanciful marks traced on the margin, or by the absence of certain lines in different parts of the plate. These remarks are sometimes used to denote the different states of the plate up to the point of completion.—**Pure proof.** See *pure*1.—**To the proof** to the quick; so as to touch a vital part.

But now I'll speak, and *to the proof*, I hope.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 1.

We must be patient: I am vex'd *to the proof* too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

=Syn. 1. Experiment, essay, ordeal.—2. *Testimony*, etc. (see *evidence* and *inference*), demonstration, certification.

II. *a.* [Elliptical for *of proof:* see *proof*, *n.*, 4.] 1. Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally: as, water-*proof*, fire-*proof*, shot-*proof*, bribe-*proof:* often followed by *to* or *against* before the thing resisted.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight,
With hearts more *proof* than shields.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 25.

Now am I high *proof*
For any action; now could I fight bravely,
And charge into a wildfire.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

I . . . have found thee
Proof against all temptation.
Milton, P. R., iv. 533.

I do not know . . . a task so difficult in human life as to be *proof against* the importunities of a woman a man loves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

If James had not been *proof to* all warnings, these events would have sufficed to warn him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Noting alcoholic liquors which have the specific gravity 0.91984, usually considered as 0.920, which is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Such spirits contain 0.495 of their weight, or 0.5727 of their volume, of absolute alcohol. The strength is usually determined by a hydrometer. See *alcoholometry, overproof,* and *underproof*.

3. Of excellent quality: said of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Proof strength.** See the quotation.

The *proof strength* is the load required to produce the greatest strain of a specific kind consistent with safety.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 58.

proof-arm, *v. t.* [< *proof* + *arm*2.] To arm as with proof; make secure.

Men. She is a handsome wench.
Leu. A delicate, and knows it;
And out of that *proof-arms* herself.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 3.

proof-armor (pröf'är"mor), *n.* Same as *armor of proof* (which see, under *proof*).

proofed (pröft), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ed*2.] Made proof; specifically, made water-proof: as, *proofed* silk. [Trade term.]

proof-full (pröf'fûl), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ful.*] Conveying proof; bearing testimony.

Had you been so blest
To give such honour to your captains' counsels
As their alacrities did long to merit
With *proofull* action. *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey.

proof-galley (pröf'gal"i), *n.* In *printing*, a brass galley flanged at one end and on both sides. The type to be proved is held in position by a sidestick secured by quoins. See *galley*, 5.

proof-glass (pröf'glas), *n.* A cylindrical glass vessel very deep in proportion to its diameter, and having a foot and a lip for pouring out liquids; a hydrometer-glass. It is principally used for holding liquids while testing their densities or specific gravities by the use of a hydrometer. See cut under *hydrometer.*

proof-house (pröf'hous), *n.* In *gun-manuf.*, a building in which gun-barrels are proved or tested for flaws or defects by firing them with critical test-charges of a definite weight of a standard powder, and also by hydraulic pressure. See *proof*, *n.*, 6. In London a proof-house is established by law, to which gun-barrels of different makers can be sent for proof. Gun-barrels which meet the test are then stamped with authorized proof-marks.

proof-leaf (pröf'lēf), *n.* A proof; a proof-sheet.

They appear printed in a few *proof leaves* of it in my possession. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 204.

proofless (pröf'les), *a.* [< *proof* + *-less.*] Lacking sufficient evidence to constitute proof; not proved.

Such questionable, not to say altogether *proof-less* conceits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 290.

prooflessly (pröf'les-li), *adv.* Without proof.

The maxim . . . Locus conservat locatum . . . has been *proof-lessly* asserted. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 390.

proof-mark (pröf'märk), *n.* In *gun-making*, a mark stamped in the metal of a gun-barrel to show that it has been tested and found good.

proof-plane (pröf'plān), *n.* In *elect.*, a small thin metallic disk, insulated on a non-conducting handle, by which electricity may be carried from one place to another. It is used in experiments on the distribution of electricity on conductors. When it is laid against the surface whose electric density it is intended to measure, it forms, as it were, a part of the surface and takes the charge due to the area which it covers, which charge may be carried to an electrometer and measured.

proof-press (pröf'pres), *n.* A printing-press used exclusively for taking proofs.

proof-print (pröf'print), *n.* An early impression of an engraving, taken with greater care than an ordinary print; a proof.

proof-printer (pröf'prin"tėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a skilled workman whose especial province is the printing of proofs from engraved or etched plates.

proof-reader (pröf'rē"dėr), *n.* A person who reads printers' proofs for correction; one whose occupation is to discover errors in proofs and note on them the necessary changes. A *critical* or *editorial proof-reader* is one who not only corrects the compositors' errors, but notes or points out the lapses of the original text, or makes or indicates changes for its improvement. Proof-readers were originally called *correctors of the press*, and that phrase still remains in literary or formal use, especially for those who read proofs for criticism as well as for correction.

proof-reading (pröf'rē"ding), *n.* The correction of errors in printers' proofs. See *proof-reader.* In marking a proof, the places in the text where changes are to be made are indicated in the following modes. A caret (^) is inserted in the bottom of a line at a point where something is to be put in or a new paragraph is to be made; a line is drawn through anything to be taken out or changed for something else, and under anything to be changed to different type; the mark ⌐ is made to the left of a word to be shifted in that direction, and ⌋ to the right; and letters or parts of a word improperly separated are connected by a curve or curves (⌣ or ⊃). In the last two cases the same marking is repeated in the margin. The other indicative marks or signs made in the margin (besides a few strictly technical ones, which admit of much variation) are the following: ꝺ or ℋ (*dele-mark*), representing *d* (ꝺ) for *dele*, take out; ϥ (*turn-mark*), for turning an inverted letter; # (*space-mark*), for inserting a space, or more space; ⏊, for putting down space; □, for inserting an em-quadrat, or increasing the space to that amount; ¶ (*paragraph-mark*), for making a new paragraph; ×, for a broken or imperfect letter; *stet* (let it stand), for something that is to remain after being crossed out, a row of dots being made under the erasure; *tr.* for *transpose; w. f.* for *wrong font* (meaning a letter or letters of different size or face from the others); *ital.* for *italic*, and *rom.* for *roman; cap.* or *caps.* for *capital* or *capitals; s. c.* for *small capitals; l. c.* for *lower-case.* In the last five cases, where only a single letter is involved, proof-readers usually write the letter itself in the margin, in the form desired, or with the proper underscoring. In underscoring, italics are indicated by a single line, small capitals by two lines, and capitals by three lines. A single letter written as a capital does not usually need to be underscored. Where two paragraphs in the text are to be joined or "run in," a line curving at the ends is drawn between them, and "No ¶" written in the margin. A marginal correction should always be written as nearly as possible opposite the place affected in the text; and where the connection cannot thus be made clear, a line should be drawn between the place and the correction.

proof-sheet (pröf'shēt), *n.* A printers' proof.

Mr. Arthur Pendennis having written his article, . . . reviewed it approvingly as it lay before him in its wet *proof-sheet* at the office of the paper.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xlvi.

She recognized the name as that of a distinguished publisher, and the packet as a roll of *proof-sheets.*
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 106.

proof-spirit (pröf'spir"it), *n.* In *com.*, an alcoholic liquor which has a specific gravity of 0.920, and contains 0.495 of its weight, or 0.5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff (pröf'staf), *n.* A metallic straight-edge used as a standard to correct a wooden staff made for ordinary service.

proof-stick (pröf'stik), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a rod of wood for dipping in boiling syrup to test its condition by the rapidity and character of the crystallization. *E. H. Knight.*

proof-text (pröf'tekst), *n.* A passage of Scripture brought forward to prove a special doctrine.

It is not a legitimate use of the Old Testament to seek in it *proof-texts* for all the doctrines that are found in the New Testament. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 563.

proof-valiant† (pröf'val″yant), *a.* Of tried courage.

Believe me, captain, such distemper'd spirits,
Once out of motion, though they be *proof-valiant*,
If they appear thus violent and fiery,
Breed but their own disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

proöstracal (prō-os'tra-kal), *a.* [< *proöstracum* + *-al.*] Forming or formed by the proöstracum; of or pertaining to a proöstracum.

proöstracum (prō-os'tra-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + ὄστρακον, shell: see *Ostracea.*] The broad and projecting lamella of the thick covering of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, extending beyond the base of the phragmacone, and being a continuation of the wall of the most anterior chamber of the shell; the foremost part of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod of the belemnite group. It is variously shaped, usually lamellate, and with the rostrum represents the pen of the squids. See cuts under *belemnite*, *Belemnitidæ*, and *calamary.*

The genus Acanthoteuthis, . . . in which the guard is almost rudimentary, while the *pro-ostracum* is large and penlike. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 465.

proötic (prō-ō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Anterior with reference to the otic capsule or among otic bones; of or pertaining to the proötic: correlated with *opisthotic*, etc. See II., and *otic.*

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the ear, an anterior ossification of the periotic capsule, forming with the epiotic and opisthotic the petrosal or petromastoid bone, developed in especial relation with the anterior vertical semicircular canal of the bony labyrinth of the ear. It frequently remains distinct from the other otic bones; in man it assists the opisthotic in the formation of the mastoid as well as the petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Gallinæ*, and *periotic.*

The *pro-otic* is, in fact, one of the most constant bones of the skull in the lower Vertebrata, though it is commonly mistaken on the one hand for the alisphenoid, and on the other for the entire petro-mastoid.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 26.

prop[1] (prop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*, < ME. *proppe*, a prop; = MD. *proppe*, a prop, support; cf. MD. *proppe*, *prop*, a stopple, D. *prop*, a stopple, cork, plug, wad, pellet, = MLG. *prop*, *proppe*, LG. *propp* = G. *propf*, *propfen*, a stopple, cork (not found before the 19th century), = Sw. *propp* = Dan. *prop*, a cork, stopple, plug. The origin of these words is uncertain; some compare G. *pfropf*, *propfen*, a graft, MHG. *pfropfen*, OHG. **pfropfo*, *pfroffo*, a set, slip, < L. *propago*, a set, slip, layer of a plant: see *propago*, *propagate*, etc. The Gael. *prop*, Ir. *propa*, a prop, support, are prob. borrowed from E.] 1. A stick, staff, pole, rod, beam, or other rigid thing used to sustain an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a support; a stay; a fulcrum: usually applied to something not forming a part of the object supported: as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old wall.

Proppe, lounge (staffe), contus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

You take my house when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 375.

Justice and religion are the two chief *props* and supporters of a well-governed commonwealth
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

But wit's like a luxuriant vine,
Unless to virtue's *prop* it join,
Firm and erect towards heaven bound.
Cowley, Death of Mrs. C. Philips.

They are the *props* of national wealth and prosperity, not the foundations of them.
D. Webster, Speech, House of Representatives, Jan. 2, 1815.

2. In *bot.*, same as *fulcrum*, 3.—3. *pl.* Legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=Syn. 1. See *staff.*

prop[1] (prop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propped*, ppr. *propping.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*; = MD. D. *proppen*, prop, stay, or bear up (cf. MLG. *proppen* = G. *propfen* = Sw. *proppa* = Dan. *proppe*, stop up, cork); appar. from the noun, but the verb may possibly be older: see *prop*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against: as, to *prop* a roof or wall.

Here wee saw certain great Serraglios, exceeding high, and *propt* up by buttresses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that leans,
Who cannot be new built, nor has no friends,
So much as but to *prop* him?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 60.

He was *propped* up on a bed-rest, and always had his gold-headed stick lying by him.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

2. To support by standing under or against: as, a pillar *props* a roof; beams *prop* a wall.

He whose Arms alone sustain'd the Toil,
And *propp'd* the nodding Frame of Britain's Isle.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 58.

But build a castle on his head,
His skull will *prop* it under.
Burns, Epigram on a Coxcomb.

3. To support or sustain in a general sense: as, to *prop* a failing cause.

Wise men must be had to *prop* the republic.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

It behoved our Merchants to get an Interest here to *prop* up their declining Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 182.

To *prop* fair Liberty's declining Cause,
And fix the jarring World with equal Laws.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

4. To help; assist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To stop or pull up suddenly; balk: said of a horse or other beast. *Douglas Sladen.* [Australia.]

prop[2] (prop), *n.* A shell used in the game of props. See *props*[1].

prop. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proposition*; (*b*) *properly.*

propædeutic (prō-pē-dū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. προπαιδεύειν, teach beforehand, < πρό, before, + παιδεύειν, teach, bring up or rear: see *pædeutics.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics, or the introduction to any art or science; relating to preliminary instruction; instructing beforehand.

The conceptual suppositions, which are taken for assured premises and are in truth erroneous, and at best *propædeutic*, but are dragged unnoticed into the conclusion.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 475.

II. *n.* A branch of knowledge introductory to a particular art or science; a subject to be mastered as a preliminary to some other subject.

It [logic] is a *propædeutic* to all other sciences.
Atwater, Logic, p. 37.

That study [physical geography] which Kant justly termed the "*propædeutic* of natural knowledge."
Huxley, Physiography, Pref., p. vi.

propædeutical (prō-pē-dū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *propædeutic* + *-al.*] Same as *propædeutic.*

propædeutics (prō-pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *propædeutic* (see *-ics*).] The preliminary body of knowledge and of rules necessary for the study of some particular art, science, etc.; the introduction to an art or a science.

It (our secular life) is not a mere instrumentality for the purpose of silencing the beast of the body, but rather is it the *propædeutics* of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 114.

propagable (prop'a-ga-bl), *a.* [= It. *propagabile*, < L. as if **propagabilis*, < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] 1. Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

propagand (prop'a-gand), *n.* [< F. *propagande*: see *propaganda.*] Same as *propaganda.*

A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his [Hartlib's] *propagand* of Comenius's school-reform. *Mark Pattison*, Life of Milton, p. 33.

propaganda (prop-a-gan'dä), *n.* [= F. *propagande* = Sp. Pg. It. *propaganda*; short for L. (ML.) *congregatio de propaganda fide*, association for propagating the faith (see def.): *propaganda*, abl. fem. gerundive of *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] 1. A committee of cardinals (Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, 'for propagating the faith') which has the supervision of foreign missions in the Roman Catholic Church. It was founded by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. One of its chief instrumentalities is the Propaganda College in Rome. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*), 10. Hence—2. Any kind of institution or organization for propagating a new doctrine or system of doctrines, or for proselyting.

The first attempts at a *propaganda* of liberty, and the first attempts at a *propaganda* of nationality, were marked by great excesses and great mistakes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

The rules of the association [the National Secular Society] inform us that it is the duty of an "active member" to promote the circulation of secular literature, and generally to aid the Free-thought *propaganda* of his neighbourhood. *Saturday Rev.*

propagandic (prop-a-gan'dik), *a.* [< *propaganda* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism.

propagandism (prop-a-gan'dizm), *n.* [= F. *propagandisme* = Pg. *propagandismo*; as *propaganda* + *-ism.*] The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zealous dissemination of doctrines; proselytism.

We have attempted no *propagandism*, and acknowledged no revolution. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 309.

What were the causes which made his [Mohammed's] disciples the leaders of a successful armed *propagandism*?
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 102.

propagandist (prop-a-gan'dist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *propagandiste* = Pg. *propagandista*; as *propaganda* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* One who devotes himself to the propagation or spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists*. *R. Walsh.*

The eager *propagandists* who prowl about for souls.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xx.

II. *a.* Pledged to or employed in such propagation; given to proselyting.

On the second day after Kullmann's murderous attempt, the authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with *propagandist* societies under the influence of the Jesuits, according to the utmost rigour of the law. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 321.

propagate (prop'a-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propagated*, ppr. *propagating.* [< L. *propagatus*, pp. of *propagare* (> It. *propagare* = Pg. Sp. *propagar* = F. *propager*), peg down (a layer), set (slips or cuttings), propagate, extend, continue (cf. *propago*, a layer of a plant, a set, slip, shoot, hence offspring, progeny), < *pro*, forth, + *pangere* (√ *pag*), fasten, set: see *pact.* Hence ult. *proin*, *prune*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To multiply or continue by natural generation or reproduction; cause to reproduce itself: applied to plants and animals: as, to *propagate* fruit-trees; to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep.

I sought the purchase of a glorious beauty,
From whence an issue I might *propagate*.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 73.

The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, . . .
The *propagated* myriads spread.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 484

But cockle, spurge, according to their law,
Might *propagate* their kind with none to awe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

2. To transmit or spread from person to person or from place to place; carry forward or onward; diffuse; extend: as, to *propagate* a report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.

I first upon the mountains high built altars to thy name,
And grav'd it on the rocks thereby to *propagate* thy fame.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

By newspaper reports, any great effect in one assize town, or electoral town, has been *propagated* to the rest of the empire. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The idle writers of the day continued to *propagate* dulness through a series of heavy tomes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

Throw a stone into the stream, and the circles that *propagate* themselves are the beautiful type of all influence.
Emerson, Nature.

3†. To promote; augment; increase.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have it prest
With more of thine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 193.

While tender airs and lovely dames inspire
Soft melting thoughts, and *propagate* desire.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

4†. To produce; originate; invent.

Thence to visit honest and learned Mr. Hartlib, a public spirited and ingenious person, who had *propagated* many usefull things and arts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1655.

For the greatest part of the Island of Sumatra *propagates* this Plant [pepper], and the Natives would readily comply with any who would come to Trade with them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

5. To scatter; disperse. [Rare.]

This short harangue *propagated* the Juncto, and put an end to their resolves; however, they took care of their fee, but then left all concern for the lady behind them.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 544. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 1. To increase, spread, disseminate.

II. *intrans.* To be multiplied or reproduced by generation, or by new shoots or plants; bear young.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, *propagate*, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64

Every thread of silk in the rich vestments seems only a provision from the worms that spin, for the behoof of worms that *propagate* in sepulchres.
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, ix.

propagating-bench (prop′a-gā-ting-bench), *n.* In *hort.*, a stationary shallow box, usually filled with fine sand, but sometimes with earth, which is kept moist, and into which cuttings or slips are inserted until they have taken root. The propagating-bench is usually so placed that heat can be applied beneath it.

propagating-box (prop′a-gā-ting-boks), *n.* In *hort.*, a shallow wooden box or pan, properly movable (compare *propagating-bench*), for holding slips and cuttings in sand. It is usually placed over the hot flues or water-pipes in a shady part of a plant-house, or on the sand-bed in a propagating-house. Sometimes the cuttings in the box are covered with a propagating-glass.

propagating-glass (prop′a-gā-ting-glās), *n.* In *hort.*, a bell-glass used to cover cuttings or seedlings in a hotbed, nursery, or garden.

propagating-house (prop′a-gā-ting-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, etc., any greenhouse especially adapted or used for the propagation or increase of plants from cuttings, or for growing them from the seeds.

propagation (prop-a-gā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *propagacion*, < OF. *propagation, propagacion*, F. *propagation* = Sp. *propagacion* = Pg. *propagação* = It. *propagazione*, < L. *propagatio(n-)*, a propagating, an extension, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. The act of propagating; the multiplication or continuance of the kind or species by natural generation or reproduction: as, the *propagation* of plants or animals. In the greater number of flowering plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds: but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints, from which they send up new stems. Plants are also propagated by suckers rising from rootstocks, and by various other natural means. Propagation may be effected artificially by cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, etc.

In September the *propagacion*,
In landes suche as tolde is of before,
Is best to sette in occupacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

How is it that in the *propagation* of the race such a marvel is repeated as that . . . every germ of a bodily organism receives the quickening breath of its spirit?
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 370.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The spreading or extension of anything; diffusion: as, the *propagation* of Christianity; the *propagation* of socialistic ideas.

The Apostle [Paul] did act like a prudent Governour, and in such a manner as he thought did most tend to the *propagation* of the Gospel. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

It [speech] may be used for the *propagation* of slander. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

3†. Increase: augmentation; enlargement; aggrandizement.

For *propagation* of a dower
Remaining in the coffer of her friends.
Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 154.

The spoil and waste they [the Jews] had made upon all nations round about them for the *propagation* of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires.
South, Sermons, XI. ii.

4. Transmission from one point to another, as of sound by waves of condensation and rarefaction in the air, and of radiant heat and light by undulations in the ether. See *sound*[5], *heat*, *light*[1], and *radiant energy* (under *energy*).

To account for the enormous velocity of *propagation* of light, the substance which transmits it is assumed to be both of extreme elasticity and of extreme tenuity.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 60.

=Syn. 1. Increase, generation, procreation, breeding.—2. Dissemination.

propagative (prop′a-gā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *propagativo*; as *propagate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of propagation; propagating.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution. *Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind, p. 354. (*Latham.*)

A church without *propagative* power in the world cannot be other than a calamity to all within its borders.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, [p. 356.

propagator (prop′a-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *propagateur* = Sp. Pg. *propagador* = It. *propagatore*, < L. *propagator*, a propagator, enlarger, extender, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, generate, increase: see *propagate*.] One who propagates; one who continues by generation or successive production; one who causes something to extend or spread; a promoter; a diffuser: as, a *propagator* of heresies. The name is given to one whose business is the propagation of plants in nurseries, etc., by budding, grafting, etc.

The Author then of Originall Sinne is the *propagator* of our Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 29.

Socrates, . . the greatest *propagator* of morality.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 45.

Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, who was a chief *propagator* of the Eutychian doctrines.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 312.

propagatorium (prop″a-gā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *propagatoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *propagatorius*, propagatory: see *propagator*.] In *biol.*, the reproductive apparatus; the entire physical mechanism of reproduction; the organs of generation of either sex, consisting essentially of a sexual gland producing ova or spermatozoa, passages for the conveyance of the product, or for detaining it until mature in the body, and, usually, organs of sexual congress. Compare *nutritorium*, *locomotorium*, *sensorium*.

propagatory (prop′a-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *propagatorius*, < L. *propagator*, propagator: see *propagator*.] Serving to accomplish propagation, as the organs of generation; reproductive, as a system of physical organs.

propago (prō-pā′gō), *n.*; pl. *propagines* (prō-paj′i-nēz). [L., < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. In *hort.*, a branch laid down in the process of layering.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bulblet*.

propagule (prō-pag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *propagulum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *propagulum*.

propagulum (prō-pag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propagula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *propago*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot, such as a runner or sucker, which may serve for propagation. (*b*) In algæ, a modified branch by which non-sexual reproduction is effected. (*c*†) One of the powder-like grains which form the soredia of lichens.

Propalæotherium (prō-pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast: see *Palæotherium*.] A genus of fossil tapiroid mammals from the Eocene of Europe.

propale (prō-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propaled*, ppr. *propaling*. [= Sp. Pg. *propalar* = It. *propalare*, < LL. *propalare*, make public, divulge, < L. *propalam*, openly, publicly, < *pro*, forth, + *palam*, openly.] To publish; disclose. *Scott.*

propalinal (prō-pal′i-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πάλιν*, back, backward, + *-al*.] Moving forward and backward; relating to forward and backward movement; protracted and retracted, as the lower jaw when it moves forth and back in the act of chewing: as, the *propalinal* movement in mastication.

The *propalinal* mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, . . . and the palinal, from before backwards. *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 7.

proparapteral (prō-pa-rap′te-ral), *a.* [< *proparapteron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proparapteron.

proparapteron (prō-pa-rap′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *proparaptera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *parapteron*.] In *entom.*, the parapteron of the prothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the propleuron.

proparent (prō-pār′ent), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *parent(t-)s*, parent.] One who stands in the place of a parent. *Imp. Dict.*

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προπαροξύτονος* (see def.), < *πρό*, before, + *παροξύτονος*, paroxytone: see *paroxytone*.] I. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the acute accent on the antepenultmate: sometimes applied to words in English and other languages to signify that they have the tonic accent on the antepenultimate.

II. In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proparoxytoned*, ppr. *proparoxytoning*. [< Gr. *προπαροξυτονεῖν*, < *προπαροξύτονος*, proparoxytone: see *proparoxytone*, *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce (a word) with the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytonic (prō-par-ok-si-ton′ik), *a.* [< *proparoxytone* + *-ic*.] Accented on the antepenult; proparoxytone.

propassion (prō-pash′on), *n.* [< ML. *propassio(n-)*, < L. *pro*, before, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion*.] A feeling antecedent to passion; an inchoate passion; the first stir of passion.

The philosopher calls it [anger] the whetstone to fortitude, a spur intended to set forward virtue. This is simply rather a *propassion* than a passion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 476.

Not the first motions [of anger] are forbidden: the twinklings of the eye, as the philosophers call them, the *propassions* and sudden and irresistible alterations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

propatagial (prō-pat-ā-jī′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *propatagialis*, < *propatagium*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the propatagium; as, a *propatagial* fold of integument; a *propatagial* muscle.

II. *n.* A propatagialis.

propatagialis (prō-pat″ā-ji-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *propatagiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *propatagial*.] A tensor muscle of the propatagium, of which there are two, long and short.—**Propatagialis brevis**, the short propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii brevis*.—**Propatagialis longus**, the long propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii longus*.

propatagian (prō-pat-ā-jī′an), *a.* [< *propatagium* + *-an*.] Same as *propatagial*.

The *propatagian* muscles of the swallows.
Science, X. 71.

propatagium (prō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *propatagia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing: the more precise name of the fold of skin in front of the upper arm and of the forearm which fills up the reëntrance between these parts, and so forms the smooth fore-border of the wing from the shoulder to the carpal angle.

pro patria (prō pā′tri-ä). [L.: *pro*, for; *patriā*, abl. of *patria*, one's native land: see *patria*.] For one's native land.

proped (prō′ped), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*, a proleg. *Kirby.* See cut under *proleg*.

propedal (prō′ped-al), *a.* [< *proped* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a proped: as, a *propedal* process.

propel (prō-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propelled*, ppr. *propelling*. [< ME. *propellen*, < L. *propellere*, drive or push forward, < *pro*, forward, + *pellere*, drive, push: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *repel*, etc.] To drive forward; move or cause to move on; urge or press onward by force.

Ferre awaie *propelle*
Horrend odoure of kychen, bath, gutters.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and *propelled* by dismissing another before its time. *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, ix.

propellant (prō-pel′ant), *n.* [Erroneous form of *propellent*.] That which propels or drives forward; a propelling agent.

Though not as a military *propellant*, it [guncotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.
The Engineer, LXIX. 117.

In all saloon rifles and pistols the *propellant* is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 368.

propellent (prō-pel′ent), *a.* [< L. *propellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *propellere*, drive or push forward: see *propel*.] Driving forward; propelling.

propeller (prō-pel′ėr), *n.* [< *propel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which propels; in *marine engin.*, broadly, any contrivance or appliance, as a sail, paddle, oar, paddle-wheel, screw, etc., used for moving vessels floating upon the surface of water, or under the surface; in a more restricted and more generally accepted sense, any instrument or appliance, and especially a screw, used for marine propulsion and actuated by machinery (usually a steam-engine called a *marine engine*) carried by the vessel so propelled. A principle common to all this class of propellers is that a vessel is moved forward by the reaction on the propeller of the water thrown rearward, the propelling machinery being at some part or parts rigidly attached to the ship. The net propelling power is therefore determined by the mass of water thrown rearward multiplied into the square of the velocity with which it is thrown, allowance being made for prejudicial resistances.

2. A boat or vessel driven by a propeller.—3. In *fishing*, a kind of trolling-hook with artificial bait, fitted with wings or flanges to make it spin in the water; a spinning-bait.—**Archimedean, fish-tail, screw**, etc., **propeller**. See the qualifying words.

propeller-engine (prō-pel′ėr-en″jin), *n.* A marine engine for driving a screw propeller.

propeller-mower (prō-pel′ėr-mō″ėr), *n.* Same as *front-cut mower* (which see, under *mower*[1]).

propeller-pump (prō-pel′ėr-pump), *n.* A form of rotary pump with helical blades inclosed in a casing and submerged in the water.

propeller-shaft (prō-pel′ėr-shäft), *n.* The rigid metallic shaft which carries the propeller of a marine engine.

propeller-well (prō-pel'ėr-wel), *n.* A vertical aperture over the screw in the stern of a ship which has a hoisting propeller. When it is desired to proceed under sail, the screw, a two-bladed one, is hoisted off the end of the shaft into the propeller-well, so that it may not retard the ship by dragging in the water.

propeller-wheel (prō-pel'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A marine propeller or screw; a screw propeller.

propelment (prō-pel'ment), *n.* [< *propel* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of propelling.—2. In clock-work, electrical recording-instruments, calculating-machines, etc., the propelling mechanism; more particularly, an escapement mechanism in which the primary propulsive power is applied to the escapement, and the pallets of the escapement drive the scape-wheel, instead of the latter operating the escapement, as in ordinary clocks.

propend† (prō-pend'), *v. i.* [= OF. *porpendre, pourpendre,* < L. *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined or disposed, < *pro,* forward, + *pendere,* hang: see *pendent.*] To lean forward; incline; be propense or disposed in favor of anything.

> Ne'ertheless,
> My spritely brethren, I *propend* to you
> In resolution to keep Helen still.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 100.

> His eyes are like a balance, apt to *propend* each way.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 454.

propendency† (prō-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *propenden(t)* + *-cy.*] 1. A leaning toward anything; inclination; tendency of desire to anything.—2. Attentive deliberation. [Rare.]

> An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention and *propendency* of actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

propendent (prō-pen'dent), *a.* [< L. *propenden(t-)s,* ppr. of *propendere,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1†. Inclining forward or toward anything. *South.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. In *bot.*, hanging forward and downward. *Paxton.*

propense (prō-pens'), *a.* [< L. *propensus,* pp. of *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined: see *propend.*] Leaning toward anything, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, whether to good or evil; prone.

> God is more *propense* to rewards than to punishments.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 40.

> Our agents shall discern the mind of the parliament towards us, which if it be *propense* and favorable, there may be a fit season to procure . . . countenance of our proceedings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 345.

propensely (prō-pens'li), *adv.* In a propense manner; with natural tendency.

> Others . . . looked upon it, on the contrary, as a real and substantial oath *propensely* formed against Yorick.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

propenseness (prō-pens'nes), *n.* The state of being propense; natural tendency.

> A *propenseness* to diseases in the body.
> *Donne*, Devotions, p. 573.

propension (prō-pen'shon), *n.* [< F. *propension* = Sp. *propension* = Pg. *propensão* = It. *propensione,* < L. *propensio(n-),* inclination, propensity, < *propendere,* pp. *propensus,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1. The state of being propense; propensity.

> I ever had a greater zeal to sadness,
> A natural *propension.*
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iv. 2.

> Such by-words as reaction and progress are but the political slang which each side uses to express their aversions and their *propensions.*
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2. The state or condition of tending to move in a certain direction.

> In natural motions this impetuosity continually increases, by the continued action of the cause—namely, the *propension* of going to the place assigned it by nature.
> *Whewell.*

propensitude† (prō-pen'si-tūd), *n.* [< *propense* + *-itude,* as in *attitude,* etc.] Propensity. [Rare.]

> T' abandon naturall *propensitudes.*
> *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* [= It. *propensità;* as *propense* + *-ity.*] A bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency; disposition to anything good or evil, particularly to evil: as, a *propensity* to gamble.

> He that learns it [angling] must not onely bring an enquiring, searching, and discerning wit, but he must bring also that patience you talk of, and a love and *propensity* to the art itself.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (rep. of 1653), p. 11.

> Let there be but *propensity* and bent of will to religion.
> *South.*

=Syn. *Bias, Inclination,* etc. See *bent*1.

propensive† (prō-pen'siv), *a.* [< *propense* + *-ive.*] Inclined; disposed; favorable.

> This Edward the Thirde, of his *propensive* minde towardes them, united to Yarmouth Kirtleyroad, from it seaven mile vacant.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 152). (*Davies.*)

propenyl (prop'e-nil), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-en-* + *-yl.*] Same as *glyceryl.*

propeptone (prō-pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pro-* + *peptone.*] One of the first products of peptic and tryptic digestion: same as *hemialbumose.*

propeptonuria (prō-pep-tō-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *propeptone* + Gr. *οὖρον,* urine.] The presence of propeptone in the urine.

proper (prop'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *propre,* < OF. *propre,* F. *propre* = Sp. Pg. It. *proprio,* < L. *proprius,* special, proper, one's own, personal, also lasting: no certain connections. From L. *proprius* are also ult. *propriety, property, propriate, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] I. *a.* 1. Special; peculiar; belonging to a species or individual and to nothing else; springing from the peculiar nature of a given species or individual; particularly suited to or befitting one's nature; natural; original.

> Vexed I am
> Of late with passions of some difference,
> Conceptions only *proper* to myself,
> Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviours.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 41.

> They have a *proper* saint almost for every peculiar infirmity. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 274.

> But first he casts to change his *proper* shape,
> Which else might work him danger or delay.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 634.

> He knew how to adapt every plant to its *proper* soil.
> *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

> A neatness that seemed less the result of care and plan than a something as *proper* to the man as whiteness to the lily. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

2. Belonging to one; one's own.

> For if they sholde abyde longe with vs they shuld vndo vs all and ete vs lyke as they do their owne *propre* folke.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

> Here at my house and at my *proper* cost.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 327.

> The waiter's hands that reach
> To each his perfect pint of stout,
> His *proper* chop to each.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

3. Fit; suitable; appropriate.

> 'Tis *proper* I obey him, but not now.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 196.

> A middle estate is most *proper* to the office of teaching.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> To sit with her in sight was happiness, and the *proper* happiness for early morning—serene, incomplete, but progressive. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvi.

> Unhappily, you are in a situation in which it is *proper* for you to do what it would be improper in me to endure.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 185.

> The *proper* function of authority is to enlarge, not to contract, our horizon. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 196.

4. According to recognized usage; correct; just: as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

> Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided they signified by dark names which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> No dawn—no dusk—no *proper* time of day!
> *Hood*, November.

5. Rightly so called, named, or described; taken in a strict sense: in this sense usually following the noun: as, the apes *proper* belong to the Old World; no shell-fish are fishes *proper.*

> This elevation descended . . . into what might be called the garden *proper.* *Scott*, Waverley, ix.

> It is safe to assert that no Government *proper* ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 114.

6. Decent; correct in behavior; respectable; such as should be: as, *proper* conduct.

> That is an advertisement to a *proper* maid in Florence, one Diana. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 240.

> Under the most exciting circumstances, Titia was such an exceedingly *proper* child.
> *Mrs. D. M. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, ii.

7. Well-formed; good-looking; personable; handsome; also, physically strong or active. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> There is not among us al one
> That dare medle with that potter, man for man.
> I felt his handes not long agone, . . .
> He is as *propre* a man as ever you medle withal.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

> I am a *proper* fellow of my hands.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 72.

> A comely, *proper* woman, though not handsome.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 98.

> And still my delight is in *proper* young men.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

8. In *her.*, having its natural color or colors: said of any object used as a bearing: thus, a coil of rope *proper* is represented brown, and the spiral lines of the cordage are indicated.—9. In *liturgics,* used only on a particular day or festival, or during a particular octave or season: as, the *proper* introit; a *proper* preface; *proper* psalms.—10. Fine; pretty: said ironically of what is absurd or objectionable.

> Talk with a man out at a window! a *proper* saying.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 312.

> *Expect.* They two help him to a wife.
> *Mirth.* Ay, she is a *proper* piece that such creatures can broke for. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

11. Becoming; deserved. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Definition proper,** a definition by means of the genus and specific difference.—**Proper adjunct,** an adjunct which belongs to the whole of a species, and always, and to nothing else.—**Proper chant,** an old name for the key of C major. *Stainer and Barrett.*—**Proper cognition†.** See *cognition.*—**Proper conversion,** in *logic.* See *conversion,* 2.—**Proper difference,** an inseparable accident distinguishing two things.—**Proper exciple.** See *exciple.*—**Proper feud,** in *law,* an original and genuine feud held by pure military service.—**Proper fraction.** See *fraction,* 4.—**Proper jurisdiction.** See *jurisdiction.*—**Proper motion,** in *astron.* See *motion.*—**Proper noun** or **name,** a name given to an individual member of a class, for distinction from other members of the same class, as *Shakspere, Cæsar, London, April, Tuesday, Tray, Eclipse,* etc.: opposed to *common* or *appellative noun.*—**Proper object,** an object that is object to but one subject.—**Proper preface.** See *preface.*—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity* (which see, under *extensive*).—**Proper syllogism,** the Ramist name for a syllogism having an individual middle: as, Hobbes was a genius; Hobbes showed no early bent in the direction in which he afterward distinguished himself; hence, it is possible for a man of genius to show no early bent in the direction in which he will afterward distinguish himself.=Syn. 1. Particular, individual, specific.—3 and 4. Fitting, befitting, meet, seemly, becoming, legitimate.

II. *n.* 1. That which is set apart to special or individual use. [Rare.] Specifically, in *liturgics,* a special office or special parts of an office appointed for a particular day or time: as, the *proper* of the day; the *proper* of Whitsunday.

2†. A property in the logical sense.

> *Propers* either flow immediately from the essence of the subject . . . or by the mediation of some other property.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

In propert, individually; privately.

> The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iii. 3.

Proper of saints, the variable parts of an office appointed for use on the festival of an individual saint. Compare *Common of the saints,* under *common.*—**Proper of the mass,** the proper of the season for the mass.—**Proper of the season,** in *liturgics,* the variable parts of an office appointed for use on a Sunday or other day (not celebrated as a saint's day), at a certain festival, etc., or during a certain octave or season.

proper (prop'ėr), *adv.* [< *proper, a.*] Properly; very; exceedingly. [Vulgar.]

> "Isn't it lovely, Mrs. Flint?" "*Proper* pretty," replied Celyndy. *Jane G. Austen*, The Desmond Hundred, vi.

propert (prop'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *proprier,* < L. *propriare,* take as one's own, appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own: see *proper, a.*] 1. To appropriate. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)—2. To make proper; adorn. *Halliwell.*

properatet (prop'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *properatus,* pp. of *properare,* hasten, quicken, < *properus,* quick, speedy, < *pro,* forward, forth, + √ *par-,* make.] To hasten.

> And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
> Awhile to keep off death, which *properates.*
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

properationt (prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *properatio(n-),* quickness, a hastening, < *properare,* pp. *properatus,* hasten: see *properate.*] The act of properating or hastening; haste; speed.

> There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to it, participation of it; all is carried with joy and jouisance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 216.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *properispomenon,* q. v.] I. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

II. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *properispomed,* ppr. *properispoming.* [< *properispome, n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispomenon (prō-per-i-spom'e-non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. προπερισπώμενον, a word with the circumflex accent on the penult, neut. of προπερισπώμενος, ppr. of προπερισπᾶν, draw around before, < πρό, before, + περισπᾶν, draw around, strip off: see *perispomenon.*] Same as *properispome.*

properistoma (prō-pe-ris'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *properistomata* (prō-per-i-stō'mą-tą). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *peristoma:* see *peristome.*]

The lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula. Also *properistome*.

At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive . . . *properistoma*, the endoderm and the exoderm pass into each other. *Haeckel*, Evol. Anim. (trans.), I. 220.

properistomal (prō-per'i-stō-mal), *a.* [< *properistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a properistoma.

properistome (prō-per'i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *properistoma*, q. v.] Same as *properistoma*.

properly (prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *properly, proprely, propreliche*; < *proper* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In one's own manner, speech, action, etc.

Ne though I speke here wordes *properly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 729.

2. In a proper manner; with propriety; fitly; suitably; correctly: as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

"Farfay," quath Facience, "*propreliche* to telle
In English, hit is ful harde."
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 119.

Ignorance of forms cannot *properly* be styled ill manners.
Swift, Good Manners.

3. To a high degree; quite; entirely; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true. *Pepys*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Father . . . gave me a wipe . . . on the side of my face that knocked me over and hurt me *properly*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xxvi. (*Bartlett*.)

Abbreviated *prop.*

Properly speaking. (*a*) In the correct or strict sense. (*b*) Speaking without qualification.

properness (prop'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *proper* + *-ness*.] The character of being proper, in any sense of that word.

'Slight, sir! yonder is a lady veil'd,
For *properness* beyond comparison,
And, sure, her face is like the rest; we ll see 't.
Fletcher (*and another*) Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 1.

propertied (prop'ėr-tid), *a.* [< *property* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of property.

An institution devoted . . . to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, Church of England.

The loyal and *propertied* part of the community.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 458.

property (prop'ėr-ti), *n.*; pl. *properties* (-tiz). [< ME. *propertee, properte, proprete, propirte, propurte*, < OF. *properte*, propriety, fitness, property, < L. *proprietā(t-)s*, a peculiarity, peculiar nature or quality, right or fact of possession, property, < *proprius*, special, particular, one's own: see *proper*. Cf. *propriety*, a doublet of *property*.] 1. Any character always present in an individual or a class; an essential attribute; a peculiar quality; loosely, any quality or characteristic.

It is the *propertie* of a wyse buylder to vse such tooles as the woorke requireth.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 57).

Delectable and pleasant conversation, whose *property* is to move a kindly delight. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

But Thou art the same Lord, Whose *property* is always to have mercy.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, Prayer of Humble Access.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Strictly speaking, we ought to confine the term *property* to Bodies, not to Matter; for an abstraction can have no *properties*; and it is the bodies which severally manifest the qualities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Soft iron loses almost all magnetic *properties* at a red heat. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 384.

2. In *logic*, a character which belongs to the whole of a species, and to nothing else, but not to the essence or definition.

Propretie is a naturall promenesse and maner of dooyng whiche agreeth to one kinde and to the same onely and that evermore. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

What is *propertie*? It is a natural inclination or *property*, incident to one special kind; which is to be understood foure manner of waies. First, it is called proprium, which is proper to one onely kind, as to be a poet or musician is proper to man, but not to every man: secondly, it is called proper that belongeth to all the kind, but not to that kind alone: thirdly, it is said to be proper when it belongeth to one onely kind and to all that kind, but yet not alwayes, as to be bare-headed or bald is proper to man in old age, but yet not alwaies: fourthly, it is said to be proper, or rather most proper, which is incident to one kind alone, to all that kind, and alwaies, as to have a natural aptnesse to laugh or to speake is proper to man onely, to every man, and alwaies, and therefore this kind of *property* is said to be convertible with the kind whereunto it belongeth, as whatsoever hath naturally power to speake or laugh the same is man, and whatsoever is man the same hath power to speake or laugh. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke, I. 4.

3. The right to the use or enjoyment or the beneficial right of disposal of anything that can be the subject of ownership; ownership; estate; especially, ownership of tangible things. In the broader sense, a right of action is *property*; so is a mere right to use or possess, if it be a right as against the general owner, but is usually termed *special property*, to distinguish it from the right of the general owner, which is termed the *general property*. The *entire property* is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. See *bailment*, and *tien*[2], 1.

Ne truste no wight to finden in Fortune
Ay *properte*; hir giftes ben comune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 392.

Jack has an unresisting good nature, which makes him incapable of having a *property* in any thing.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

The idea of *property* being a right to any thing.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

Property . . . denotes in every state of society the largest powers of exclusive use or exclusive control over things (and sometimes, unfortunately, over persons) which the law accords, or which custom, in that state of society, recognizes. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism, p. 129.

4. A thing or things subject to ownership; anything that may be exclusively possessed and enjoyed; chattels and land; possessions.

The King has also appropriated the Queen's jewels to himself, and conceives that they are his undoubted private *property*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

It was the misfortune of my friend . . . to have embarked his *property* in large speculations.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

English political economy and English popular notions are very deeply and extensively pervaded by the assumption that all *property* has been acquired through an original transaction of purchase, and that, whatever be the disadvantages of the form it takes, they were allowed for in the consideration for the original sale.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 325.

5. A thing required for some peculiar or specific use, as a tool; an accessory; specifically, in theaters, a stage requisite, as any article of costume or furniture, or other appointment, necessary to be produced in a scene (in this specific sense used also attributively).

This devil Photinus
Employs me as a *property*, and, grown useless,
Will shake me off again.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

To hire some of our *properties*: as a sceptre and crown for Jove; and a caduceus for Mercury.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Not to be of any Use or Consequence in the World as to your self, but merely as a *Property* to others.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I had seen many rehearsals, and sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on "in arms" as a *property* child in groups of happy peasantry.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., i.

6†. Propriety.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

7. Individuality; that which constitutes an individual. [Rare.]

Property was thus appalled
That the self was not the same.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 37.

8. A cloak or disguise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Hadst thou so cheap opinion of my birth,
My breeding, or my fortunes, that none else
Could serve for *property* of your lust but I?
Shirley, Wedding, i. 3.

Anharmonic, community, corporeal, descriptive property. See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's properties of the circle.** See *circle*.—**De Moivre's property of the circle.** See *circle*.—**Discussion of property.** See *discussion*.—**Focal, individual,** etc., **property.** See the adjectives.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*[1].—**Movable property.** Same as *personal property*.—**Perishable, personal, private property.** See the adjectives.—**Property in action,** ownership without possession, but with the present right of possession enforceable by action. In the broadest sense the term may include any right of action for money or other property. Compare *chose in action*, under *chose*[2].—**Property qualification.** See *qualification*.—**Qualified property,** a limited right of ownership. (*a*) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed. Also called *special property*. (*b*) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.—**Real property.** See *real*.—**Special property.** Same as *qualified property* (*a*).=**Syn. 1.** *Attribute, Characteristic*, etc. See *quality*.—4. *Property, Effects, Chattels, Goods, Wares, Commodities, Merchandise*, possessions, wealth. *Property* is the general word for those material things which are one's own, whether for sale or not. *Effects* applies to personal property, viewed as including the things even of least value. *Chattels* comprises every kind of property except freehold. (See the definitions of the classes *real* and *personal*, under *chattel*.) *Goods* includes a merchant's stock-in-trade, or one's movable property of any sort. *Wares* are manufactured articles, especially of the heavier sort, as earthenware, woodenware. *Commodities* are such movable articles as are necessities of life, and have a money value. *Merchandise* is the general word for articles of trade.

property† (prop'ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *property*, *n.*] 1. To invest with (certain) properties or qualities.

His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 83.

2. To make a property or tool of; appropriate.

I am too high-born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at control,
Or useful serving-man and instrument.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 79.

property-man (prop'ėr-ti-man), *n.* A person employed in a theater and having the charge of stage properties.

At the death of Peer, the *property man* at this theatre, the Guardian extracted much fun from a catalogue of articles under his care.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 16.

property-master (prop'ėr-ti-màs″tėr), *n.* In a theater, a person who superintends the making, storage, and use of stage properties; a head property-man.

While the *property-master* and his men were fashioning the god Talepulka, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 440.

property-plot (prop'ėr-ti-plot), *n.* In a theater, a list of the accessories required in the production of a play.

property-room (prop'ėr-ti-röm), *n.* The room in a theater in which the stage properties are kept.

property-tax (prop'ėr-ti-taks), *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain percentage on the estimated value of their property.

prophanet, prophanely†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *profane*, etc.

prophasis (prof'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόφασις, that which appears, a motive, a pretext, < προφαίνειν, show forth, manifest, < πρό, forth, + φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear: see *phase*.] In *med.*, prognosis; foreknowledge of the course of a disease.

prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.*; pl. *prophecies* (-siz). [< ME. *prophecy, prophecie, profecye*, < OF. *prophecie, prophetie*, F. *prophétie* = Sp. *profecia* = Pg. *prophecia* = It. *profezia*, < LL. *prophetia* (ML. also *prophecia*), < Gr. προφητεία, the gift of interpreting the will of the gods, in N. T. inspired discourse, prediction (see def. 2), < προφητεύειν, prophesy, predict, < προφήτης, a prophet: see *prophet*.] 1. Inspired discourse; specifically, in *Christian theol.*, discourse flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

Sone a Iew stode vp in hy,
And thus he said thurgh *prophecy*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

The rest of the acts of Solomon, . . . are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the *prophecy* of Ahijah? 2 Chron. ix. 29.

For the *prophecy* came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. i. 21.

2. A prediction; declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling under divine inspiration.

In them is fulfilled the *prophecy* of Esaias. Mat. xiii. 14.

A *prophecy*, which says that G
Of Edward's heirs the murderer shall be.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 39.

3†. Interpretation of Scripture; religious exhortation or instruction.

The words of king Lemuel, the *prophecy* that his mother taught him. Prov. xxxi. 1.

Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, &c., commended to them the exercise of *prophecy* in his absence. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 60.

4. In *liturgics*: (*a*) A lection from the Old Testament, especially a eucharistic or missal lection; also, a lection in the Mozarabic daily office, and in the Greek Church at sabbath vespers on certain festivals. (*b*) The canticle Benedictus (Luke i. 68–79) as sung in the Gallican liturgy, afterward displaced by the Gloria in Excelsis.=**Syn. 1.** *Divination*, etc. See *prediction*.

prophecy-monger (prof'e-si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in prophecies: so called in contempt.

The English [are] observed by forrainers to be the greatest *prophecy-mongers*, and, whilst the Devil knows their diet, they shall never want a dish to please the palate.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 46. (*Davies.*)

prophesier (prof'e-sī-ėr), *n.* [< *prophesy* + *-er*[1].] One who prophesies or predicts.

Saynt Dauyd of Wales, the great archebishop of Meneuin, had many *prophesiers* and manye angels sent afore to geue warning of his comming . . . yeares ere he was borne.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

The counterfeit module has deceived me, like a double-meaning *prophesier*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 115.

prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prophesied*, ppr. *prophesying*. [Formerly also *prophecy*, < late ME. *prophecie, profecy*; < *prophecy*, *n.* The orig. long final syllable, having retained its accent, though now secondary, has undergone the usual change of long accented ME. *i*, as in

pacify, multiply, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To predict; foretell; foreshow. See *prophet*.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 176.

Amongst many other dignities which this letter hath by being received and seen by you, it is not the least that it was *prophesied* of before it was born. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

One of his [Clive's] masters . . . was sagacious enough to *prophesy* that the idle lad would make a great figure in the world. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

For by the warning of the Holy Ghost
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak by divine inspiration; utter or tell as prophet.

Again he said unto me, *Prophesy* upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Ezek. xxxvii. 4.

The prophets . . . *prophesied* of the grace that should come unto you. 1 Pet. i. 10.

2. To utter predictions; foretell future events.

Prophesy not in the name of the Lord, that thou die not by our hand. Jer. xi. 21.

3†. To interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; preach; exhort.

In the afternoon, Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom) propounded a question, to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly; then Mr. Williams *prophesied*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 109.

They also allowed greater liberty to *prophesy* than those before them; for they admitted any member to speak and pray as well as their pastor.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

prophesying (prof'e-sī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prophesy, v.*] 1†. Preaching; religious exhortation; the act of speaking on religious subjects.

The Liberty of *Prophesying*. [Title.] *Jer. Taylor.*

The Puritans maintained frequent religious exercises, in which texts of Scripture were interpreted or discussed, one speaking to the subject after another, in an orderly method. This was called *prophesying*, in reference to 1 Corin. xiv. 31: Ye may all prophesy, that all may learn, and all may be comforted.
Neal, in New England's Memorial, p 171, note.

2. The act of foretelling.

prophet (prof'et), *n.* [< ME. *prophete, profett, profite*, < OF. *prophete, profete*, F. *prophète* = Pr. Pg. *profeta* = Sp. It. *profeta* = OFries. *profeta* = D. *profeet* = MLG. *prophēte* = MHG. *prophēte*, G. *prophet* = Sw. Dan. *profet*, < LL. *propheta, prophetes* = Goth. *praufētēs, praufētus*, < Gr. *προφήτης*, Doric *προφάτης*, one who speaks for a god, an interpreter (as Tiresias was of Zeus, Orpheus of Bacchus, Apollo of Zeus, the Pythia of Apollo), expounder (as those who interpreted the words of the inspired seers), proclaimer, harbinger (as the bowl is of mirth, or the cicada of summer), in the Septuagint an interpreter, spokesman, usually an inspired prophet, also a revealer of the future, in N. T. and eccl. an interpreter of Scripture, a preacher, < *προφάναι*, say before or beforehand. < *πρό*, before, in public, + *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable, fame*[1], *fate*.] 1. One who speaks by a divine inspiration as the interpreter through whom a divinity declares himself. In the times of the Old Testament there was an order of prophets, for the duties of whose office men were trained in colleges called *schools of the prophets*. The members of these schools acted as public religious teachers, and the prophets in the stricter sense (inspired teachers) generally belonged to this order. In the New Testament, Christian prophets were recognized in the church as possessing a charism distinct from that of mere teachers, and as uttering special revelations and predictions. They are often mentioned with apostles, and next after them in order.

Ihesus that sprong of iesse roote,
As us hath preclid thi *prophete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

The word *prophet* (*προφήτης*) was derived in the first instance from the interpreters of the will of the gods (see Pindar, N., i. 91); later and especially it was applied to those who expounded the unintelligible oracles of the Pythoness of Delphi, or the rustling of the leaves of Dodona. In a metaphorical sense it was used of poets, as of interpreters of the gods or Muses. It was then adopted by the Septuagint as the best equivalent of the *nabi* or *prophet* of the Old Testament. . . . In all these cases (Acts ii. 17, 18; xiii 1; xv. 32; Rev. i. 3; xi. 3, 6, 10, 18; xvi. 6; xviii. 20, 24; xix. 10; xxii. 6, 7, 9, 10, 18), in the New Testament as in the Old, and it may be added in the Koran, the prominent idea is not that of prediction, but of delivering inspired messages of warning, exhortation, and instruction; building up, exhorting, and comforting; convincing, judging, and making manifest the secrets of the heart (1 Cor. xiv. 3, 24, 25). The ancient classical and Hebrew sense prevails everywhere. Epimenides and Mahomet on the one hand, Elijah and Paul on the other, are called *prophets*, not because they foretold the future, but because they enlightened the present.
A. P. Stanley, Com. on Corinthians, p. 243.

2. One who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller; especially, a person inspired to announce future events.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy *prophets*, which have been since the world began: That we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us. Luke i. 70.

Polybius was of the best sort of *prophets*, who predict from natural causes those events which must naturally proceed from them. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

I do rest
A *prophet* certain of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ*. [Local, U. S.]—**French prophets**, a name sometimes given in England to the Camisards.—**Major prophets**, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; also, the books of their prophecies in the Old Testament.—**Minor prophets**, the writers of the Old Testament from Hosea to Malachi inclusive; also, their books. The distinction between *major* and *minor* relates to the size of the books.—**School of the prophets**, among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified to be public teachers. One elderly or leading prophet presided over them, called their *father* or *master*; hence the students were called *sons of the prophets*. Their chief subject of study was the law and its interpretation, but music and sacred poetry were subsidiary branches of instruction.—**The Prophets**, those books of the Old Testament which are largely composed of prophecies, or which were written or compiled by members of the order of prophets. The ancient Jews sometimes divided the Old Testament into the Law (Pentateuch) and the Prophets, and sometimes (as still in Hebrew Bibles) into Law, Prophets, and Hagiographa. In Hebrew Bibles the *Former Prophets* are Joshua, Judges, I. and II. Samuel, and I. and II. Kings; the *Latter Prophets* are the books from Isaiah to Malachi inclusive, with the exception of Lamentations and Daniel, which are placed in the Hagiographa.

On these two commandments hang all the law and *the prophets*. Mat. xxii. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Prophet, Seer, Soothsayer*. A *prophet* is properly one who discloses or speaks forth to others the will of God; a *seer* is one who has himself learned God's will by a vision. Both titles were applied in the Old Testament to the same class of men, but at different times. The extra-Biblical uses of the words correspond to the Biblical. The word *prophet* is sometimes used in the Bible of a candidate for the prophetic office, or of an inspired preacher or interpreter. *Soothsayer*, as used in the Bible, implies imposture, and in other literature its standing is little better.

Beforetime, in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer*: for he that is now called a *Prophet* was beforetime called a *Seer*. 1 Sam. ix. 9.

They had with them inspired men, *Prophets*, and it were not sober to say they did ought of moment without divine intimation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The secret which the king hath demanded cannot . . . the *soothsayers* shew unto the king. Dan. ii. 27.

prophet† (prof'et), *v. i.* [< *prophet, n.*] To prophesy. [Rare.]

Nor *propheting* Helenus, when he foretold dangerous hard haps,
Forspake this burial mourning.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 727. (*Davies.*)

prophetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

prophetess (prof'et-es), *n.* [< F. *prophétesse* = Pg. *prophetiza* = Sp. *profetisa* = It. *profetessa*, < LL. *prophetissa*, a prophetess, < *propheta*, a prophet: see *prophet*.] A female prophet; a woman who speaks with inspiration or foretells future events.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the *prophetess*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

prophet-flower (prof'et-flou'ėr), *n.* A boraginaceous herb, *Arnebia Griffithii*, found in northwest India, etc., and somewhat cultivated for its interesting flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, of a bright primrose-yellow, the limb at opening marked with five dark spots which fade away as the day advances. The flowers are racemed, the plant hairy. The name is of Mussulman origin, probably suggested by the somewhat crescent-shaped spots.

prophethood (prof'et-hůd), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-hood*.] The quality or condition, or the position or office, of a prophet.

His environment and rural *prophethood* has hurt him [Wordsworth] much. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 27.

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *a.* [< F. *prophétique* = Pg. *prophetico* = Sp. *profético* = It. *profetico* (cf. D. *profetisch* = G. *prophetisch* = Sw. Dan. *profetisk*), < LL. *propheticus*, < Gr. *προφητικός*, pertaining to a prophet or to prophecy, < *προφήτης*, a prophet: see *prophet*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to a prophet or to prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy: as, *prophetic* writings.

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 174.

It was with something of quite true *prophetic* fervour that each of these [Byron and Shelley] . . . denounced the hypocrisies which they believed they saw around them.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 119.

2. Presageful; predictive: with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic of* the event.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 46.

3. Anticipative; having or tending to a presentiment or an intuitive discernment of the future.

O my *prophetic* soul! my uncle!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 40.

prophetical (prō-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *prophetic* + *-al*.] Same as *prophetic*.

God hath endued us . . . with the heavenly support of *prophetical* revelation, which doth open those hidden mysteries that reason could never have been able to find out. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

propheticality (prō-fet-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-i-ty*.] Propheticalness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

prophetically (prō-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prophetical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

They *prophetically* did fore-signify all such sects to be avoided. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 883.

propheticalness (prō-fet'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-ness*.] The character of being prophetical. [Rare.]

prophetism (prof'et-izm), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ism*.] The system, practice, or doctrine of inspired teaching. *The American*, XIII. 59.

prophetize† (prof'et-īz), *v. i.* [< F. *prophétiser* = Sp. *profetizar* = Pg. *prophetizar* = It. *profetizzare*, < LL. *prophetizare*, < Gr. *προφητίζειν*, be a prophet, prophesy, < *προφήτης*, a prophet: see *prophet*.] To utter predictions; prophesy.

Nor, thrild with bodkins, raues in frantik-wise,
And in a furie seems to *prophetize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Nature . . . so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

prophetship (prof'et-ship), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ship*.] Same as *prophethood*.

To deny Mahomet's *prophetship* would excite a violent antagonism. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

prophitet, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

prophloëm (prō-flō'em), *n.* [< *pro-* + *phloëm*.] A tissue in the sporophore of mosses, resembling the phloëm of ordinary stems in microscopic structure, and corresponding to it in position.

prophoric† (prō-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προφορικός*, pertaining to utterance, < *προφορά*, a bringing forward, utterance, < *προφέρειν*, bring forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *φέρειν*, bring, bear, = E. *bear*[1].] Enunciative. *Wright.*

prophragma (prō-frag'mi), *n.*; pl. *prophragmata* (-ma-tī). [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *φράγμα*, fence, partition: see *phragma*.] In *entom.*, a transverse internal plate which, in many *Coleoptera*, descends from the anterior margin of the mesoscutellum, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, serving for the attachment of internal organs. It probably corresponds to the mesoscutum.

prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prophylactique* = Sp. *profiláctico* = Pg. *prophylactico*, < Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, pertaining to guarding, precautionary, < *προφυλάσσειν*, keep guard before, < *πρό*, before, + *φυλάσσειν*, Attic *φυλάττειν*, watch, guard: see *phylactery*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, preventive; defending from disease: as, *prophylactic* doses of quinine.

His ears had needed no *prophylactic* wax to pass the Sirens' Isle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 77.

Notwithstanding the directions issued for *prophylactic* treatment, and the system of domiciliary visits, the cholera carried off a greater number than before.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 425.

II. *n.* 1. Anything, as a medicine, which defends against disease; a preventive of disease.

Inventive persons have from time to time thought that they had secured a sure cure, if not an unfailing *prophylactic* [for consumption]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 669.

2. Same as *prophylaxis*.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health, and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 10.

prophylactical (prof-i-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *prophylactic* + *-al*.] Same as *prophylactic*.

Dietetical and *prophylacticall* receipts of wholesome caution. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon preached to the Lords.

prophylaxis (prof-i-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **προφύλαξις*, < *προφυλάσσειν*, keep guard before: see *prophylactic*.] In *med.*, the guarding against the attack of some disease. Also *prophylactic, prophylaxy*.

The germs do not appear to be very tenacious of life, so that an efficient *prophylaxis* can be readily exercised.
Science, III. 557.

prophylaxy (prof'i-lak-si), *n.* [< NL. *prophylaxis*, q. v.] Same as *prophylaxis*.

The discussion on the *prophylaxy* of tuberculosis was then resumed. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 218.

prophyllum (prō-fil'um), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A primary leaf; one of the first leaves of a branch or axis.

propicet, *a.* [Also *propise*; < OF. *propice*, < L. *propitius*, propitious: see *propitious*.] Propitious.

Of that mater . . . I wyll traicte more amply in a place more *propise* for that purpose.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 7.

[The wind] veered to the South and South South West, so apt and *propice* for our journey.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

This place [where the Cherubim were in the Tabernacle] was called the Propitiatory, because in that place the Lord God did manifest him selfe more *propise* and neere.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

propination (prop-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *propination*, absorption, = Pg. *propinação*, < L. *propinatio(n-)*, a drinking to one's health, < *propinare*, pp. *propinatus*, drink to one's health: see *propine*.] The act of drinking with another, or together, in fellowship; the act of drinking a pledge or a health.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right-hand, where the superiour quality of some of the guests did not oblige them to alter that method.
Abp. Potter, Antiq. of Greece, iv. 20.

propine (prō-pīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propined*, ppr. *propining*. [< OF. *propiner* = Sp. Pg. *propinar* = It. *propinare*, < L. *propinare*, drink to one's health, give one to drink, give to eat, give, present, offer, furnish, < Gr. *προπίνειν*, drink before another or to his health, < *πρό*, before, + *πίνειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. To pledge in drinking; drink to; wish for in behalf of some one while drinking to him.

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince
Health, joy, and peace *propined*.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden.

2†. To present; offer; guarantee.

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion (1660).

The priests of a neighbouring convent, in expectation of the ample donation, or soul-scat, which Cedric had *propined*, attended upon the [funeral] car.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

propinet (prō-pīn'), *n.* [< OF. *propine*, drink-money, present; from the verb: see *propine*, *v.*] 1. Money given as drink-money, or any gift, favor, or loving pledge.

For no rewarde, gyft, nor *propyne*,
Thole none of thir twois causis tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 499.

And a' that he gied me to my *propine*
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 160).

There was never sic a braw *propine* as this sent to a yerl.
Scott, Abbot, xxvii.

2. The power of giving.

And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wad ye do to me?
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

propinquate (prō-ping'kwāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propinquated*, ppr. *propinquating*. [< L. *propinquatus*, pp. of *propinquare*, bring near, hasten, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity*. Cf. *appropinque*.] To approach; be near. *Imp. Dict.*

propinque (prō-pingk'), *a.* [= Sp. *propincuo* = Pg. It. *propinquo*, < L. *propinquus*, near, < *prope*, near.] Near; contiguous. *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 81. (*Latham.*)

propinquity (prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *propinquitee*, < OF. *propinquite* = Sp. *propincuidad* = Pg. *propinquidade* = It. *propinquità*, < L. *propinquita(t-)s*, vicinity, nearness, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquate*.] 1. Nearness in place; neighborhood.

It was delightful to see . . . his pure joy in her *propinquity*; he asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. Nearness in time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those soon decaying fruits of summer.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 116.

They may love other individuals far better than their relatives, . . . but yet, in view of death, the strong prejudice of *propinquity* revives, and impels the testator to send down his estate in the line marked out by custom so immemorial that it looks like nature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

propiolic (prō-pi-ol'ik), *a.* [< *propi(onic)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid derived from a monovalent radical C_3H_3.—**Propiolic acid**, the abbreviated commercial name for ortho-nitrophenyl-propiolic acid, one of the coal-tar derivatives, which, although colorless in itself, may be converted in calico-printing into indigo blue on the fiber. It is a very close approach both chemically and physically to natural indigo. In its application borax is used as a solvent, xanthate of soda as a reducing agent, and starch as a thickening.

propionate (prō'pi-ō-nāt), *n.* [< *propionic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of propionic acid and a base. See *propionic*.

propionic (prō-pi-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶ(τος)*, first, + *πίων*, fat, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid ($C_3H_6O_2$), the third substance in the monatomic fatty series.—**Propionic acid**, a colorless liquid, with a pungent odor like that of acetic acid, found in perspiration, the juices of the stomach, the blossoms of milfoil, etc. It is monobasic, forming salts called *propionates*, which have a fatty feel, whence the name.

propiset, *a.* See *propice*.

Propithecus (prō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett, 1832), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πίθηκος*, an ape: see *Pithecus*.] A genus of lemuroid animals of Madagascar, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Indrisinæ*, established upon the *Propithecus diadema*, the diadem-lemur.

propitiable (prō-pish'i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *propitiable*, *propiciable*, < L. *propitiabilis*, easy to be appeased, < *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] Capable of being propitiated; that may be made propitious.

It could never enter into my mind that he [God] was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services.
Dr. H. More, Gen. Pref. to Philos. Writings, p. x.

propitiate (prō-pish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propitiated*, ppr. *propitiating*. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare* (> It. *propiziare* = Pg. Sp. *propiciar* = F. *propitier*), appease, < *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed: see *propitious*.] I. *trans.* To appease and render favorable; make propitious; conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest asswage.
Pope, Iliad, i. 192.

He [Frederic William] could always be *propitiated* by a present of a grenadier of six feet four or six feet five.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

II. *intrans.* To make propitiation or atonement.

propitiation (prō-pish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *propitiation* = Sp. *propiciacion* = Pg. *propiciação* = It. *propiziazione*, < LL. *propitiatio(n-)*, an appeasing, an atonement, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] 1. The act of propitiating; the act of making propitious. —2. That which propitiates or appeases; that which furnishes a reason for not executing a punishment justly due for wrong-doing; specifically, in the New Testament, Christ himself, because his life and death furnish a ground for the forgiveness of sins.

And he is the *propitiation* for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.
1 John ii. 2.

=Syn. *Atonement*, *Reconciliation*, *Propitiation*, *Expiation*, *Satisfaction*. By derivation and by Biblical usage *atonement* and *reconciliation* are essentially the same: two that were alienated are made at one, or put back into friendship. *Atonement*, however, is not now applied to the relation of man to man, except in its extra-Biblical extension, by which it means also the making of full and satisfactory amends (*satisfaction*) or the enduring of proper penalties (*expiation*) for a great wrong: as, there could be no *atonement* for such an outrage. As applied to the relations of God and man, *atonement* has been lifted into much greater dignity than any other word in the list; it is now the august, chosen, and only endeared word for the effect of the life and especially of the death of Christ in establishing right relations between God and man; *reconcile* and *reconciliation* are the principal words for this in the New Testament, *atonement* being used only once, and *atone* not at all. *Propitiation* is the only one of these words having exclusive reference to the feelings or purposes of the person or being offended; it is a severe word, implying slowness to relent, and is, in regard to the attitude of God toward man, chiefly a theological term. *Expiation* regards the guilt of the offense; it is the suffering of the penalty proper for an act (as, to make *expiation* for one's crime upon the scaffold), or of an adequate substituted pain. The word is general, and only barely Biblical (Num. xxxv. 33, margin, and revised version), although the fact is by the mass of Christians believed to lie in some form in the sufferings of Christ. *Satisfaction* in this connection means adequate amends: as, *satisfaction* for an insult or for damage; the word has been taken by a school in theology to express the sufficiency of the sufferings of Christ to meet the demands of the retributive justice of God.

The *atonement* has for its object to restore that relation of man to God which sin had disturbed, and to reconcile the sinner to God.
Ullmann, Sinlessness of Jesus (trans.), IV. ii. § 2.

The doctrine of *Reconciliation* has not escaped the fate of other Christian truths; it has done and is doing its work in converting the world, and consoling many a crushed heart; but at the same time the terms in which it should be set forth have been disputed, and sometimes the doctrine itself denied.
W. Thomson, in Aids to Faith, Essay viii., Int.

We may have it as our privilege, I think, when our mind recoils from the tremendous difficulty of *propitiation* itself, to carry the whole matter up above the ranges of time, and look on him who stands there "in the midst of the throne, as it had been a Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."
H. Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, i. 4.

In the great tragic poet Æschylus is a striking instance of *λυτηρ* in the sense of an *expiation* or *atonement* for murder. The chorus of mourning women, bewailing the untimely end of Agamemnon, exclaim, "What *atonement* is there for blood that has fallen on the ground? . . . All the rivers moving in one channel would flow in vain to purify murder." *J. P. Thompson*, Theology of Christ, v.

Satisfaction expresses the relation which the work of Christ sustains to the demands of God's law and justice.
A. A. Hodge, Outlines of Theology, xxii. 2.

propitiator (prō-pish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [< F. *propitiateur* = Sp. Pg. *propiciador* = It. *propiziatore*, < LL. *propitiator*, a peacemaker, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

propitiatorily (prō-pish'i-ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* [< *propitiatory* + *-ly*[2].] By way of propitiation.

propitiatory (prō-pish'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propitiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *propiciatorio* = It. *propiziatorio*, < LL. *propitiatorius*, atoning, reconciling, < L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] I. *a.* Having the power to make propitious; effecting or intended to effect propitiation: as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

Christ's sacrifice on the cross was the only perfect and all-sufficient *propitiatory* sacrifice "for the sins of the world." *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 285.

When the predominance of the chief has become so decided that he is feared, he begins to receive *propitiatory* presents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

II.† *n.* 1. In *Jewish antiq.*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold.

But nowe hath God declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*, mercie table, and sacrifice.
J. Udall, On Rom. iii.

They [Joseph and Mary], like the two cherubims about the *propitiatory*, took the Child between them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. A propitiation.

God hath set forth Christ to be the *propitiatory* in his blood. *Locke*, On Rom. iii. 25.

propitious (prō-pish'us), *a.* [= OF. *propice* (> obs. E. *propice*) = Sp. Pg. *propicio* = It. *propizio*, < L. *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed, kind (usually said of deities); origin unknown. Some conjecture it to have been orig. a term in augury with ref. to the flying of birds, < L. *pro*, forward, + *petere*, seek, orig. fly (see *petition*); according to another view, < L. *prope*, near.] 1. Favorably disposed; ready to grant a favor or indulgence; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive and bestow favors.

My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak!
Milton, P. L., viii. 380.

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

As *propitious* Heav'n might send
What once I valu'd and could boast, a friend.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 377.

2. Affording favorable conditions or circumstances; favorable: as, a *propitious* season.

That diet which is most *propitious* to one is often pernicious to another. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 284.

No time could be more *propitious* than the present.
D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

=Syn. 1. Gracious, benign.—2. *Auspicious*, *Propitious*, promising. *Auspicious* cannot be safely used in any meaning beyond that of giving omen or indication of success; an *auspicious* event is one that seems an omen of prosperity for that which follows. *Auspicious* could be applied to a person only by a highly figurative use of the word.' The earlier tendency to use the word outside of the limits here indicated is not now sanctioned by good usage. *Propitious* applies primarily to persons, but may be freely extended by figure to things. *Propitious* goes beyond *auspicious* in representing a benign disposition and manner, leading one to expect a kind reception and help.

Auspicious omens from the past and present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 109.

And now t' asswage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I meane to sing the praises of thy name.
Spenser, Hymne in Honour of Love, l. 9.

Sure some *propitious* planet then did smile,
When first you were conducted to this isle.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 133.

propitiously (prō-pish'us-li), *adv.* In a propitious manner; favorably; kindly.

propitiousness (prō-pish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being propitious, in any sense of that word.

The *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree.
Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

prop-joint (prop'joint), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top. *E. H. Knight.* Compare *rule-joint.*

proplasm (prō'plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόπλασμα*, a model, < *πρό*, for, before, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape: see *plasm.*] A mold; a matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

We gather that the mysterious Spirit is merely the noumenon or *proplasm* of physical and psychical phenomena. Now it is surely far simpler and better to speak of this *proplasm* as Matter, and thus avoid the very equivocal term Spirit. *Lond. Jour. of Sci.*, No. cxxiv. 242.

proplastic (prō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, for, before, + *πλαστικός*, pertaining to molding or modeling: see *plastic.*] Forming a mold or cast.

proplastics (prō-plas'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proplastic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making molds for castings, etc.

prop-leg (prop'leg), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *proleg.*

propleural (prō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *propleuron* + *-al.*] Anterior and lateral or pleural, as a part of the prothorax; of or pertaining to the propleura.

propleuron (prō-plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *propleura* (-rȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πλευρά*, side: see *pleuron.*] The lateral part of the prothorax; a prothoracic pleuron. There are two propleura, right and left; and each propleuron is typically divided into three sclerites—an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron.

proplex (prō'pleks), *n.* [< NL. *proplexus*, q. v.] Same as *proplexus.*

proplexus (prō-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *proplexus* or *proplexuses*. [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *plexus*, a braiding: see *plexus.*] The plexus of the procœlia; the choroid plexus of either lateral ventricle of the brain. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 485.

propodeum (prō-pō'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *propodea* (-ȧ). [NL., irreg. < L. *pro*, before, + *pod(ex)*, fundament.] In *entom.*, a part of the thorax immediately over and partly surrounding the insertion of the abdomen, seen principally in the *Hymenoptera*. It is originally the first abdominal segment, which, during the development of the larva and pupa, becomes transferred to the thorax, and so intimately joined with it that it appears to be a part of the last thoracic ring.

propodia, *n.* Plural of *propodium.*

propodial (prō-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *propodium* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusk.—2. Of or pertaining to the propodialia.

II. *n.* Same as *propodium.*

Limbs consisting of one basal element, two *propodials*, and metapodials and digits. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 852.

propodialia (prō-pō-di-ā'li-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *προπόδιος*, before the feet: see *propodium.*] The bones of the proximal segment of both fore and hind limbs (that is, the humerus and femur) taken together or considered as corresponding to each other. See *epipodialia.*

propodite (prop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1].] In *Crustacea*, the sixth (penultimate) joint of a developed endopodite, between the carpopodite and the dactylopodite. In a lobster, for example, it is the joint which with the movable dactylopodite makes the nipper or chelate claw. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* Also *propodos.* See cut under *endopodite.*

propoditic (prop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *propodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the propodite of the limb of a crustacean.

propodium (prō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *propodia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *προπόδιος*, before the feet, < *πρό*, for, before, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The anterior one of the three median parts into which the foot of some mollusks may be divided: correlated with *mesopodium* and *metapodium.* Also *propodial.* Compare *epipodium.*

propodos (prop'ō-dos), *n.* Same as *propodite.*

propolis (prop'ō-lis), *n.* [< L. *propolis*, < Gr. *πρόπολις*, the substance with which bees line and fence their hives, the suburb or outer part of a city, < *πρό*, for, before, + *πόλις*, city.] A red, resinous, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax. It is collected by bees from the viscid buds of various trees, and used to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, to strengthen the cells, etc. Also called *bee-glue.*

Speaking of the honey-bee reminds me that the subtle and sleight-of-hand manner in which it fills its baskets with pollen and *propolis* is characteristic of much of nature's doings. *The Century*, XXV. 678.

propolize (prop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propolized*, ppr. *propolizing.* [< *propol-is* + *-ize.*] To cover with propolis. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

propone (prō-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proponed*, ppr. *proponing.* [= Sp. *proponer* = Pg. *propôr* = It. *proporre*, *proponere*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before, < *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent.* Cf. *propound*, a doublet of *propone.*] 1. To put forward; propose; propound.

He [Aristotle] . . . neuer *propones* any allegation, or makes any surmise, but he yeelds a reason or cause to fortifie and proue it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

He *proponed* vnto me sundry questions, both touching religion, and also the state of our countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

2. In *Scots law*, to bring forward; state.

Denying flersly al the other new invencions alleged and *proponed* to his charge.
Hall's Union (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

Pleas proponed and repelled, in *Scots law*, pleas stated in court, and overruled before decree.

proponent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proponente*, < L. *proponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone.*] I. *a.* Making proposals; proposing.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent* Heaven's authority.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 121.

II. *n.* 1. One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.—2. In *law*, one who propounds a will for probate.

propons (prō'ponz), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *pons*, bridge: see *pons.*] In *anat.*, a small bundle of transverse fibers just below the pons, crossing the proximal end of the pyramid. Also called *ponticulus.*

proport†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *purport.*

proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [< ME. *proporcion*, *proporcioun*, < OF. *proportion*, *proporcion*, F. *proportion* = Sp. *proporcion* = Pg. *proporção* = It. *proporzione*, < L. *proportio(n-)*, comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, < *pro*, for, before, + *portio(n-)*, share, part: see *portion.*] 1. The relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, magnitude of corresponding parts, capacity, or degree.

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Every thing must bear a *proportion* with the outward value that is set upon it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

In *proportion* as men know more and think more, they look less at individuals and more at classes.
Macaulay, Milton.

Justice can be well administered only in *proportion* as men become just. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 289.

2. Specifically, the relation of one part to another or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts: as, the *proportion* of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body. Commonly in the plural.

The system of definite *proportion* which the Greeks employed in the design of their temples was another cause of the effect they produce even on uneducated minds.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 251.

The three vast recesses [of the façade of Peterborough Cathedral: see cut under *portal*] have not, as they have at Lincoln, any correspondence with the *proportions* of the nave and aisles which they terminate. Being of equal height, and the narrow one being in front of the wide central aisle while the wide ones fall in front of the narrow side aisles, they wholly contradict these *proportions.*
Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry or harmony.

Hee commeth to you with words sent in delightfull *proportion*, either accompanied with or prepared for the well inchaunting skill of Musicke.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 40.

Statues which are placed on high are made greater than the life, that they may descend to the sight in their just *proportion.* *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[We,] your guilty Subjects, . . . have held pace and *proportion* with you in our evill wayes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 63.

4. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or proper share; in general, portion; lot.

Wee were all constrained to liue onely on that Smith had onely for his owne Companie, for the rest had consumed their *porportions.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 1.

I have received my *proportion*, like the prodigious son.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3. 3.

5†. Form; shape; figure.

I thought King Henry had resembled thee
In courage, courtship, and *proportion.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 57.

Look; here 's a face now of another making,
Another mould; here 's a divine *proportion.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

The people . . . [are] generally tall and straight, of a comely *proportion.* *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. In *math.*, the equality of ratios or relations; analogy. Complicated and difficult definitions of this word were given by Euclid and the old mathematicians, because they were unwilling to regard a ratio as a quantity capable of equality; but it is now recognized that such generalizations are at once the most profound and the most intelligible way throughout mathematics.

When he hadde founde his firste mansioun [in astrology], He knew the remenaunt by *proporcioun.*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 558.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The ratio between the vibration-numbers of two tones. (*b*) Same as *rhythm* or *meter.*—8. In *arith.*, the rule of three; that rule which, according to the theory of proportion, enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers—that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.—**Academic proportions.** See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic.*—**Alternate proportion.** See *alternate.*—**Combining proportions.** Same as *definite proportions.*—**Composition of proportion.** See *composition.*—**Compound proportion**, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—**Continued proportion**, a succession of several equal ratios the consequent of each of which is identical with the antecedent of that which follows, as $8:12 = 12:18 = 18:27$, etc.—**Contra-arithmetical proportion, contraharmonical mean and proportion, definite proportions.** See the adjectives.—**Conversion of proportions.** See *conversion.*—**Direct proportion.** See *direct ratio*, under *ratio.*—**Discrete proportion.** See *discrete*, 2.—**Duplicate, geometrical, harmonic, inordinate proportion.** See the adjectives.—**Gunter's proportion.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Inverse proportion.** See *reciprocal proportion.*—**Law of multiple proportion.** See *multiple.*—**Mixed ratio or proportion.** See *mixed*[1].—**Musical proportion.** Same as *harmonic proportion.*—**Reciprocal or inverse proportion**, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which two of the quantities are taken inversely: thus, the ratio of 4 to 2 is that of 3 to 6 taken inversely, or $4:2 = \frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{6}$.—**Simple proportion**, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—Syn. 3. See *symmetry.*

proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *v. t.* [< ME. *proporcionen*, *porporcionnen*, < OF. *proportionner*, *proporcionner*, F. *proportionner* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionar* = It. *proporzionare;* from the noun.] 1. To adjust in suitable relations; adapt harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent: as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* expenditure to income.

He . . . [advises] men to live within Bounds, and to *proportion* their Inclinations to the Extent of their Fortune. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

Fortunately, the Sphinx proposes her conundrums to us one at a time, and at intervals *proportioned* to our wits.
Lowell, Address at Harvard Anniversary.

2. To form with symmetry; give a symmetrical form to.

Sir, 3eff thow wilt wrappe thy soueraynes bred stately,
Thow must square & *porporcioun* thy bred clene and evenly. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault quickly to be discovered by the senses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; correspond to.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransom, which must *proportion* the losses we have borne.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 134.

4†. To divide into portions; allot; apportion.

Next, for your monthly pains, to shew my thanks,
I do *proportion* out some twenty ducats.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

Here are my commodities, whereof take your choice, the rest I will *proportion* fit bargains for your people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 214.

5. To compare; estimate the relative proportions of.

Now, Penshurst, they that will *proportion* thee
With other edifices, when they see
Those proud ambitious heaps, and nothing else,
May say their lords have built, but thy lord dwells.
B. Jonson, The Forest.

Fond earth! *proportion* not my seeming love
To my long stay. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

6. In *type-manuf.*, to adjust (a font of type) so that it shall contain the proper number of each letter, point, etc.

proportionable (prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *proportionable*, *proportionnable* = Sp. *proporcionable* = Pg. *proporcionavel* = It. *proporzionabile*, < LL. **proportionabilis* (in adv. *proportionabiliter*), < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion.*] Capable of being proportioned or made proportional; also, being in due propor-

tion; having a due comparative relation; proportional; corresponding.

For us to levy power
Proportionable to the enemy
Is all unpossible. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 125.

My encouragement in the Navy alone being in no wise *proportionable* to my pains or deserts.
Pepys, Diary, II. 317.

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

proportionableness (prō-pōr'shon-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being proportionable.

Because there will be a *proportionableness* of the parts of our perfection; and therefore, as our love to God and his works will be there perfected, so will be our knowledge. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

proportionably (prō-pōr'shon-ą-bli), *adv.* [< *proportionable* + *-ly*[2].] Proportionally.

As he approached nearer home, his good humour *proportionably* seemed to increase.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

proportional (prō-pōr'shon-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *proporcionel*, n., < OF. *proportionel*, *proporcionel*, F. *proportionnel* = Sp. Pg. *proporcional* = It. *proporzionale*, < LL. *proportionalis*, pertaining to proportion, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Based upon proportion; pertaining to or having proportion.

Relations depending on the equality and excess of the same simple idea in several subjects may be called . . . *proportional*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 1.

2. According to or having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree.

The conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division, with its previous occupants.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 62.

They see a great amount of wealth in the country, and they think that their share is not *proportional* to their deserts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 52.

3. In *math.*, having the same or a constant ratio: as, *proportional* quantities.—**Directly proportional**, in *math.*, noting proportional quantities when the proportion is according to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is greater in the same ratio that another is greater): in contradistinction to *inversely* or *reciprocally proportional*, when the proportion is contrary to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is less in the same ratio that another is greater, and vice versa).

We may assume that the elastic force of the luminiferous medium called into play by a displacement is *directly proportional* to the displacement. *Tait*, Light, § 231.

Proportional compasses, compasses with a pair of legs at each end, turning on a common pivot. The pivot is secured in a slide which is adjustable in the slots of the legs so as to vary in any required proportion the relative distances of the points at the respective ends. The legs are provided with marks by which the ratio of proportion of the respective ends may be arranged or determined. The instrument is used in reducing or enlarging drawings, etc. —**Proportional parts**, parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional—that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on.—**Proportional radii.** See *radius*.—**Proportional representation.** See *representation*.—**Proportional scale.** (*a*) A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. (*b*) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

II. *n.* 1. A quantity in proportion. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, in the theory of definite proportions, the weight of an atom or prime. See *prime*, *n.*, 6. (*b*) In *math.*, one of the terms of a proportion: of these the first and last are called the *extremes*, and the intermediate the *means*, or, when the proportion consists of only three terms, the *mean*. See *mean*[3].

2†. A table of proportional parts.

Hise *proporcioneles* convenient
For hise equacions in every thyng.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 550.

Continued proportionals. See *continued*.

proportionality (prō-pōr-shō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proportionnalité* = Sp. *proporcionalidad* = Pg. *proporcionalidade* = It. *proporzionalità*, < LL. *proportionalita(t-)s*, proportion, < *proportionalis*, proportional: see *proportional*.] The character or state of being in proportion.

The principle of *proportionality* of cause and effect is suspended, the smallest causes producing, if need be, the largest effects. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 178.

proportionally (prō-pōr'shon-ąl-i), *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another . . . would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

proportionary†, *n.* [ME. *proporcynary*, < ML. *proportionarius*, proportional, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion*.] Proportion.

And so to werke it, after his *proporcynary*,
That it may appere to all that shall it se
A thyng ryght parfyte and wel in eche degre.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Prol., p. 3.

proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *proportionné* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionado* = It. *proporzionato*, < LL. *proportionatus*, proportioned, < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion, symmetry, analogy: see *proportion*.] Having proportion, or due proportion; adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will, but only to retribute to him . . . what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Is such effect *proportionate* to cause?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

If the demand for increase of power in some particular faculty is great and unceasing, development will go on with *proportionate* speed.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 452.

proportionate (prō-pōr'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proportionated*, ppr. *proportionating*. [< *proportionate*, *a.*] To make proportional; adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation or proportion: as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Every single particle hath an innate gravitation towards all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance.
Bentley, Sermons.

proportionately (prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

proportionateness (prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being proportionate.

proportioning (prō-pōr'shon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proportion*, *v.*] Relation of size, height, etc.: adjustment of proportions.

The vertical *proportioning* [of the interior of Durham Cathedral] is quite unlike what we have seen in the eastern districts; the main arcade is much higher, and the triforium arcade relatively lower. *The Century*, XXXV. 228.

proportionment (prō-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* [< OF. *proportionnement*, < *proportionner*, proportion: see *proportion*.] The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned.

A regard to the *proportionment* of the projective motion to the vis centripeta *Molyneux*, To Locke, July 20, 1697.

propos (prō-pō'), *n.* [F.: see *purpose*.] A proposition; statement.

John the Saint,
Who maketh oft *Propos* full queint.
Prior, Earl Robert's Mice.

proposal (prō-pō'ząl), *n.* [< *propose* + *-al*.] 1. A proposition, plan, or scheme offered for acceptance; a scheme or design; in the plural, terms or conditions proposed: as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to make a *proposal* of marriage.

When we . . . propounded terms
Of composition, straight they changed their minds. . . .
If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 618.

2. Offer or presentation to the mind; statement.

The *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

The truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. In *law*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a master in Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application ex parte, or a decretal order of the court. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sealed proposals**, competitive offers to furnish supplies or perform work, made as bids for a contract to be awarded therefor, each offer being inclosed in a sealed envelop when presented, and all to be opened simultaneously, so as to prevent later bidders from learning the terms offered by earlier bidders in time to underbid.=Syn. 1. *Proposal*, *Proposition*, *Overture*. A *proposal* is something proposed to be done, which the person addressed may accept or reject: as, a *proposal* of marriage. A *proposition* may be something proposed for discussion, with a view to ascertaining the truth or the wisdom of it: as, a *proposition* in Euclid; few now refuse assent to the *proposition* that the earth is round. *Proposition* is likely to be applied to a *proposal* which is deliberated upon, discussion and deliberation being associated with the word *proposition*, and action with the word *proposal*: as, a *proposition* to build a new dam, if it will not cost too much; a *proposal* to build it for $10,000. Both these words imply some exactness, completeness, or formality, wherens an *overture* may be of a tentative sort. By derivation, an *overture* opens negotiation or business: as, an *overture* from an inferior to a superior ecclesiastical body; an *overture* of peace from one of two estranged friends or neighbors. An *overture*, if not rejected, may be followed by a definite *proposal*.

propose (prō-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proposed*, ppr. *proposing*. [< ME. *proposen*, < OF. *proposer*, F. *proposer*, propose, purpose, taking the place of L. *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, set forth, place before (< *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *propone*), as with similar words: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put forward or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, admission, or adoption: as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* one as a member of a club.

Sphinx is said to *propose* various difficult questions and riddles to men. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

It is hard to find a whole age to imitate, or what century to *propose* for example. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

2. To place before as something to be done, attained, or striven after; form or declare as an intention or design.

What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 204.

But ere we could arrive the point *proposed*,
Cæsar cried, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 110.

And then come to town till I begin my journey to Ireland, which I *propose* the middle of August.
Swift, Letter, July 8, 1726.

3†. To set or place forth; place out; state.

Milton has *proposed* the Subject of his Poem in the following Verses. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

4†. To place one's self before; face; confront.

Aaron, a thousand deaths
Would I *propose* to achieve her whom I love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 80.

5†. To speak; utter; discourse.

Of hyr lenger wold I haue spoke sure,
Iff more of wryting therof founde myght be; . . .
And sin more ther of I can noght *propose*,
Offors moste I here take rest and repose.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6404.

Euery one gaue his consent with Surius, yeelding the choyce of that nights pastime to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia, who thus *proposed* her mind.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 40.

Where I stand kneel thou,
Whilst I *propose* the selfsame words to thee
Which, traitor, thou would have me answer to.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 20.

=Syn. 1. To propound, present, suggest, recommend, move, enounce.—2. To intend, mean, design.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form or declare an intention or design.

Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chron. of Battle Abbey (Lower's trans.), p. 27.

2. To offer; specifically, to make an offer of marriage.

Why don't the men *propose*, mamma?
T. Haynes Bayly, Why Don't the Men *Propose?*

3†. To converse; discourse.

Run thee into the parlour;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the Prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 3.

propose† (prō-pōz'), *n.* [< *propose*, *v.*; cf. *purpose*, *n.*] Talk; discourse.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 12.

proposedly† (prō-pō'zed-li), *adv.* Designedly; purposely.

They had been *proposedly* planned and pointed against him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 117.

proposer (prō-pō'zėr), *n.* [< *propose* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

He [Nicholas Briot] was the inventor, or at least one of the first *proposers*, of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

The candidates should be nominated by means of a paper containing the names of a *proposer* and seconder and eight assentors. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, lix.

2†. A speaker; an orator.

Let me conjure you, . . . by what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal, be even and direct with me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 297.

proposita, *n.* Plural of *propositum*.

proposition (prop-ō-zish'on), *n.* [< ME. *proposicioun*, < OF. *proposition*, F. *proposition* = Sp. *proposicion* = Pg. *proposição* = It. *proposizione*, < L. *propositio(n-)*, a setting forth, a representation, < *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, propose: see *propone*, *propose*.] 1. The act of placing or setting forth; the act of offering.

The ample *proposition* that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below
Fails in the promised largeness.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 3.

Gums fit for incense, and oblations for the altar of *proposition*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms: commonly in the plural: as, *propositions* of peace.

The Governour and council of Plimouth returned answerable courteous acceptance of their loving *propositions*
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 133.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. A representation in thought or language of an act of the mind in thinking a quality or general sign, termed a *predicate*, to be applicable to something indicated, and termed a *subject*. This connecting of predicate and subject may range from a mental necessity to a mere impulse to look at a certain possibility. These differences are called differences in the *mode*, or *modality*, of the proposition, according to which, as ordinarily stated, propositions are either *de inesse* (that is, the mode is not considered) or *modal*, and in this case *problematical*, *contingent*, or *apodictic*. The modality may properly be said to affect the copula, or form of junction of the predicate and subject. The predicate, logically speaking, embraces the whole representation of the quality of the fact. Thus, in the proposition "Elijah was caught up to heaven," the grammatical predicate is "was caught up to heaven"; but the logical predicate includes the whole picture which the sentence conveys—that of a man caught up to heaven. The predicate, however, is not a mere picture; it views the fact represented analytically, and distinguishes certain objects as identical with the subjects. There may be only one subject, or, if the predicate expresses a relation, there may be several. These subjects cannot be sufficiently indicated by any general description, but only by a real junction with experience, as by a finger-pointing. In ordinary language they are for the most part but imperfectly expressed. In whatever way they are represented, they can commonly (in the last analysis always) be set forth in classes only; from such a class the subject meant is to be taken in one or other of three ways: first, by a suitable selection, so as to render the proposition true; secondly, by taking any one, no matter which; thirdly, by taking no matter what one among a selected proportion of those which present themselves in experience. The first mode of selection gives a particular proposition, as "An object can be selected which is a man caught up to heaven"; the second mode gives a universal proposition, as "Take any object you please in this world, and it is not a man caught up to heaven"; the third mode gives a statistical proposition, as "Half the human beings in the world are women." If there are several subjects, the order of their selection is often important. Thus, it is one thing to say that having taken any man you please a woman can be found who was his mother, and quite another to say that a woman can be found such that, whatever man you select, that woman was that man's mother. Several of the distinctions between propositions found in the old treatises are based on distinctions between the different categories (or, in modern logical language, *universes*) from which the subjects are understood to be drawn. Such is the distinction between a *categorical proposition*, whose subject is denoted by a noun, and a *hypothetical proposition*, whose subject is a hypothetical state of things denoted by a sentence. Such is also the distinction between a *synthetical proposition*, whose subject is drawn from the world of real experience, and may suitably be denoted by a concrete noun, and an *analytic proposition*, whose subject is drawn from a world of ideas, and may suitably be denoted by an abstract noun. Propositions are further distinguished according to the forms of their predicates; but these distinctions, unlike those already noticed, merely concern the form under which the proposition happens to be thought or expressed, and do not concern its substance. The predicates of propositions are either simple, negative, or compound; and in the latter case they may conveniently be considered (by a slight fiction) as either disjunctive or conjunctive.

A *proposicion* is a perfeicte sentence spoken by the indicative mode, signifiyng either a true thing or a false without al ambiguite or doubtfulnesse.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Verbal *propositions*, which are words, the signs of our ideas, put together or separated in affirmative or negative sentences. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 5.

All that is necessary to constitute a *proposition* is that it should imply inclusion or exclusion, attribution or non-attribution. *Veitch*, Int. to Descartes's Method, p. xxxv.

4. In *math.*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is an operation to be done. Abbreviated *prop.*

Ros. What said he? How looked he? Wherein went he? . . .
Cel. It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the *propositions* of a lover. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 246.

5. In *rhet.*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration; the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it: as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

It is very disproportionable for a man to persecute another certainly for a *proposition* that, if he were wise, he would know is not certain.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 376.

Though that *proposition* had many degrees of truth in the beginning of the law, yet the case is now altered: God hath established its contradictory.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 806.

6. In *music:* (*a*) The act or process of enunciating or giving out a theme or subject. Specifically—(*b*) The subject of a fugue, as distinguished from the *answer*.—**Absolute, adversative, affirmative, ampliative, analytical, apodictic, assertory, binary, categorical, causal, cognate proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Composite proposition**, a proposition consisting of several propositions all asserted at once.—**Compound proposition**, a proposition consisting of two or more propositions, associated copulatively, disjunctively, conditionally, or otherwise.—**Comprehensive proposition**, a proposition in which the subject is regarded as a whole of logical comprehension including the predicate as a part.—**Conditional, conflictive, contradictory, contrary proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Contrariety of propositions.** See *contrariety*.—**Converted proposition, converting proposition.** See *convert*.—**Copulative proposition**, a proposition consisting of parts united by a copulative conjunction; a composite proposition.—**Correlative proposition.** See *correlative*.—**Cumulative proposition**, a proposition regarded as a compound of singular propositions, united conjunctively or disjunctively. Thus, "every man is mortal" is cumulative, as implying the first, the second, the third, etc., man to be, each of them, mortal.—**Descriptive proposition.** See *descriptive*.—**Dialectic proposition.** (*a*) A probable interrogation; a problem suitable for discussion. (*b*) An assumption of what appears likely.—**Dilemmatic, discretive, disjunct, disjunctive, divided proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Dual proposition.** Same as *binary proposition*. See *binary enunciation*, under *binary*.—**Elementary, equal, exceptive, exclusive, exemplar, explicative, explicatory, explicit, exponent, expounible, extensive, false proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Finite proposition**, a proposition whose predicate is not an infinitated term.—**Form of a proposition.** See *form*.—**Fundamental, hypothetical, hypothetico-disjunctive, identical, incident proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Impossible proposition**, a proposition which cannot be true.—**Indefinite proposition.** See *indefinite*.—**Infinite proposition**, a proposition whose predicate, affirmed of its subject, has the form of a negative: as, Every devil is non-human.—**Intensive proposition.** See *intensive*.—**Inventive proposition**, a proposition de inesse.—**Loaves of proposition**, in *Jewish antiq.*, the showbread.

Under this fair heauen . . . there was the holy table, vppon whiche was set the holy bread, called the *loaves of proposition*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 351.

Local proposition. See *local*.—**Major proposition**, a major premise.—**Minor proposition**, a minor premise.—**Modal, necessary, negative proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Numerically definite proposition**, a proposition which states how many objects, at least, there are of a given description.—**Obligistic proposition**, a proposition which has to be admitted in disputation owing to institution, petition, position, deposition, dubitation, or truth.—**Opposite propositions**, propositions having the same terms but not identical: as, Some woman is mother of some man; Some woman is mother of each man; Some woman is mother of every man; Every woman is mother of some man; All women are mothers of one man; Every woman is mother of every man.—**Particular, perfect, practical, principal, privative proposition.** See the adjectives.—**Possible proposition.** Same as *problematic proposition*.—**Predicative proposition.** Same as *categorical proposition*.—**Probable proposition**, a proposition stating with more or less determinacy how often within a certain genus of events a certain specific event would be found to occur, in a given range of experience.—**Problematic proposition**, a proposition asserting something to be possible in some sense.—**Proposition de inesse.** See def. 3.—**Proposition de necessario**, a proposition thought to be necessary. Such propositions were divided by the old logicians into (*a*) propositions *de necessario conditionali*, which stated something to be necessarily true, provided a certain condition held; (*b*) propositions *de necessario quando*, which stated something to be necessarily true at specified times; and (*c*) propositions *de necessario simpliciter*, or categorical apodictic propositions. The latter were further divided into propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro nunc*, or propositions stating something to be necessarily true now, and propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro semper*, stating something to be always necessarily true.—**Proposition de omni**, a universal proposition.—**Proposition in sensu composito**, a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the subject or predicate. Such a proposition, as remarked by Scotus, is not, properly speaking, a modal but an ordinary proposition concerning possibility.—**Proposition in sensu diviso**, a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the copula.—**Proposition per se**, a proposition which asserts something to be essentially true—that is, the universe is a universe of essences, not of existences. Four modes of such propositions are recognized by Aristotle: first, where the predicate is involved in the idea of the subject; second, where the subject is involved in the idea of the predicate; while the third and fourth modes are respectively modes of existing and of causing.—**Propositions of second adjacent, of third adjacent.** See *adjacent*.—**Pure proposition**, a proposition not modal.—**Pythagorean proposition.** See *Pythagorean*.—**Quantified proposition**, a proposition in which the manner of selecting the subject is fully expressed.—**Rational proposition**, a hypothetical proposition in which several categoricals are united by a causal conjunction.—**Reciprocating proposition**, one which asserts two terms to be coextensive: as, "Man" is identical with "rational animal."—**Relative proposition**, a proposition whose predicate is a relative term.—**Remotive proposition.** See *remotive*.—**Restrictive proposition**, a proposition with a restrictive clause: as, Christ, in his divine nature, is omnipresent.—**Simple proposition.** (*a*) Properly, a proposition whose predicate is simple: as, There is a man. (*b*) Usually, a categorical proposition, or one expressed by means of a noun and a verb, as contradistinguished from a *conditional proposition*.—**Singular proposition**, a proposition whose subjects are single individuals: as, Cain killed Abel.—**Spurious proposition**, a proposition one of the subjects of which is a character designated as one of those which belong to a given group. Thus, from the premises, Every European wants some character of Americans, and Every nobleman possesses some character other than those that are common to Americans, we can infer, first, that every European wants some character different from some character common to noblemen, and that every nobleman possesses a character different from some character wanting to every European. These are spurious propositions.—**Statistical proposition**, a proposition which states how many objects of one kind there are in connection with each one of another kind, in the average of a certain time of experience.—**Subaltern proposition**, a proposition asserting a part, and only a part, of what is asserted in another proposition.—**Subcontrary propositions**, propositions which have the same terms and may be true together but cannot be false together.—**Syllogistic proposition**, a proposition forming part of a syllogism.—**Synthetic proposition.** See *synthetic judgment*, under *synthetic*.—**Temporal proposition**, a proposition consisting of two categoricals united by a temporal adverb.—**Ternal or trinary proposition**, a proposition of third adjacent.—**Theoretical proposition**, a proposition concerning the fact, not concerning what ought to be done.—**True proposition.** See *true*.—**Universal proposition**, a proposition whose subject is any object whatever in the universe of discourse: as, Take any object you please, you will find it not a griffin. Every such proposition states the non-existence of something. If, in addition, it asserts the existence of something, it should be regarded as a composite proposition, partly universal and partly particular. But many logicians divide universal propositions into different species according as they do or do not assert the existence of their subjects. The result of this mode of treating the subject is a highly complicated doctrine.—**Unquantified proposition**, an indefinite proposition.=Syn. 2. *Overture*, etc. See *proposal*.—3 and 5. Position, thesis, statement, declaration, dictum, doctrine. *Proposition* differs from the words compared under *subject*, in that it is the technical word in rhetoric for the indication of the theme of a discourse.

The *proposition* is that part of a discourse by which its subject is defined. It includes, therefore, but is not restricted to, that which is termed *proposition* in the nomenclature of logic. It embraces all varieties of rhetorical form by which a *subject* is indicated to the audience. An interrogative may be in rhetorical dialect the *proposition*.
A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xx. § 1.

propositional (prop-ō-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *proposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a proposition; considered as a proposition.

If a proposition ascribing the nature of things has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal, in its *propositional* sense. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

In theology truth is *propositional*—tied up in neat parcels, systematized, and arranged in logical order.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 362.

Propositional quantity. See *quantity*.

propositionally (prop-ō-zish′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a proposition.

If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve *propositionally*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositionize (prop-ō-zish′ọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propositionized*; ppr. *propositionizing*. [< *proposition* + *-ize*.] To make a proposition.

To speak is not merely to utter words, but to *propositionize*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositum (prō-poz′i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *propositum*, the first premise of a syllogism, an argument, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth: see *propose*, *v.*, and *purpose*, *n.*] In medieval universities, a disputation concerning the canon law, which had to be performed by every bachelor in law.

propostscutellar (prō-pōst-skū′te-lạr), *a.* [< *propostscutell-um* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the propostscutellum.

propostscutellum (prō-pōst-skū-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *propostscutella* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *postscutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the postscutellum of the pronotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

propound (prō-pound′), *v. t.* [With unorig. *-d*, for earlier *propoune*, var. of *propone*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone*. Cf. *compound*, *expound*.] 1. To put forward; offer for consideration; offer; put or set, as a question; propose.

If then he [the offender] appear not, they banish him, and *propound* a reward according to the greatness of the offence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 6.

Give me leave to *propound* to you a second question.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

2. Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to membership in a church.

He was . . . (with his wife) *propounded* to be admitted a member. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 131.

propounder (prō-poun′dėr), *n.* [< *propound* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who propounds; one who proposes or offers for consideration.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 11.

Some deny the infallibility of the present church, and only make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*. *Chillingworth*, Works, I. 119.

2. A monopolist. *Blount*. (*Halliwell.*)

proppage (prop′ạj), *n.* [< *prop* + *-age*.] That which props or supports; materials for propping.

Hat and stick were his *proppage* and balance-wheel.
Carlyle.

propræscutal, *a.* See *proprescutal.*

propræscutum (prō-prē-skū′tum), *n.*; pl. *propræscuta* (-tȧ). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *præscutum,* q. v.] In *entom.,* the præscutum of the pronotum; the prescutal sclerite of the prothorax.

proprætor, proprætorial. See *propretor, propretorial.*

propret, propretet. Middle English forms of *proper, property.*

proprescutal, propræscutal (prō-prē-skū′tal), *a.* [< *propræscut-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propræscutum.

propretor, proprætor (prō-prē′tor), *n.* [< L. *proprætor,* < *pro,* for, + *prætor,* pretor.] In *Rom. antiq.,* a magistrate filling the office and exercising the authority of a pretor, but not holding the titular rank; one who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to conduct the government with the authority of a pretor.

propretorial, proprætorial (prō-prē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *proretor, proprætor,* + *-ial.*] Of or relating to a propretor or the office of propretor.

Thus the distinction between consular (or proconsular) and prætorial (or *proprætorial*) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 885.

propriate (prō′pri-āt), *a.* [Appar. by aphæresis for *appropriate* (?); otherwise < L. *propriatus,* pp. of *propriare,* appropriate: see *proper, r.*] Peculiar; specific. [Rare.]

But any simple Tom will tell ye,
The source of life is in the belly.
From whence are sent out those supplies
Without whose *propriate* sympathies
We should be neither strong nor wise.
W. *Combe,* Dr. Syntax, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

propriest, *n.* [< L. *propria,* neut. pl. of *proprius,* proper, own: see *proper.*] Possessions; property. *Halliwell.*

proprietarian (prō-prī-e-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *proprietary* + *-arian.*] A stickler for the proprieties; a formal and precise person. [Rare.]

The conversazioni of the rigid *proprietarians,* where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist, at a solo the point, and say nothing. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xxi.

proprietary (prō-prī′e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propriétaire* = Sp. *propietario* = Pg. It. *proprietario,* < LL. *proprietarius,* pertaining to a property-holder; as a noun, an owner; < L. *proprieta(t-)s,* property: see *propriety, property.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner; of or pertaining to property or ownership: as, *proprietary* rights.

Though sheep which are *proprietary* are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The recognition by kings that, if they do not recognise the *proprietary* rights of the weaker, then the stronger will not consider theirs.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 214.

Proprietary colony. See II., 1.—**Proprietary medicine,** a medicine the manufacture or sale of which is restricted through patent of the drug or combination of drugs, of the label, or of the name, or otherwise, or a medicine concerning which the person making it claims a private formula.—**Proprietary right,** the right of a proprietor; specifically, in the theatrical profession, the common-law right of the author of a drama to control exclusively its production or representation so long as the drama remains unpublished: also applied to the right when protected by copyright after publication.

II. *n.*; pl. *proprietaries* (-riz). 1. One who has exclusive title; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right; an owner; a proprietor; specifically, in *Amer. colonial hist.,* the grantee or owner, or one of the owners, of one of those colonies called *proprietary colonies* (in distinction from charter colonies and royal colonies or provinces). See *colony,* 1.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts and *proprietaries* in others.
Government of the Tongue.

To the *proprietaries* of Carolina the respect of the revolution [of 1688] for vested rights secured their possessions.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S. (12th ed.), III. 13.

2. A body of proprietors collectively: as, the *proprietary* of a county.

The influence of a monopolist middleman—such as the corporate *proprietary* of a railway virtually constitute—is placed in a new light. *The Academy,* July 27, 1889, p. 53.

3. The right of proprietor; ownership.

Peasant *proprietary* or occupying ownership, which are the names European economists give to that system of ownership which we have regarded as typically American, may exist for a long while among a population whose natural increase is restrained, where emigration is not thought of. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLII. 395.

4. In monasteries, a monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of his profession. *Imp. Dict.*

proprietor (prō-prī′e-tor), *n.* [An accom. form, with substituted suffix *-or,* for **proprieter,* < OF. *proprietaire,* an owner: see *proprietary, n.*] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to something; an owner: as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors.*
Craik, Hist. Lng. Lit., I. 98. (*Latham.*)

Lord proprietor, in *Amer. colonial hist.,* same as *proprietary,* 1.

Charleston became the principal town; and to it the whole political power of the colony [South Carolina] was exclusively confined during the government of the *Lords Proprietors.* *Calhoun,* Works, I. 401.

Peasant proprietor. See *peasant.*

proprietorial (prō-prī-e-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *proprietor* + *-ial.*] Proprietary.

Proprietorial rights. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLII. 56.

proprietorship (prō-prī′e-tor-ship), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ship.*] The state or right of a proprietor; the condition of being a proprietor.

If you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

proprietress (prō-prī′e-tres), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ess.*] A female proprietor.

Are castles shadows? Three of them? Is she
The sweet *proprietress* a shadow?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

proprietrix (prō-prī′e-triks), *n.* [Fem. of *proprietor.*] A proprietress.

propriety (prō-prī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *proprieties* (-tiz). [< OF. *propriete,* later form of the vernacular *proprete* (> E. *property*), F. *propriété* = Pr. Sp. *propiedad* = Pg. *propriedade* = It. *proprietà,* < L. *proprieta(t-)s,* peculiarity, property: see *property.*] **1†.** Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; possession; property.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as in his life? *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience.

So are the *proprietors* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord; and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 710.

The reasons annexed to the second commandment are God's sovereignty over us, his *propriety* in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worship.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 52.

Pensylvania. . . The *Propriety* and Goverment of this Country was given by King Charles II. to William Pen, Esq. *Hist., Geog.,* etc., *Dict.,* ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701).

2†. That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity.

Man did give names unto other creatures in Paradise, as they were brought before him, according unto their *proprieties.* *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

A court which, if you will give me leave to use a term of logick, is only an adjunct, not a *propriety* of happiness.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, Ded.

3†. An estate; a holding.

The splitting the colony into *proprieties,* contrary to the original charters. *Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 92.

4. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness; correctness.

Propriety's cold, cautious rules
Warm Fervour may o'erlook.
Burns, Apologetic, to Mrs. Lawrie.

Miss Temple had always something of serenity in her air, of state in her mien, of refined *propriety* in her language. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, viii.

After all his [Daniel Webster's] talents have been described, there remains that perfect *propriety* which animated all the details of the action or speech with the character of the whole, so that his beauties of detail are endless.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

5†. Individuality; particular or proper state.

Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee strangle thy *propriety* [*i. e.,* makes thee disavow thyself]. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1. 150.

Silence that dreadful bell: it frights the isle
From her *propriety* [*i. e.,* out of herself].
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 176.

The proprieties, the standards of conduct and behavior adopted and approved by society; conventional customs.

=Syn. 4. *Precision,* etc. (see *purity*); appropriateness, seemliness.

proprium (prō′pri-um), *n.* [L., neut. of *proprius,* special, peculiar, own: see *proper.*] In *Swedenborgianism,* what is one's own; selfhood.

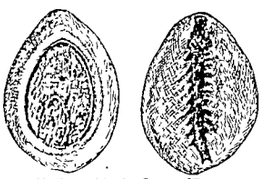
You will find that the will of man is his *proprium,* and that this from nativity is evil, and that thence is the false in the understanding.
Swedenborg, True Christian Religion (trans.), iv.

Their character is the majestic *proprium* of their personality. *Bushnell,* Nature and the Supernat., ii.

Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely, the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256.

proproctor (prō-prok′tor), *n.* [< *pro-* + *proctor.*] In English universities, an assistant proctor.

props[1] (props), *n. pl.* 1. A gambling game in vogue about 1850–60, especially in Boston. It was, in effect, a crude sort of dice-throwing. Small shells were partially ground down and their hollows filled with sealing-wax. Four of these shells were shaken in the hand and thrown on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of red or white sides coming up.


Shells used in the Game of Props.

2. The shells used in this game.

props[2] (props), *n.* [Short for *properties(-man).*] The property-man of a theater. [Theatrical slang.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, *props* for short. *New York Tribune,* July 14, 1889.

prop-stay (prop′stā), *n.* In *steam* and *pneumatic engin.,* a stay used to strengthen tubes, water-spaces in steam-boilers, or large tubes and annular spaces in air-tanks, and resist pressure tending to collapse or rupture after the manner of a strut, instead of acting by tensile strength after the manner of a tie-rod. Where such stays pass through flues of steam-boilers, they are usually made tubular, thus permitting water to flow through them as a protection from overheating, while at the same time their exteriors become more or less effective heating-surfaces. The so-called Galloway boiler is a good example of the use of tubular prop-stays.

propterygial (prō-tē-rij′i-al), *a.* [< *propterygium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propterygium: as, the *propterygial* basale.

propterygium (prō-tē-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *propterygia* (-ȧ). [NL. (Gegenbaur), < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *pterygium,* q. v.] In *ichth.,* the foremost one of three basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. See *pterygium.*

The peculiar form of the [pectoral] fin in the Ray is due to the great development of the *propterygium.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 478.

proptosed (prop′tōst), *a.* [< **proptose,* *v.* (< *proptosis*), + *-ed*[2].] Prolapsed. [Rare.]

A small portion of the bladder wall was *proptosed* through the deficient neck. *Lancet,* No. 3466, p. 246.

proptosis (prop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόπτωσις, a fall forward, < προπίπτειν, fall forward, < πρό, before, + πίπτειν, fall.] Prolapse or protrusion, as of the eyeball.

propugn† (prō-pūn′), *v. t.* [< OF. **propugner* = Pg. *propugnar* = It. *propugnare,* < L. *propugnare,* go forth to fight, fight for, defend, < *pro,* forth, before, + *pugnare,* fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn, impugn, oppugn.*] To fight for; defend; vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

propugnacle† (prō′pug-nȧ-kl), *n.* [< OF. *propugnacle,* also *propugnacule* = Sp. *propugnáculo* = Pg. *propugnaculo* = It. *propugnacolo, propugnaculo,* < L. *propugnaculum,* a bulwark, rampart, defense, < *propugnare,* fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Same as *propugnaculum.*

Rochel [La Rochelle] was the chiefest *Propugnacle* of the Protestants there. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 8.

propugnaculum (prō-pug-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propugnacula* (-lȧ). [L.: see *propugnacle.*] A bulwark; a defense.

The Roman colonies were thus not merely valuable as *propugnacula* of the state. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 158.

propugnation† (prō-pug-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *propugnazione,* < L. *propugnatio(n-),* a defense, vindication, < *propugnare,* pp. *propugnatus,* fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Defense.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 136.

propugner† (prō-pū′nėr), *n.* [Also *propugnor;* < OF. **propugneor,* also *propugnateur,* < L. *propugnator,* a defender, < *propugnare,* defend: see *propugn.*] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed.
Government of the Tongue.

He [Plutarch] was an earnest *propugnor* of another third principle. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 216.

propulsation† (prō-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *propulsatio(n-)*, a driving forth, a repulse, < *propulsare*, pp. *propulsatus*, drive forth, ward off: see *propulse*.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of public injuries. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

propulse† (prō-puls'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *propulsar* = It. *propulsare*, < L. *propulsare*, drive forth, ward off, freq. of *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth, push before, < *pro*, forward, before, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To repel; drive off; keep away.

Perceavyng that all succours were clerely estopped and *propulsed* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of aide or comfort. *Hall*, Hen. VII., f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

propulsion (prō-pul'shon), *n.* [< F. *propulsion* = Sp. *propulsion* = Pg. *propulsão*, < ML. **propulsio(n-)*, < L. *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth: see *propulse*, *propel*.] 1. The act of propelling or driving forward; impulse given.

The reasonable soul and all its faculties are in children, will and understanding, passions, and powers of attraction and *propulsion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 131.

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

2. In *pathol.*, same as *paralysis festinans*.—**Modulus of propulsion.** See *modulus*.

propulsity (prō-pul'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *propulsus*, pp. of *propellere*, propel (see *propulse*), + *-ity*.] Propulsion; motive power.

It euer was; that was ere Time had roome
To sture itselfe by Heau'n's *propulsity*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

propulsive (prō-pul'siv), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on.

The *propulsive* movement of the verse. *Coleridge.*

Two *propulsive* forces, which appear to have overcome the body's inertia, and to have imparted to it a rapid motion. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 24

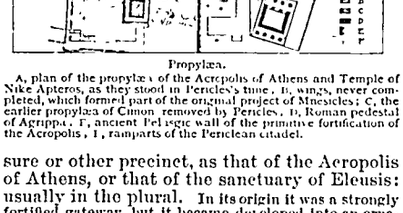
propulsory (prō-pul'sō-ri), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ory*.] Same as *propulsive*.

propupa (prō-pū'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *pupa*.] A stage of development of certain insects, intermediate between the larva and the pupa. Also called *semipupa*.

prop-wood (prop'wůd), *n.* 1. Saplings and copse-wood suitable for cutting into props.—2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

propygidium (prō-pi-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *propygidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πυγή*, rump, + dim. *-ιδιον*. Cf. *pygidium*.] In *entom.*, the penultimate or subterminal dorsal segment of the abdomen: especially used in describing those beetles whose elytra do not reach to the end of the abdomen.

propylæum (prop-i-lē'um), *n.*; pl. *propylæa* (-ä). [L., also *propylæon*, < Gr. *προπύλαια*, usually in pl. *προπύλαια*, a gateway, an entrance, neut. of *προπύλαιος*, before a gate, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, a gate.] An important architectural vestibule or entrance to a sacred inclo-



Propylæa.

A, plan of the propylæa of the Acropolis of Athens and Temple of Nike Apteros, as they stood in Pericles's time. B, wings, never completed, which formed part of the original project of Mnesicles; C, the earlier propylæa of Cimon removed by Pericles; D, Roman pedestal of Agrippa; E, ancient Pelasgic wall of the primitive fortification of the Acropolis; F, ramparts of the Periclean citadel.

sure or other precinct, as that of the Acropolis of Athens, or that of the sanctuary of Eleusis: usually in the plural. In its origin it was a strongly fortified gateway, but it became developed into an ornamental structure, often elaborate and magnificent, with which were combined gates of more or less defensive strength.

propylene (prop'i-lēn), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6), belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the destructive distillation of organic matters, and is produced artificially by the action of phosphorus iodide on glycerin, and in other ways.

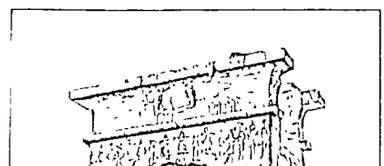
propylite (prop'i-līt), *n.* [So called because supposed to have opened a new era in volcanic geology, or to have opened the Tertiary volcanic epoch; < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway (see *propylon*), + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, the name given by Richthofen to a volcanic rock occurring in and considered by him as characteristic of various important silver-mining regions, especially those of Washoe (in Nevada) and Hungary. It is a considerably altered form of andesite, or of some igneous rock more or less nearly related to it. The metamorphism which was displayed in the formation of the metalliferous deposits of these regions was also attended by great changes in the inclosing and associated rocks. Also called *greenstone trachyte*.

I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks, . . . their altered forms (the *propylites*), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 201.

propylitic (prop-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *propylite* + *-ic*.] Related to or characteristic of propylite.

These rocks . . . may be traced undergoing certain changes due to both deep-seated and surface action, and also exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called *propylitic* modification. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 179.

propylon (prop'i-lon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway, a vestibule, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, gate. Cf. *propylæum*.] In *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a monumental gateway, usually between two



Propylon at Karnak, Egypt.

towers in outline like truncated pyramids, of which one or a series stood before the actual entrance or pylon of most temples or other important buildings.

At Essabua, Girsheh, and Dandour, the cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and *propylons* are structural buildings added in front.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 126.

prora (prō'rä), *n.*; pl. *proræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *prora*, the fore part of a ship: see *prore*.] The prow or point of a cymba, or C-shaped spongespicule. When lobed or alate, the proræ are called *pteres*. See *ptere*. *Sollas.*

proral (prō'ral), *a.* [< *prora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proræ of a cymba: as, *proral* pteres. *Sollas.*

pro rata (prō rā'tä). [ML.: L. *pro*, for, in accordance with; ML. *ratā*, abl. sing. of *rata*, rate: see *rate*[2].] In proportion.

pro-ratable (prō-rā'tą-bl), *a.* [< *pro-rate* + *-able*.] Capable of being pro-rated. [U. S.]

pro-rate (prō-rāt'), *v.* [< *pro rata*.] I. *trans.* To assess pro rata; distribute proportionally. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

A general circular was issued from the Santa Fe headquarters yesterday giving notice to all lines doing business between the Missouri River and St. Louis that it will hereafter refuse to *prorate* with them on shipments of grain and live stock. *New York Tribune*, June 6, 1890.

prore (prōr), *n.* [< L. *prora*, < Gr. *πρῷρα*, the prow of a ship, < *πρό*, before, in front. Cf. *prow*[2], a doublet of *prore*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Poetical and rare.]

There no vessel with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 145.

The tall ship, whose lofty *prore*
Shall never stem the billows more.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

prorector (prō-rek'tor), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rector*, a governor, a ruler: see *rector*.] An officer in a German university who represents the rector, or who is next in authority to the directing officer.

prorectorate (prō-rek'tor-āt), *n.* [< *prorector* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a prorector.

prorenal (prō-rē'nal), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, before, + *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Existing or acting instead of or prior to the definite formation of a kidney; of or pertaining to the segmental organ, or primitive kidney.

The *pro-renal* (segmental) duct; a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 169.

pro re nata (prō rē nā'tä). [L.: *pro*, for, according to; *re*, abl. sing. of *res*, thing, affair, circumstance; *natā*, abl. sing. fem. of *natus*, pp. of *nasci*, be born, arise, originate: see *natal*[1].] For some contingency that arises unexpectedly or out of due course. A pro re nata meeting, for instance, is one called not at the stated time of meeting, but on account of the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it.

proreption† (prō-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *proreptus*, pp. of *prorepere*, creep forth, come out, < *pro*, forward, before, + *repere*, creep, crawl: see *repent*[2], *reptile*.] A creeping on. *Imp. Dict.*

prorex (prō'reks), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rex*, king: see *rex*.] A viceroy. [Rare.]

Create him *Pro-rex* of all Africa.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

proritation†, *n.* [< L. as if **proritatio(n-)*, < *proritare*, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + **ritare*, as in *irritare*, excite, provoke, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] Provocation; challenging.

Your Maimonides, after all your *proritation*, holds no other than fair terms with our Samaritan Chronicle.
Bp. Hall, Works, X. 399. (*Davies.*)

Prorodon (prō'rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πρῴρα*, prow (see *prore*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Prorodontidæ*, with terminal mouth and armed pharynx. There are many species, mostly of fresh water, as *P. niveus*; *P. marinus* is found in salt water.

Prorodontidæ (prō-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prorodon* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, named from the genus *Prorodon*, of symmetrical oval or cylindric figure, with lateral or terminal mouth and a distinct pharynx, usually plicate or armed with rod-like teeth. It corresponds to Perty's *Decteria*, but is more restricted. *W. S. Kent.*

prorogate (prō'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogated*, ppr. *prorogating*. [< L. *prorogatus*, pp. of *prorogare*, prolong, extend, defer: see *prorogue*.] To prorogue; put off. *Brougham.*

prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prorogation* = Sp. *prorogacion* = Pg. *prorogação* = It. *prorogazione*, < L. *prorogatio(n-)*, an extension, a putting off, < *prorogare*, pp. *prorogatus*, prolong, extend: see *prorogue*.] 1. The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation; the delaying of action upon anything.

When they preferred another law for the *prorogation* of the provinces and armies which Cæsar demanded, Cato would speak no more to the people to hinder it.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 651.

Patriarchal *prorogations* of existence.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 253.

2. The act of proroguing; more specifically, the right which belongs to the British crown, exercised by its ministers, of terminating a session of Parliament; also, the exercise of that right.

But it now seems to be allowed that a *prorogation* must be expressly made in order to determine the session.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

The power of *prorogation* either before or after the day of meeting rested with the king.
Stubbs, Hist. Eng., § 296.

Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction, a judge's adjudication by consent of parties on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—**Prorogation of a lease**, the extension of a lease.—**Syn. 2.** *Recess*, *Dissolution*, etc. See *adjournment*.

prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogued*, ppr. *proroguing*. [Early mod. E. *proroge*; < OF. *proroguer*, F. *proroger* = Sp. Pg. *prorogar* = It. *prorogare*, < L. *prorogare*, prolong, protract, extend, continue, defer, < *pro*, forth, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] 1†. To prolong; protract.

We'll *prorogue* his expectation, then, a little.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Mirth *prorogues* life. *Burton.*

2†. To defer; put off; delay.

To promise better at the next we bring
Prorogues disgrace, commends not anything.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

The king's journey into Scotland must be *prorogued* until another year, notwithstanding the gestes thereof be already set down. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 207.

3. To discontinue meetings of for a time, usually for a period of time not expressly stated: used specifically of the British Parliament. Parliament is prorogued from session to session by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. See *parliament* and *adjournment*.

The Parliament is *prorogued* till Michaelmas Term.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

prorsad (prôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, forward; so as to be to or toward the front; antrorsely; cephalad: opposed to *retrad*.

prorsal (prôr'sal), *a.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, forward; anterior: the opposite of *retral*.

prorumpt (prō-rump'), *v. i.* [= OF. *prorompre*, *prorumpre* = Sp. *prorumpir* = Pg. *prorompper* = It. *prorompere*, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break forth, burst out, < *pro*, forth, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*.] To break forth; burst out. [Rare.]

What a noise it made! as if his spirit would have *prorumpt* with it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

proruption (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [< LL. *proruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting forth, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break or rush forth: see *prorump*.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. [Rare.]

Excluding but one day, the latter brood, impatient, by a forcible *proruption* anticipate their period of exclusion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

pros. An abbreviation of *prosody*.

pros-. [L., etc., *pros-*, < Gr. πρός-, prefix, πρός, prep., from forth, from (one point) toward (another), toward, before, in presence of, hard by, near, etc.; earlier προτί, ποτί, = Skt. *prati*, toward, against, = OBulg. *proti* (cf. with ποτί the Zend *paiti*); with a formative *-ti*, from the base of πρό, forth, before: see *pro-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'to,' 'toward,' 'before,' etc.

prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [= F. *prosaïque* = Sp. *prosáico* = Pg. It. *prosaico* (cf. D. *prozaisch* = G. *prosaisch* = Sw. Dan. *prosaisk*), < LL. *prosaicus*, pertaining to prose, in prose, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] 1†. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose.

In modern rhythm, . . . be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, II. 3.

2. Ordinary or commonplace in style or expression; uninteresting; dull; of persons, commonplace in thought; lacking imagination; literal.

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope. (*Latham.*)

The danger of the *prosaic* type of mind lies in the stolid sense of superiority which blinds it to everything ideal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 250.

=Syn. 2. Vapid, flat, bald, tame, humdrum, stupid.

prosaical (prō-zā'i-kal), *a.* [< *prosaic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosaic*.

The first *prosaical* work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called "The Life of John Picus."
Int. to *Sir T. More's* Utopia, p. lxviii.

All manner of Greek writers, both metrical and *prosaical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 261.

prosaically (prō-zā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

prosaicism (prō-zā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *prosaic* + *-ism*.] A prosaic style or quality.

Through this species of *prosaicism*, Cowper, with scarcely any of the higher poetical elements, came very near making his age fancy him the equal of Pope.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

prosaicness (prō-zā'ik-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being prosaic.

The vulgarity and *prosaicness* of these people.
Athenæum, No. 3254, p. 303.

prosaism (prō'za-izm), *n.* [= F. *prosaïsme*; as L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge*.

prosaist (prō'za-ist), *n.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ist*.] 1. A writer of prose.

There is no other *prosaist* who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of language.
Mark Pattison, Milton, I. 46.

2. A prosaic or commonplace person; one destitute of poetic thought or feeling.

Thou thyself, O cultivated reader, who too probably art no Psalmist, but a *Prosaist*, knowing God only by tradition. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11.

prosalt (prō'zalt), *a.* [< OF. *prosal*, < ML. as if **prosalis*, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] In the form of prose.

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 177.

prosapiet, *n.* [< OF. *prosapie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosapia*, < L. *prosapia*, also *prosapies*, a stock, race, family.] A stock; race. [Rare.]

My harte abhorreth that I should so
In a woman's kirtle my self disguise,
Beyng a manne, and begotten to
Of a mannes *prosapie*, in manly wise.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 69. (*Davies.*)

prosar (prō'zär), *n.* [< ML. *prosarium*, a book containing the proses, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] A service-book containing the proses. See *prose*, 3.

proscapula (prō-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *proscapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] In *ichth.*, the principal and outer element of the scapular arch, generally carried forward and downward to articulate with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting on its inner surface the cartilage or the bones which in turn bear the pectoral fin. It was called by Cuvier *humeral*, by Owen *coracoid*, and by later writers *clavicle*.

proscapular (prō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *proscapula* + *-ar*[3].] In *ichth.*, relating to the proscapula, or having its character.

proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *proscenia* (-ä). [< L. *prosc(œ)nium*, *proscenium*, < Gr. προσκήνιον, the place in front of the scene or scenery, the stage, also the fore part or entrance of a tent, < πρό, before, in front of, + σκηνή, a tent, scene: see *scene*.] 1. In the ancient theater, the stage before the scene or back wall.

During his time, from the *Proscenium* ta'en,
Thalia and Melpomene both vanish'd.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

In Asia Minor some of the theatres have their *proscenia* adorned with niches and columns, and friezes of great richness. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 271.

2. In the modern theater, that part of the house which lies between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra: often used also to mean the curtain and the arch or framework which holds it.

proscenium-arch (prō-sē'ni-um-ärch), *n.* An arch or archway or any equivalent opening in the wall, which, except for this opening, is usually built solid as a precaution in case of fire between the stage and the auditorium of a modern theater.

proscenium-box (prō-sē'ni-um-boks), *n.* A stage-box; a box in the proscenium-arch.

proscenium-grooves (prō-sē'ni-um-grövz), *n. pl.* The scenery-grooves nearest the proscenium.

proscind† (prō-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *proscindere*, tear open in front, rend, < *pro*, before, + *scindere*, cut, tear: see *scission*. Cf. *exscind*, *prescind*.] To rend in front.

They did too much *proscind* and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 573. (*Davies.*)

proscolecine (prō-skol'e-sin), *a.* [< *proscolex* (*-ec-*) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to a proscolex, or having its character.

proscolex (prō-skō'leks), *n.*; pl. *proscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + σκώληξ, a worm: see *scolex*.] The first embryonic stage of a cestoid, as a tapeworm, when it has been liberated from the egg and is a minute vesicular body provided with hooks or horny processes for adhering to and working its way into the tissues of the host. Compare *deutoscolex* and *proglottis*. See cut under *Taenia*.

The *proscolex*, or six-hooked embryo, which gives rise to the bladder-worm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

proscolla (pros-kol'ä), *n.*; pl. *proscollæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. πρός, before, + κόλλα, glue.] In *bot.*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached. *Treas. of Bot.*

proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proscribed*, ppr. *proscribing*. [= F. *proscrire* = Sp. *proscribir* = Pg. *proscrever* = It. *proscrivere*, < L. *proscribere*, write before, publish, advertise, publish as having forfeited one's property, confiscate the property of, outlaw, proscribe, < *pro*, before, + *scribere*, write.] 1. To publish the name of, as condemned to death and liable to confiscation of property.

Sylla and the triumvirs never *proscribed* so many men to die as they do by their ignorant edicts.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; banish; outlaw; exile.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was . . . banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous; reject utterly; interdict; prohibit.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice.
Waterland.

That he who dares, when she [Fashion] forbids, be grave,
Shall stand *proscrib'd* a madman or a knave.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 476.

The king told Rochester to choose any ministers of the Established Church, with two exceptions. The *proscribed* persons were Tillotson and Stillingfleet.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. To doom.—3. To forbid.

proscriber (prō-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who denounces; one who dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear, if the Emperour had not taken care to make friends of him and Horace.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

proscript (prō'skript), *n.* [< OF. *proscript*, F. *proscrit* = Sp. Pg. *proscripto* = It. *proscritto*, < L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, write before, etc.: see *proscribe*.] 1. A proscribed person. —2. A prohibition; an interdict.

For whatsoeuer he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 271, an. 1250.

[Rare in both uses.]

proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *proscription* = Sp. *proscripcion* = Pg. *proscripção* = It. *proscrizione*, < L. *proscriptio(n-)*, public notice, advertisement, proscription, < *proscribere*, pp. *proscriptus*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming of citizens to death as public enemies, and the confiscation of their goods. The two great proscriptions in Roman history were that by Sulla about 82 B. C., and that by the second triumvirate 43 B. C.

By *proscription* and bills of outlawry,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 173.

proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing; disposed to proscribe.

The Imperial ministers pursued with *proscriptive* laws and ineffectual arms the rebels whom they had made.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxv.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit.
Burke, Present Discontents.

proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

proscutal (prō-skū'tal), *a.* [< *proscut-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proscutum.

proscutellar (prō-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *proscutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the proscutellum.

proscutellum (prō-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *proscutella* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the pronotum; the scutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

proscutum (prō-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *proscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the pronotum; the scutal sclerite of the prothorax.

prose (prōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *prose*, < OF. *prose*, F. *prose* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosa* = D. *proza* = OHG. *prōsa*, MHG. *prōse*, G. *prosa* = Icel. *prōsa* = Sw. Dan. *prosa*, < L. *prosa*, prose, short for *prosa oratio*, straightforward or direct speech (i. e. without transpositions or ornamental variations as in verse): *prosa*, fem. of *prosus*, contr. of *prorsus*, straightforward, direct, contr. of **proversus*, < *pro*, forth, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn (> *versus* (*versu-*), a turning, a line, verse): see *verse*. The element *vers-* is thus contained, though in different applications, in both *verse* and *prose*. Cf. Gr. πεζὸς λόγος or πεζὴ λέξις, L. *pedestris oratio*, prose, lit. 'speech afoot' (not 'mounted' or elevated).] I. *n.* 1. The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language not conformed to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition. See *poetry*.

"Sire, at o word, thou shalt no lenger ryme." . . .
"I wol vow telle a litel thyng in *prose*
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose."
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in *prose* or numerous verse.
Milton, P. L., v. 149.

Well, on the whole, plain *prose* must be my fate: . . .
I'll e'en leave verses to the boys at school.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 198.

Prose, however fervid and emotional it may become, must always be directed, or seem to be directed, by the reins of logic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 261.

Hence—2. Commonplace ideas or discourse. *Goodrich.*—3. In *liturgics*, a hymn sung after the gradual, originating from a practice of setting words to the jubilatio of the alleluia. Such hymns were originally either in the vernacular or in rimed Latin, with rhythms depending, as in modern verse, upon the accent: hence they were called *prosæ*, proses, in distinction from *versus*, verses, this latter term being applied only to poetry written in meters depending on quantity as in the ancient classic poets. See *sequence*.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.
Harmar, tr. of Beza (1587), p. 267.

On all higher festivals, besides this sequence, the rhythm called the *prose*, which generally consisted of between twenty and thirty verses, was likewise chanted.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 21.

4†. An oration; a story.

Whethur long, othir littull, list me not tell,
Ffor no mynd is there made in our mene bokes,
Ne noght put in our *proses* by poiettes of old.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9075.

II. *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, plain; commonplace. *Thackeray.*

There you have the poetic reverie, . . . and the dull *prose* commentary. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 7.

prose (prōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosed*, ppr. *prosing*. [< ME. *prosen*; < *prose*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To write or compose in prose: as, a fable *prosed* or versified.

But alle shul passe that men *prose* or ryme;
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 41.

And if ye winna mak' it clink,
By Jove I'll *prose* it!
Burns, Second Epistle to Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* 1. To write or compose in prose.

It was found . . . that whether ought was impos'd me by them that had the overlooking, or betak'n to of mine own choise in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the stile by certain vital signes it had was likely to live.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

"To prose" is now to talk or to write heavily, tediously, without spirit and without animation; but "to *prose*" was once the antithesis of to versify, and "proser" of a writer in metre. *Trench*, Select Glossary.

2. To write or speak in a dull or tedious manner.

When much he speaks, he finds that ears are closed,
And certain signs inform him when he's *prosed*.
Crabbe, Works, II. 158.

"My very good sir," said the little quarto, yawning most drearily in my face, "excuse my interrupting you, but I perceive you are rather given to *prose*."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

The wither'd Misses! how they *prose*
O er books of travell'd seamen.
Tennyson, Amphion.

prosect (prō-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *prosectus*, pp. of *prosecare*, cut off from before (taken in sense of 'dissect beforehand'), < *pro*, before, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] I. *trans.* To dissect (a subject) beforehand; prepare (a cadaver) for anatomical demonstration by a professor.

II. *intrans.* To fill the office or perform the duties of a prosector: as, to *prosect* for anatomical lectures.

prosection (prō-sek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *prosectio(n-)*, a cutting off, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] The act or process of prosecting; dissection practised by a prosector.

prosector (prō-sek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosector*, one who cuts in pieces, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] One who prosects; one who dissects the parts of a cadaver for the illustration of anatomical lectures; a dissector who assists a lecturer by preparing the anatomical parts to be described by the latter. The office of prosector in a medical college ranks nearly with that of demonstrator.

A competent *prosector* attached to our zoological garden—one who combined the qualities of an artist, an author, and a general anatomist—would soon demonstrate the high importance of his work, and contribute the most efficient aid to animal taxonomy. *Science*, VII. 505.

prosectorial (prō-sek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*prosector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a prosector or prosection; fitted for prosecting: as, *prosectorial* duties; a *prosectorial* office.

Often small species can be at once consigned to alcohol, for the future use of the *prosectorial* department.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 790.

prosectorship (prō-sek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *prosector* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a prosector.

During his tenure of this *Prosectorship* he [Henle] published three anatomical monographs on previously undescribed species of animals.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. No. 239, p. iv.

prosecutable (pros'ē-kū-ta-bl), *a.* [*prosecute* + *-able*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quarterly Rev.*

prosecute (pros'ē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosecuted*, ppr. *prosecuting*. [Formerly also *prosequte*; < OF. *prosecuter*, < L. *prosecutus*, *prosequtus*, pp. of *prosequi* (> It. *proseguire* = Pg. Sp. *proseguir* = OF. *prosequer*, vernacularly *porsuir*, *poursuivre*, > E. *pursue*), follow after or up, pursue, < *pro*, for, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *execute*, *persecute*, etc., and see *pursue*, from the same L. verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To follow up; pursue with a view to attain or obtain; continue endeavors to accomplish or complete; pursue with continued purpose; carry on; follow up: as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

So forth she rose, and through the purest sky
To Joves high Palace straight cast to ascend,
To *prosecute* her plot. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia;
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 105.

In the yeare 1606, there were sent other two shippes, to *prosequte* this Discouerie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

This intelligence put a stop to my travels, which I had *prosecuted* with much satisfaction.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

The very inhabitants discourage each other from *prosecuting* their own internal advantages.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxiii.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To seek to obtain by legal process: as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law. (*b*) To arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong; pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for fraud. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; a person instituting criminal proceedings, or civil proceedings for damages for a wrong, is said to *prosecute* the party charged. (*c*†) To proceed against or pursue by law: said of crimes.

What they will inform,
Merely in hate, 'gainst any of us all,
That will the king severely *prosecute*
'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 244.

=Syn. 1. To follow out, persevere in.—2 (*b*). To arraign.

II. *intrans.* To carry on a legal prosecution; act as a prosecutor before a legal tribunal.

Faith, in such case, if you should *prosecute*,
I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 23.

He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

prosecution (pros-ē-kū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosecution*, *prosecucion* = Sp. *prosecucion* = Pg. *prosecução* = It. *prosecuzione*, < LL. *prosecutio(n-)*, a following or accompanying, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1†. A following after; a pursuing; pursuit.

When I should see behind me
The inevitable *prosecution* of
Disgrace and horror. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 65.

Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his master, with an inseparable *prosecution*, even whithersoever he goes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

2. The act or process of prosecuting, or pursuing with the object of obtaining or accomplishing something; pursuit by endeavor of body or mind; the carrying on or following up of any matter in hand: as, the *prosecution* of a scheme or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, argument, or inquiry.

It is a pursuit in the power of every man, and is only a regular *prosecution* of what he himself approves.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

3. (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong: as, the *prosecution* of a claim in chancery. (*b*) The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges or accusations before a legal tribunal and the pressing of them: as, *prosecutions* by the crown or by the state.—4. The party by whom proceedings are instituted: as, such a course was adopted by the *prosecution*.—**Criminal, malicious, etc., prosecution.** See the adjectives.—**Prosecution of Offenses Act**, an English statute of 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 22) which established the office of director of public prosecutions for the purpose of instituting and carrying on criminal proceedings under the superintendence of the attorney-general, giving advice to police authorities, etc.

prosecutor (pros'ē-kū-tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosecutor*, *prosequutor*, prosecutor, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, *prosequtus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, enterprise, or undertaking.

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof.
Speiman, Hist. Sacrilege. (*Latham.*)

2. In *law*, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal: generally applied to a complainant who institutes criminal proceedings.

In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity if the king personally sat in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

Public prosecutor, an officer charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions in the interests of the public, as a district attorney and in Scotland a procurator fiscal.

prosecutrix (pros'ē-kū-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *prosecutor*, prosecutor: see *prosecutor*.] A female prosecutor.

proselachian (prō-se-lā'ki-an), *n.* [< NL. *Proselachius* + *-an*.] A hypothetical primitive selachian of the imaginary genus *Proselachius*.

Proselachius (prō-se-lā'ki-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *selachius*, q. v.] A hypothetical genus of primitive selachians, "closely related to the existing sharks, and hypothetical ancestors of man" (*Haeckel*).

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *n.* [Formerly also *proselite*; < ME. *proselite*, < OF. *proselite*, F. *prosélyte* = Sp. *prosélito* = Pg. *proselyto* = It. *proselito*, < LL. *proselytus*, < Gr. προσήλυτος, a convert, proselyte, lit. one who has come over to a party, < προσέρχεσθαι (2d aor. προσῆλθον), come to, < πρός, to, toward, + ἔρχεσθαι (2d aor. ἐλθεῖν), come.] 1. One who changes from one opinion, creed, sect, or party to another, with or without a real change in purpose and principle: chiefly used in a religious sense. Often accompanied with an adjective indicating the religion to which the change is made: as, a Jewish *proselyte* (that is, a proselyte to Judaism). See *convert*.

Ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*.
Mat. xxiii. 15.

False teachers commonly make use of base, and low, and temporal considerations, of little tricks and devices, to make disciples and gain *proselytes*. *Tillotson.*

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From ev'ry hair-brain'd *proselyte* he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 491.

It is not to make *proselytes* to one system of politics or another that the work of education is to be directed.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 19.

2. Specifically, in *Jewish hist.*, one who became detached from the heathen and joined a Jewish community.

Many of the Jews and religious *proselytes* followed Paul.
Acts xiii. 43.

Proselytes of righteousness, in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were circumcised and adopted into the body of the Israelites.—**Proselytes of the gate**, in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were not compelled to submit to the regulations of the Mosaic law.

At the last Passover, we read in John's Gospel, certain Greeks—who were not Jews, but heathen, probably *proselytes of the gate*—who had come up to the festival to worship, came to Philip, one of the twelve, and expressed their wish to see Jesus (John xii. 20).
The Century, XXXIX. 538.

=Syn. 1. *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), catechumen.

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proselyted*, ppr. *proselyting*. [< *proselyte*, *n.*] To induce to become the adherent of some given doctrine, creed, sect, or party; proselytize: as, "a *proselyted* Jew," *South*, Sermons, XI. 108.

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

I have no wish to *proselyte* any reluctant mind.
Emerson, Free Religious Associations.

proselytise, proselytiser. See *proselytize*, *proselytizer*.

proselytism (pros'ē-li-tizm), *n.* [= F. *prosélytisme* = Pg. *proselytismo*; as *proselyte* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to a religion or to any doctrine, creed, system, sect, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

Spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized.
Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

proselytist (pros'ē-li-tist), *n.* [< *proselyte* + *-ist.*] A proselytizer.

The Mormon *proselytists* report unusual success in their missionary work. *New York Evangelist*, June 22, 1876.

proselytize (pros'ē-li-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proselytized*, ppr. *proselytizing*. [< *proselyte* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a proselyte of; induce to become the adherent of some religion, doctrine, sect, or party; convert.

If his grace be one of these whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

II. *intrans.* To make proselytes or converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria. *L. Addison*, Mahomet (1679), p. 71.

Man is emphatically a *proselytising* creature. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

The egoism of the Englishman is self-contained. He does not seek to *proselytise*. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

Also spelled *proselytise*.

proselytizer (pros'ē-li-tī-zėr), *n.* One who makes or endeavors to make proselytes. Also spelled *proselytiser*.

There is no help for it; the faithful *proselytizer*, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiii.

prose-man (prōz'man), *n.* A writer of prose; a proser.

All broken poets, all *prose-men* that are fallen from small sense to mere letters. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

Verse-man or *prose-man*, term me which you will. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 64.

Let them rally their heroes, send forth all their powers, Their verse-men and *prose-men*, then match them with ours. *Garrick*, quoted in Boswell's Johnson, II. 53.

proseminary (prō-sem'i-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *proseminaries* (-riz). [< *pro-*, before, + *seminary.*] A preparatory seminary; a school which prepares students to enter a higher school or seminary.

Merchant Taylors' School in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

proseminate (prō-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proseminated*, ppr. *proseminating*. [< L. *proseminatus*, pp. of *proseminare*, sow, scatter about, < *pro*, forward, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] To sow; scatter abroad, as seed.

Not only to oppose, but corrupt the heavenly doctrine, and to *proseminate* his curious cockles, dissensions, and factions. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 222.

prosemination (prō-sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *proseminate* + *-ion.*] Propagation by seed.

We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable sponte natum, because we see not its *prosemination*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 268.

prosencephalic (pros'en-sē-fal'ik or pros-en-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *prosencephalon* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to the prosencephalon or fore-brain.—2. Pertaining to the forehead or fore part of the head; frontal: applied to the next to the first one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of the skull. *Owen.*

prosencephalon (pros-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρός, before, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] 1. (*a*) The fore-brain; the cerebral hemispheres, together with the callosum, striate bodies, and fornix. It may also include the rhinencephalon. (*b*) All of the parts developed from the anterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles, including, in addition to those of (*a*), the thalamencephalon. Also called *procerebrum*.—2. The second cranial segment, counting from before backward, of the four of which the head has been theoretically assumed to be composed. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

prosenchyma (pros-eng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρός, to, toward, + ἔγχυμα(τ-), that which is poured in, an infusion: see *enchymatous* and *parenchyma.*] In *bot.*, the fibrovascular system or tissue of plants; the cells and modified cells which constitute the framework of plants, as distinguished from *parenchyma*, or the cells which constitute the soft tissues of plants. See *parenchyma*. In most of the lower plants it is barely if at all developed, but in the higher plants it exists as a skeleton which brings all the parts into closer relation. The solid wood of trunks and the veins of leaves are familiar examples. As in parenchyma, the cells composing this tissue are very various in form, size, etc., and have been minutely classified, yet they may be reduced to a few comparatively simple types. These cells, which are normally of considerable length in proportion to the transverse diameter, are generally more or less sharply pointed, and are divided into typical wood-cells and woody fibers (including libriform cells and secondary wood-cells) and vasiform wood-cells or tracheids. The most important modification is that in which cells belonging to this system unite to form long rows in which the terminal partitions are nearly or quite obliterated, throwing the cavities into one, forming a duct. These ducts or vessels may be dotted, spirally marked, annular, reticulated, or trabecular. A modification in a different direction produces bast-cells, bast-fibers, or liber-fibers. See also *wood-cell*, *libriform cells* (under *libriform*), *duct*, 2 (*b*), *bast*[1], 2, *liber*[1], 1.

prosenchymatous (pros-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *prosenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, like or belonging to prosenchyma.

According to the amount of surface-growth and thickening of the cell-wall, various forms of parenchymatous and *prosenchymatous* tissue result. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 85.

proser (prō'zėr), *n.* [< *prose* + *-er*[1].] 1†. A writer of prose.

And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

[See also second quotation under *prose*, *v. i.*, 1.]

2. One who proses or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

But Saddletree, like other *prosers*, was blessed with a happy obtuseness of perception concerning the unfavourable impression which he sometimes made on his auditors. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Proserpina (pros-ėr-pī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Proserpina*: see *Proserpine.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Proserpinidæ*.

Proserpinaca (pros[ʏ]ėr-pi-nā'kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called because of its partly prostrate habit; < L. *proserpinaca*, a plant, *Polygonum aviculare*, < *proserpere*, creep forward, creep along, < *pro*, forward, + *serpere*, creep: see *serpent.*] A genus of polypetalous water-plants of the order *Halorageæ*. It is characterized by the absence of petals, and by the numerical symmetry in threes, having usually a three-sided calyx-tube, three calyx-lobes, three stamens, three stigmas, and for fruit a three-angled three-seeded nutlet. There are but 2 species, natives of North America, including the West Indies. They are smooth and low-growing aquatics, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves, pectinately toothed or cut, and minute sessile axillary flowers. They are named *mermaid-weed*, doubtless from their comb-like leaves and growth in water.

Proserpine (pros'ėr-pin), *n.* [= F. *Proserpine*, < L. *Proserpina*, OL. *Prosepna*, corrupted from Gr. Περσεφόνη, also Περσεφόνεια, Proserpine (see def.), traditionally explained as 'bringer of death,' < φέρειν, bring (see *bear*[1]), + φόνος, death (see *bane*[1]); but this explanation, untenable in itself, fails to apply to the equiv. Περσέφασσα, Περσέφαττα; these forms, if not adaptations of some antecedent name, are appar. < περαι-, a form in comp. of πέρθειν, destroy; the second element -φονη may be connected with φόνος, death, -φασσα with √ φα, shine.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the greater goddesses, the Greek Persephone or



Proserpine.
Relief of Ceres (Demeter), Iacchus or Triptolemus, and Proserpine (Persephone or Kora), found at Eleusis, Attica.

Kora, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions. She passed six months of the year in Olympus with her mother, during which time she was considered as an amiable and propitious divinity; but during the six months passed in Hades she was stern and terrible. She was essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons, in spring and summer bringing fresh vegetation and fruits to man, and in winter harsh and causing suffering. She was intimately connected with such mysteries as those of Eleusis. The Roman goddess was practically identical with the Greek. Compare cuts under *Pluto* and *modius*.

Proserpinidæ (pros-ėr-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proserpina* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Proserpina*. The animal has a foot truncated in front and acute behind, without appendages, and a pulmonary pouch. The shell is heliciform, with a semilunar aperture, the columella plicated or truncated at the base, and the interior is absorbed with advancing age. The operculum is wanting. The species are inhabitants of middle America and the West Indies.

prosest†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) spelling of *process*.

prosethmoid (pros-eth'moid), *n.* [< Gr. πρός, toward, + E. *ethmoid.*] In *ichth.*, the foremost upper bone of the cranium of typical fishes, generally regarded as homologous with the ethmoid of the higher vertebrates.

proseuche, proseucha (pros-ū'kē, -kä), *n.*; pl. *proseuchæ* (-kē). [< LGr. προσευχή, prayer, place of prayer, < προσεύχεσθαι, pray, offer up vows, < πρός, toward, + εὔχεσθαι, pray.] A place of prayer; specifically, among the Jews, one that was not a synagogue, in distinction from the temple. These proseuchæ were usually outside the town, near some river or the sea, and built in the form of a theater, unroofed.

A *Prosencha* among the Hebrew people was simply an oratory or place of retirement and devotion. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, [p. 271, note.

prose-writer (prōz'rī[ʏ]tėr), *n.* A writer of prose; a prosaist.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*. *Addison.*

prosiliency (prō-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *prosilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prosilire*, leap forth, spring up, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *salire*, ppr. *salien(t-)s*, leap, bound: see *salient.*] The act of leaping forward; hence, a standing out. [Rare.]

Such *prosiliency* of relief. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prosily (prō'zi-li), *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously; tiresomely.

prosimetrical (prō-zi-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *metrum*, meter, + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*[2]).] Consisting of both prose and verse.

Prosimia (prō-sim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *simia*, an ape.] A genus of lemurs: same as *Lemur*. *Brisson*, 1764.

Prosimiæ (prō-sim'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Prosimia.*] A group of primatial quadrumanous mammals, founded by Storr in 1780 on the genus *Prosimia* of Brisson, later called *Strepsirhini* and *Lemuroidea;* the lemurs. It is now regarded as one of two suborders of the order *Primates*, including all the lemurine or lemuroid quadrupeds. The cerebrum leaves much of the cerebellum uncovered. The lacrymal foramen is extra-orbital, and the orbits are open behind. The ears are more or less lengthened and pointed, without a lobule. The uterus is two-horned, the clitoris is perforated by the urethra, and the mammæ are variable. There are three families, *Lemuridæ*, *Tarsiidæ*, and *Daubentoniidæ*. See cut under *Lemur*.

prosimian (prō-sim'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prosimia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Lemurine or lemuroid; strepsirrhine, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Prosimiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosimiæ;* a lemuroid, lemurine, or lemur.

prosiness (prō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *prosy* + *-ness.*] The character or quality of being prosy.

His garrulity is true to nature, yielding unconsciously to the *prosiness* of dotage. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

prosing (prō'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prose*, *v.*] Dullness or tediousness in speech or writing.

He . . . employed himself rather in the task of anticipating the nature of the reception he was about to meet with . . . from two beautiful young women, than with the *prosing* of an old one, however wisely she might prove that small-beer was more wholesome than strong ale. *Scott*, Pirate, xii.

prosingly (prō'zing-li), *adv.* In a prosing manner; prosily.

prosiphon (prō-sī'fon), *n.* [< *pro-* + *siphon.*] The predecessor of the protosiphon in the *Ammonites*, consisting of a kind of ligament united to the wall of the initial chamber, or protoconch.

prosiphonal (prō-sī'fon-al), *a.* [< *prosiphon* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prosiphon.

Prosiphonata (prō-sī-fo-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosiphonate.*] A primary group of camerate cephalopods, having the siphonal funnel directed forward, or in the direction of growth. (*a*) In the *Nautiloidea* the group is represented only by the extinct *Nothoceratidæ*. (*b*) In the *Ammonitoidea* the corresponding group includes all except the family *Goniatitidæ*.

prosiphonate (prō-sī'fon-āt), *a.* [< L. *pro*, before, + NL. *siphon*: see *siphon*, 2.] Having the siphonal region of the partitions convex forward, or in the direction of growth: applied to various cephalopodous shells so distinguished.

prosit (prō'sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *prodesse* (ind. pres. 1st pers. *prosum*, 3d pers. *prōdest*), be of use or advantage, do good, < *pro*, for, + *esse*, be.] Good luck to you: a salutation used in drinking healths and otherwise among Germans and Scandinavians, especially among university students.

There were students from different Universities. . . . There was jesting, singing, . . . some questioning, some answering, . . . *prosit!* luck be with you! Adieu!
C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Hartz [Journey.

proslambanomenos (pros-lam-ba-nom'e-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *προσλαμβανόμενος* (sc. *τόνος*), < *προσλαμβάνειν*, take or receive besides, add, < *πρός*, before, + *λαμβάνειν*, take.] In *Byzantine music*, the lowest tone of the recognized system of tones: so called because it was added below the lowest tetrachord. Its pitch is supposed to have corresponded to that of the second A below middle C.

pro-slavery (prō-slā'vėr-i), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, + E. *slavery*.] In *U. S. hist.*, favoring the principles and continuance of the institution of slavery, or opposed to national interference therewith: as, a *pro-slavery* Whig; *pro-slavery* resolutions.

The majority in the Senate was not merely Democratic, of the Lecompton or extreme *pro-Slavery* caste; it was especially hostile to Senator Douglas.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 306.

proslepsis (pros-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσληψις*, an assumption, < *προσλαμβάνειν*, take besides, assume besides, < *πρός*, before, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, assume (> *λῆψις*, an assumption).] In *Stoic philos.*, a premise, the minor premise of a modus ponens or tollens.

prosnet, *n.* [< OF. *prosne*, *prone*, "the publication made or notice given by a priest unto his parishioners (when service is almost ended) of the holy days and fasting days of the week following, of goods lost or strayed," etc. (Cotgrave).] A homily.

I will conclude this point with a saying, not out of Calvin or Beza who may be thought partial, but out of a *prosne* or homily made . . . two hundred years ago.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 56. (*Davies.*)

prosneusis (pros-nū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόνευσις*, a tendency, direction of a falling body, < *προσνεύειν*, incline toward, nod to, < *πρός*, before, + *νεύειν* (= L. *nuere*), nod, incline (> *νεῦσις*, inclination).] The position-angle of the part of the moon first eclipsed.

prosobranch (pros'ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* Same as *prosobranchiate*.

Prosobranchiata (pros-ō-brang-ki-ā'tī-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosobranchiate*.] An order or subclass of gastropods, having the gills anterior to the heart, generally breathing water, more or less completely inclosed in a univalve shell, and sexually distinct: opposed to *Opisthobranchiata*.

prosobranchiate (pros-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *prosobranchiatus*, < Gr. *πρόσω*, later Attic also *πορρω* (= L. *porro*), forward, further, further on, in advance, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate*.] I. *a.* Having the gills in front of the heart, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Prosobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosobranchiata*.

prosobranchism (pros'ō-brang-kizm), *n.* [< *prosobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a gastropod before the heart; the character of a prosobranchiate.

prosodal (pros'ō-dal), *a.* [< *prosodus* + *-al*.] Incurrent or adital, as an opening in a sponge; of the nature of or pertaining to a prosodus.

prosodiac[1] (prō-sō'di-ak), *a.* [< LL. *prosodiacus*, < Gr. *προσῳδιακός*, pertaining to accentuation, < *προσῳδία*, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodiac[2] (prō-sō'di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *prosodion* + *-ac*.] I. *a.* Used in prosodia (see *prosodion*); hence, constituting or pertaining to a variety of anapestic verse, named from its use in prosodia. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody with admission of an (anapestic) spondee or an iambus in the first place.—**Hyporchematic prosodiac.** See *hyporchematic*.

prosodial[1] (prō-sō'di-al), *a.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in *prosodial* hymns. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

prosodial[2] (prō-sō'di-al), *a.* Same as *prosodiac*[2].

prosodian (prō-sō'di-an), *n.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-an*.] One who is skilled in prosody, or in the rules of metrical composition.

Some have been so bad *prosodians* as from thence to derive the Latine word malum, because that fruit [apple] was the first occasion of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Each writer still claiming in more or less indirect methods to be the first *prosodian* among us.
S. Lanier, Science of English Verse, p. viii.

prosodic (prō-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *prosodique* = Sp. *prosódico* = Pg. *prosodico*, < Gr. *προσῳδικός*, pertaining to accentuation, < *προσῳδία*, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Pertaining to prosody, or to quantity and versification.

The normal instrumental ending *ā*, preserved for *prosodic* reasons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

prosodical (prō-sod'i-kal), *a.* [< *prosodic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodically (prō-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards prosody.

prosodiencephal (pros-ō-dī-en-sef'al), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + NL. *diencephalon*, q. v.] The prosencephalon and the diencephalon taken together.

prosodiencephalic (pros-ō-dī"en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *prosodiencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the prosodiencephal.

prosodion (prō-sō'di-on), *n.*; pl. *prosodia* (-ä). [< Gr. *προσόδιον*, neut. of *προσόδιος*, belonging to processions, processional, < *πρόσοδος*, a procession, < *πρός*, from, + *ὁδός*, way, expedition.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a song or hymn sung by a procession approaching a temple or altar before a sacrifice.

prosodist (pros'ō-dist), *n.* [< *prosod-y* + *-ist*.] One who understands prosody; a prosodian.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness. *Johnson*, Pope.

prosodus (pros'ō-dus), *n.*; pl. *prosodi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *πρός*, to, + *ὁδός*, a way, road.] An incurrent opening or passageway in a sponge; an aditus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

prosody (pros'ō-di), *n.* [= F. *prosodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosodia*, < L. *prosodia*, < Gr. *προσῳδία*, a song with accompaniment, modulation of voice, especially tone or accentuation, mark of pronunciation, < *πρός*, to, + *ᾠδή*, a song: see *ode*.] The science of the quantity of syllables and of pronunciation as affecting versification; in a wider sense, metrics, or the elements of metrics, considered as a part of grammar (see *metrics*[2], 2). [The modern sense of *prosody* (*prosodia*) seems to have originated from the fact that the marks of quantity were among the ten signs called *προσῳδίαι*.]

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

prosogaster (pros-ō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] An anterior section of the peptogaster, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the esophagus or gullet, with the stomach in all its subdivisions, from the cardiac to the pyloric orifice—the fore-gut of some writers.

prosognathous (prō-sog'nā-thus), *a.* Same as *prognathic*.

prosoma (prō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. The anterior or cephalic section of the body of a cephalopod, bearing the rays or arms; the head or anterior part of any mollusk, in advance of the mesosoma.—2. In dimyarian lamellibranchs, a region of the body in which is the anterior adductor muscle, and which is situated in front of the mouth: it is succeeded by the mesosoma.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the wide part of the body, preceding the thoracic segments: in the barnacle, for example, that part which is situated immediately behind the point of attachment of the body to the shell on the rostral side. *Darwin*. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*.

prosomal (prō-sō'mal), *a.* [< *prosoma* + *-al*.] Same as *prosomatic*.

prosomatic (prō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *prosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Anterior, as a part of the body; pertaining to the prosoma.

prosome (prō'sōm), *n.* [< NL. *prosoma*.] Same as *prosoma*.

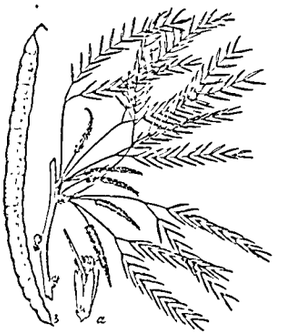
prosonomasia (pros-on-ō-mā'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *προσονομασία*, a naming, < *προσονομάζειν*, call by a name, < *πρός*, to, + *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, name.] In *rhet.*, a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in two or more names or words; a kind of pun.

A lesting fri'er that w rate against Erasmus called him, by resemblance to his own name, Errans mus, and [is] . . . maintained by this figure *Prosonomasia*, or the Nicknamer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 169.

prosopalgia (pros-ō-pal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

prosopalgic (pros-ō-pal'jik), *a.* [< *prosopalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with facial neuralgia, or tic-douloureux.

Prosopis (prō-sō'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *προσωπίς*, an unidentified plant, < *πρόσωπον*, face.] 1. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and tribe *Adenantheræ*, characterized by the cylindrical spikes, and by the pod, which is nearly cylindrical, straight or curved or twisted, coriaceous or hard and spongy, indehiscent, and commonly filled with a pulpy or fleshy substance between the seeds. There are about 16 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, often prickly, thorny, or both, bearing broad and short twice-pinnate leaves, and small green or yellow flowers in axillary spikes, rarely shortened into globose heads. Each flower has a bell-shaped calyx, five petals often united below, and ten separate stamens, their anthers crowned with glands. *P. juliflora* is the mesquit, also called *honey-pod* and *honey-locust* in the southwestern United States, *cashaw* and *July-flower* in Jamaica, and *pacay* in Peru: see *mesquit*[2], *algarroba*, 2, *algarrobilla*, *honey-mesquit*, and *mesquit-gum* (under *gum*[2]). For *P. pubescens*, the tornilla or tornillo, see *screw-pod mesquit* (under *mesquit*[2]), and *screw bean* (under *bean*[1]).



Branch of Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*), with Flowers and Leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of obtusilingual solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1804. (*b*) A section or subgenus of *Trochatella*, a genus of *Helicinidæ*.

prosopite (pros'ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *προσωπ(εῖον)*, a mask (< *πρόσωπον*, face), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals in the tin-mines of Bohemia, and also found in Colorado.

Prosopocephala (prō-sō-pō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The tooth-shells, or *Dentaliidæ*, as an order of gastropods: synonymous with *Cirribranchiata*, *Scaphopoda*, and *Solenoconchæ*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

prosopography (pros-ō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *rhet.*, the description of any one's personal appearance.

First touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person. *Holinshed*, Stephan, an. 1154.

The reader that is inquisitive after the *prosopography* of this great man [Mr. Cotton] may be informed that he was a clear, fair, sanguine complexion, and, like David, of a "ruddy countenance." *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., III. 1.

prosopolepsy† (prō-sō'pō-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. *προσωπολῆψία*, respect of persons, < *πρόσωπον*, face, countenance, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] Respect of persons; especially, an opinion or a prejudice formed merely from a person's appearance. [Rare.]

There can be no reason given why there might not be as well other ranks and orders of souls superior to those of men, without the injustice of *prosopolepsie*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 567.

prosopology (pros-ō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Physiognomy.

Prosoponiscus (prō-sō-pō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1857), < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *ὀνίσκος*, a wood-louse, dim. of *ὄνος*, ass: see *Oniscus*.] A genus of supposed amphipod crustaceans, a species of which, *P. problematicus*, occurs in the Permian of England.

prosopopeia, prosopopœia (prō-sō-pō-pē'yä), *n.* [= F. *prosopopée* = Sp. *prosopopeya* = Pg. *prosopopea*, *prosopopeia* = It. *prosopopea*, *prosopopeja*, < L. *prosopopœia*, < Gr. *προσωποποιία*, personification, a dramatizing, < *προσωποποιεῖν*, personify, dramatize, < *πρόσωπον*, face, person, a dramatic character, + *ποιεῖν*, make, form, do.] Literally, making (that is, inventing or imagining) a person; in *rhet.*, originally, introduction, in a discourse or composition, of a pretended speaker, whether a person absent or deceased, or an abstraction or inanimate object: in modern usage generally limited to the latter sense, and accordingly equivalent to *personification*.

The first species [of representative figures] is *prosopopœia*, in which the speaker personates another; as where Milo is introduced by Cicero as speaking through his lips. . . . Sometimes this figure takes the form of a colloquy or a dialogue. This was the ancient sermocinatio.
H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 344.

prosopopeyt, *n.* [< F. *prosopopée*, < L. *prosopopœia*: see *prosopopeia*.] Same as *prosopopeia*.

The witlessly malicious *prosopopey*, wherein my Refuter brings in the Reverend and Peerless Bishop of London pleading for his wife to the Metropolitan, becomes well the mouth of a scurril Mass-priest.
Ep. Hall, Honor of Married Clergy, ii. § 7.

prosopopœia, *n.* See *prosopopeia*.

prosoposternodymia (prō-sō-pō-stėr-nō-dim'-i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *στέρνον*, breast, + *δίδυμος*, double: see *didymous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monstrosity, with union of faces from forehead to sternum.

prosopotocia (prō-sō-pō-tō'shiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *τόκος*, parturition.] Parturition with face-presentation.

Prosopulmonata (pros-ō-pul-mō-nā'tiä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosopulmonate*.] Those air-breathing gastropods whose pulmonary sac occupies an anterior position.

prosopulmonate (pros-ō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + L. *pulmo*, lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having anterior pulmonary organs: applied to those pulmonates or pulmoniferous gastropods in which the pallial region is large, and gives to a visceral sac, with the concomitant forward position of the pulmonary chamber, an inclination of the auricle of the heart forward and to the right, and of the ventricle backward and to the left.

prosopylar (pros'ō-pī-lär), *a.* [< *prosopyle* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a prosopyle; provided with a prosopyle: incurrent, as an orifice of an endodermal chamber of a sponge.

prosopyle (pros'ō-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In sponges, the incurrent aperture by which an endodermal chamber communicates with the exterior.

Returning to the ancestral form of sponge, Olynthus, let us conceive the endoderm growing out into a number of approximately spherical chambers, each of which communicates with the exterior by a *prosopyle* and with the paragastric cavity by a comparatively large aperture, which we may term for distinction an apopyle.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

prosothoracopagus (pros-ō-thō-ra-kop'a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *θώραξ* (*-ακ-*), thorax, + *παγός*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, stick, fix in.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with the thoraces fused together in front.

prospect (prō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *prospectare*, look forward, look out, look toward, foresee, freq. of *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance, look out, foresee, < *pro*, forth, + *specere*, look; in signification I., 2, from the n.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To look forward; have a view or outlook: face.

This poynte . . . *prospecteth* towarde that parte of Aphrike whiche the portugales caule Caput Bone Speranze. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 129).

Like Carpenters, within a Wood they choose
Sixteen fair Trees that never leaues do loose,
Whose equall front in quadran form *prospected*,
As if of purpose Nature them erected.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining*, to make a search; explore: as, to *prospect* for a place which may be profitably worked for precious metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To look forward toward; have a view of.

He tooke the capitaine by the hand and brought him with certeine of his familiars to the highest towre of his palaice, from whense they myght *prospecte* the mayne sea. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 179).

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining*: (*a*) To explore for unworked deposits of ore, as a mining region. (*b*) To do experimental work upon, as a new mining claim, for the purpose of ascertaining its probable value: as, he is *prospecting* a claim. [Pacific States.]

prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* [< F. *prospect* = Sp. Pg. *prospecto* = It. *prospetto*, < L. *prospectus*, a lookout, a distant view, < *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance: see *prospect*, *v.*] 1. The view of things within the reach of the eye; sight; survey.

Who was the lord of house or land, that stood
Within the *prospect* of your covetous eye?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

The streets are strait, yeelding *prospect* from one gate to another. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

Eden, and all the coast, in *prospect* lay.
Milton, P. L., x. 89.

2. That which is presented to the eye; scene; view.

There is a most pleasant *prospect* from that walke ouer the railes into the Tuillerie garden.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35, sig. D.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the *prospect* round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 286.

What a goodly *prospect* spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires!
Thomson, Summer.

There was nothing in particular in the *prospect* to charm; it was an average French view.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 95.

3†. A view or representation in perspective; a perspective; a landscape.

I went to Putney and other places on ye Thames to take *prospects* in crayon to carry into France, where I thought to have them engrav'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1649.

The Domes or Cupolas have a marvellous effect in *prospect*, though they are not many.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

The last Scene does present Noah and his Family coming out of the Ark, with all the Beasts, two by two, and all the Fowls of the Air seen in a *Prospect* sitting upon the Trees. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 257.

4. An object of observation or contemplation.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

The survey of the whole Creation, and of every thing that is transacted in it, is a *Prospect* worthy of Omniscience. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

5†. A place which affords an extensive view.

People may from that place as from a most delectable *prospect* contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 77.

6. A wide, long, straight street or avenue: as, the Ascension *Prospect* in St. Petersburg [A Russian use.]—7. Direction of the front of a building, window, or other object, especially in relation to the points of the compass; aspect; outlook; exposure: as, a *prospect* toward the south or north.

Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers; . . . and their *prospect* was toward the south; one at the side of the east gate having the *prospect* toward the north. Ezek. xl. 44.

8. A looking forward; anticipation; foresight.

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? *Tillotson.*

9. Expectation, or ground of expectation, especially expectation of advantage (often so used in the plural): as, a *prospect* of a good harvest; a *prospect* of preferment; his *prospects* are good.

I had here also a *prospect* of advancing a profitable Trade for Ambergrease with these People, and of gaining a considerable Fortune to my self.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 481.

For present joys are more to flesh and blood
Than a dull *prospect* of a distant good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 365.

Without any reasonable hope or *prospect* of enjoying them. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xxvii. 25.

I came down as soon as I thought there was a *prospect* of breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Over and over again did he [Cellini] ruin excellent *prospects* by some piece of madcap folly.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 75.

10. In *mining*, any appearance, especially a surface appearance, which seems to indicate a chance for successful mining. Sometimes used as a synonym of *color* in panning out auriferous sand, or more often for the entire amount of metal obtained in panning or vanning.

11. In *her.*, a view of any sort used as a bearing: as, the *prospect* of a ruined temple. = Syn. 1-3. *Scene*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*, *n.*—9. Promise, presumption, hope.

prospecter, *n.* See *prospector*.

prospection (prō-spek'shon), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-ion*.] The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants; providence.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

prospective (prō-spek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prospectyve*, n., < OF. *prospectif*, a. (as a noun, *prospective*, f.), = It. *prospettivo*, < LL. *prospectivus*, pertaining to a prospect or to looking forward, < L. *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward, look into the distance: see *prospect*.] I. *a.* 1†. Suitable for viewing at a distance; perspective.

In time's long and dark *prospective* glass
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 71.

This is the *prospective* glass of the Christian, by which he can see from earth to heaven.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

2. Looking forward in time; characterized by foresight; of things, having reference to the future.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Nothing could have been more proper than to pass a *prospective* statute tying up in strict entail the little which still remained of the Crown property.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; expected: as, *prospective* advantages; a *prospective* appointment.

II. *n.* 1. Outlook; prospect; view.

A quarter past eleven, and ne'er a nymph in *prospective*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour, seem to see the self same things to appear otherwise to them than either they do to other, or are indeed in themselves. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

The reports of millions in ore, and millions in *prospective*. *Boston Traveller*, Jan. 24, 1880.

2†. The future scene of action.

Howsoever, the whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France; there now lay the *prospective*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 219.

3†. A perspective glass; a telescope.

They speken of Alocen and Vitulon,
And Aristotle, that writen in her lyves
Of queynte mirours and of *prospectyves*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 226.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgment, to see what shifts these formalists have, and what *prospectives* to make superficies to seem body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon*, Seeming Wise (ed. 1887).

What doth that glass present before thine eye? . . .
And is this all? doth thy *prospective* please
Th' abused fancy with no shapes but these?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

4†. A lookout; a watch.

Be ther plac̃d
A *prospective* vpon the top o' th' mast, . . .
And straight give notice when he doth descrie
The force and comming of the enemie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

5. In *her.*, perspective: as, a pavement paly barry in *prospective*.

prospectively (prō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *prospective* + *-ly*[2].] In a prospective manner; with reference to the future.

prospectiveness (prō-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *prospective* + *-ness*.] The state of being prospective; the act or habit of regarding the future; foresight.

If we did not already possess the idea of design, we could not recognize contrivance and *prospectiveness* in such instances as we have referred to. *Whewell.*

prospectivewise (prō-spek'tiv-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in prospective. See *prospective*, 5.

prospector, prospecter (pros'pek-tor, -tėr), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-or*[1], *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who explores or searches for valuable minerals or ores of any kind as preliminary to regular or continuous operations. Compare *fossicker*.

A large number of *prospectors* have crossed over the divide to the British head waters of the Yukon, in search of the rich diggings found by a lucky few last year.
Science, VIII. 179.

On all diggings there is a class of men, impatient of steady constant labour, who devote themselves to the exploring of hitherto unworked and untrodden ground: these men are distinguished by the name of *prospectors*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 253.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* [< L. *prospectus*, a lookout, prospect: see *prospect*.] A printed sketch or plan issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some proposed enterprise. A prospectus may announce the subject and plan of a literary work, and the manner and terms of publication, etc., or the proposals of a new company, joint-stock association, or other undertaking.

prosper (pros'pėr), *v.* [< F. *prospérer* = Sp. Pg. *prosperar* = It. *prosperare*, < L. *prosperare*, cause to succeed, render happy, < *prosper*, *prosperus*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be prosperous or successful; succeed; thrive; advance or improve in any good thing: said of persons.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 316.

Enoch . . . so *prosper'd* that at last
A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A carefuller in peril, did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To be in a successful state; turn out fortunately or happily: said of affairs, business, and the like.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand.
Gen. xxxix. 3.

All things do *prosper* best when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

I never heard of any thing that *prospered* which, being once designed for the Honour of God, was alienated from that Use. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 8.

Well did all things *prosper* in his hand,
Nor was there such another in the land
For strength or goodliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 112.

3†. To increase in size; grow.

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

II. *trans.* To make prosperous; favor; promote the success of.

Let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath *prospered* him. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

We have so bright and benign a star as your majesty to conduct and *prosper* us. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 100.

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

prosperation (pros-pę-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosperation*, < LL. *prosperatio(n-)*, prosperity, < L. *prosperare*, prosper: see *prosper*.] Prosperity. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

I bethink me of much ill luck turned to *prosperation*. *Amelia B. Edwards*, Friend Olivia, vi.

prosperity (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prosperite*, < OF. *prosperite*, *prospecte*, F. *prospérité* = Sp. *prosperidad* = Pg. *prosperidade* = It. *prosperità*, < L. *prosperita(t-)s*, good fortune, < *prosper*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.] The state of being prosperous; good fortune in any business or enterprise; success in respect of anything good or desirable: as, agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. *Bacon*, Adversity

Prosperity hath the true Nature of an Opiate, for it stupifies and puts us at the same time
Sibbes, Sermons, III. xiii

He . . . would . . . return
In such a sunlight of *prosperity*
He should not be recognized
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Syn. Good fortune, weal, welfare, well-being. See *success*.

prosperous (pros'per-us), *a.* [< ME. **prosperous*, < AF. *prosperous*, *prosperus*, prosperous, an extended form of OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère* = Sp. Pg. It. *prospero*, < L. *prosperus*, *prosper*, favorable, fortunate, lit. 'according to one's hope,' < *pro*, for, according to, + *spes*, hope: see *spare*, hope). Cf. *despair*, *desperate*.] 1. Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; having continued good fortune; successful; thriving: as, a *prosperous* trade, a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* citizen.

The seed shall be *prosperous*, the vine shall give her fruit *Zech.* viii. 12.

Count all the advantages *prosperous* and reputable,
'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 251.

Then the valorous youth who clear'd the world his prize
Shall *prosperous* consider, Always for the
Lowell, Under the Old Elm, Ballads, xi.

2. Favorable; benignant; propitious: as, a *prosperous* wind.

A calmer voyage now will waft me on
Will waft me on to the wish'd-for haven
In lucky hour to land upon the coast
Marlowe and *Nashe*, 1 Part Dido, i.

A favourable speed
Ruffle thy mirrored breast, thy shadowed
Thy *prosperous* advertisement by sun
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lii.

Syn. 1. Successful, successful, fortunate, lucky, well-off, well-to-do. 2. Propitious, auspicious.

prosperously (pros'per-us-li), *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with success or good fortune.

I consider that he like as his parts *prosperously* in this worlde [this life] so
Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governance, To the Reader

prosperousness (pros'per-us-nes), *n.* The state of being prosperous; prosperity.

prosphysis (pros'fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *prosphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *προσφύειν*, a growing to something, a joining, < *προσ-*, to, + *φύειν*, make to grow to, fasten, pass, *φύεσθαι*, grow to or upon, < *φύειν*, to, + *-σις*, cause to grow, pass, *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, adhesion; a growing together.

prospicience (pros-pish'ens), *n.* [< L. *prospicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prospicere*, look forward, look out: see *prospect*.] The act of looking forward.

prosporangium (pros-spo-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *prosporangia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A vesicular cell in the *Chytrideæ*, the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. *De Bary.*

pross[1] (pros), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *prose* in like sense.] Talk; conversation. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pross[2]† (pros), *n.* [In pl. *prosses*, as if pl. of *pross*, but appar. orig. sing., same as *process*: see *process*.] A process or projection, as of or on a horn. [Rare.]

They have onely three speers or *prosses*, and the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth upright to heaven. *Topsell's* Four-Footed Beasts, p. 327. (*Halliwell.*)

Prostanthera (pros-tan-thē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1806), so called in allusion to the spurred anthers; irreg. < Gr. *προσπεπάναι*, add (< *πρός*, to, besides, + *πάναι*, put), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Prostantheræ*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx with the lips entire or one minutely notched, and by completely two-celled anthers, usually with the back of the connective spurred, but the base not prolonged. The 38 species are all Australian. They are resinous, glandular, and powerfully odorous shrubs or undershrubs, with usually small leaves, and with white or red flowers solitary in the axils, sometimes forming a terminal raceme. They are known as *mint-tree*, *mint bush*, or *Australian lilac*; and *P. lasianthos*, the largest species, sometimes reaching 30 feet, is also called the *Victorian dogwood*.

Prostantheræ (pros-tan-thē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Prostanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of Australian shrubs of the order *Labiatæ*. It is characterized by a ten- to thirteen-nerved equal or two-lipped calyx, four stamens with two celled or one celled anthers, a two-lipped corolla with broad throat and broad flattish upper lip, an ovary but slightly four-lobed, and obovoid reticulated nutlets, fixed by a broad lateral scar. It includes about 93 species in 7 genera, of which *Prostanthera* is the type.

prostata (pros'tą-tą), *n.*; pl. *prostatæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] The prostatic gland, or prostate: chiefly in the phrase *levator prostatæ*, a part of the levator ani muscle in special relation with the prostate. Also *prostatica*.

prostatalgia (pros-tą-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, most properly neuralgia, in the prostate gland.

prostate (pros'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before, < *προ-*, before, + *ἱστάναι*, stand.] **I.** *a.* Standing before or in front of something; prostatic: specifically noting the gland known as the *prostate*. **Prostate body** or **gland.** Same as II. **Prostate concretions**, calculi of the prostate gland.

II. *n.* The prostate gland; a large glandular body which embraces the urethra immediately in front of the mouth of the bladder, whence the name. In man the prostate is of the size and shape of a horse-chestnut cut in two, the first section of the course of the urethra. It is a pale fawn-color, placed in the pelvis behind and below the symphysis of the pubis, in front of the rectum, through the walls of which it may easily be felt, especially when enlarged. It is held in place by the pelvic fascia, by the levator ani muscles, and by the urethra, and has a part of the levator ani muscle called on this account the *prostatic*. It consists also of both glandular and muscular tissue, and includes a partially divided posterior and two lateral lobes. The prostate is the chief source of the spermatic secretion of the testes, called also the *prostatic fluid*. The latter is composed of corpuscles, fatty matter, albumen, and salts, and helps to form the seminal fluid. It is liable to become enlarged in old men, with pressure upon the rectum and obstruction of the urethra.

prostatectomy (pros-tą-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the prostate gland.

prostatic (pros-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προστατικός*, pertaining to one who stands before, < *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] Of or pertaining to the prostate gland: as, the *prostatic* fluid, the secretion of this gland; *prostatic* urethra, the part of the urethra embraced by the prostate; *pro tatic* concretions, calculi of the prostate. **Prostatic ducts**, twelve to twenty short ducts which open upon the floor of the urethra close by the prostatic sinuses. **Prostatic plexus.** See *plexus*. **Prostatic sinus**, a hemicircular groove in the floor of the urethra on each side of the crest, into which the prostatic ducts open. **Prostatic vesicle**, a small sub-ovate sac, from a quarter to a half of an inch in its greatest diameter, situated at the middle of the highest part of the crest of the urethra. It corresponds with the uterus of the female. Also called *sacculus prostaticus*, *utriculus prostaticus*, and *uterus masculinus*.

prostatica (pros-tat'i-ką), *n.*; pl. *prostaticæ* (-sē). [NL. see *prostatic*.] The prostate gland: more fully called *glandula prostatica*.

prostatitic (pros-tą-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *prostatitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with prostatitis.

prostatitis (pros-tą-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the prostate.

prostatocystitis (pros'tą-tō-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation of the prostate and the bladder.

prostatolithus (pros-tą-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A calculus of the prostate gland.

prostatorrhœa, prostatorrhea (pros'tą-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Excessive or morbid discharge from the prostate gland.

prostatotomy (pros-tą-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the prostate.

prosternal (prō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *prosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum; prothoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax.—**Prosternal epimera and episterna**, the pleurre or side pieces of the prothorax, adjoining the prosternum.—**Prosternal groove** or **canal**, a hollow extending between the front coxæ: it is found in many *Rhynchophora*, serving for the reception of the rostrum in repose.—**Prosternal lobe**, a central prolongation of the front of the prosternum, more or less completely concealing the mouth when the head is in repose, as in the *Elateridæ* and *Histeridæ*.—**Prosternal process**, a posterior process of the prosternum, between the anterior coxæ.—**Prosternal sutures**, the impressed lines separating the side-pieces from the prosternum.

prosternation† (pros-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prosternation* = Sp. *prosternacion* = Pg. *prosternação* = It. *prosternazione*, < L. *prosternere*, throw to the ground, overthrow: see *prostrate*. Cf. *consternation*.] The state of being cast down; prostration; depression.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazzard, the falling floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruine. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlook't for. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 60.

Fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.
Wiseman, Surgery.

prosternum (prō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *prosterna* (-nā). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] 1. In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the prothorax; the under side of the prothoracic somite; the middle piece of the antepectus. Also *prosternum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. Also *Prosternon*.—**Lobed prosternum.** See *lobed*.

prosthaphæresis (pros-tha-fer'ę-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *προσθαφαίρεσις*, previous subtraction, < *προσθαφαιρεῖν*, before, + *ἀφαιρεῖν*, a taking away: see *aphæresis*.] 1. The reduction to bring the apparent place of a planet or moving point to the mean place.—2. A method of computing by means of a table of natural trigonometrical functions, without multiplying. It was invented by a pupil of Tycho Brahe, named Wittig, but was entirely superseded by logarithms.

prosthecа (pros-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *prosthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *προσθήκη*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] A somewhat gristly or subcartilaginous process of the inner side, near the base, of the mandibles of some coleopterous insects, as the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*.

prosthecal (pros-thē'kal), *a.* [< *prosthecа* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prosthecа.

prosthema (pros'thę-mą), *n.*; pl. *prosthemata* (pros-them'a-tą). [NL., < Gr. *προσθήμα*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthecа*.] A nose-leaf; the leafy appendage of the snout of a bat. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

prosthencephalon (pros-then-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, in front, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] A segment of the brain consisting essentially of the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. *Spitzka.*

prosthenic (pros-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σθένος*, strength.] Strong in the fore parts; having the fore parts preponderating in strength.

prosthesis (pros'thę-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prosthesis*, < Gr. *προσθέσις*, a putting to, an addition, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add, < *πρός*, to, + *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] Addition; affixion; appendage. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the addition of one or more sounds or letters to a word; especially, such addition at the beginning. (*b*) In *anat.*, a rudimentary part. (*c*) In *surg.*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, etc.; also, a flesh-growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also *prothesis*.

prosthetic (pros-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προσθετικός*, added or fitted to, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to prosthesis; added; especially, prefixed.

The *prosthetic* initial sound for words beginning with vowels is now (the infant learning to articulate between the months old) *th*, or an aspirated *y*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 502.

Prosthobranchia (pros-thō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Pseudobranchiata*.

prostibulous† (pros-tib'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *prostibulum*, *prostibula*, *prostibilis*, a prostitute, < *prostare*, stand forth, stand in a public place, < *pro*, forth, before, + *stare*, stand: see *stable*.] Pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious.

Prostibulous prelates and priestes. *Bp. Bale*, Image, iii.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostituted*, ppr. *prostituting*. [< L. *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituere* (> It. *prostituire* = Sp. Pg. *prostituir* = F. *prostituer*), place before or in front, expose publicly, < *pro*, forth, before, + *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statue*, *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*, etc.] 1. To offer to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness, for hire.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. Lev. xix. 29.

For many went to Corinth, in respect of the multitude of Harlots *prostituted* or consecrated to Venus.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

2. To surrender to any vile or infamous purpose; devote to anything base; sell or hire to the service of wickedness.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, . . . and add a greater sin,
By *prostituting* holy things to idols?
Milton, S. A., l. 1358.

I pity from my soul unhappy men
Compell'd by want to *prostitute* their pen.
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

The title [of esquire] has, however, become so basely *prostituted* as to be worthless. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 178.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *prostitutus*, exposed publicly, prostituted, pp. of *prostituere*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.* II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *prostituta*, < L. *prostituta*, a prostitute, fem. of *prostitutus*, exposed publicly: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Openly devoted to lewdness for gain.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Sold for base or infamous purposes; infamous; mercenary; base.

I found how the world had been misled by *prostitute* writers to ascribe the greatest exploits in war to cowards.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

So shameless and so *prostitute* an attempt to impose on the citizens of America
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lxv.

II. *n.* 1. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness for gain; a strumpet; a harlot. In criminal law it has been held that the element of gain is not essential or may be presumed.

Dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden*

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who engages in infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise
Pope, Ep. to Harley, l. 36.

prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prostitution* = Sp. *prostitucion* = Pg. *prostituição* = It. *prostituzione*, < L. *prostitutio*(*n*-), prostitution, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*.] 1. The act or practice of prostituting, or offering the body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire.

Till *prostitution* elbows us aside
In all our crowded streets.
Cowper, Task, iii. 60.

2. The act of offering or devoting to a base or infamous use: as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

When a country (one that I could name)
In *prostitution* sinks the sense of shame,
When infamous Venality, grown bold,
Writes on his bosom "to be let or sold."
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 415.

I hate the *prostitution* of the name of friendship to signify modish and worldly alliances. *Emerson*, Friendship.

prostitutor (pros'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *prostituteur* = Pg. *prostituidor*, < L. *prostitutor*, a prostitutor, pander, violator, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.*] One who prostitutes: one who submits one's self or offers another to vile purposes; one who degrades anything to a base purpose.

This sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the Methodists as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hurd*, To Warburton, Let. cl.

prostomial (prō-stō'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *prostomi-um* + *-al*.] Preoral; situated in advance of the mouth; pertaining to the prostomium.

The Mollusca are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the *prostomial* region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 639.

prostomiate (prō-stō'mi-āt), *a.* [< *prostomium* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a prostomium.

prostomium (prō-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *prostomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The region in front of the mouth in the embryos of the *Cœlomata*; the preoral part of the head: said chiefly of invertebrates, as mollusks and worms. This is the essential part of the head, and is connected with the faculty of forward locomotion in a definite direction and the steady carriage of the body, as opposed to rotation of the body on its long axis. As a result the *Cœlomata* present, in the first instance, the general condition of the body known as bilateral symmetry.

Prostomum (pros'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of aproctous rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria*, having a second or frontal in addition to the usual buccal proboscis. Also *Prostoma*.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostrated*, ppr. *prostrating*. [< L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere* (> It. *prosternere*, *prosternare* = Sp. Pg. *prosternar* = F. *prosterner*), strew in front of, throw down, overthrow, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *sternere*, spread out, extend, strew: see *stratus*, *strew*.] 1. To lay flat; throw down: as, to *prostrate* the body.—2. To throw down; overthrow; demolish; ruin: as, to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To throw (one's self) down, in humility or adoration; bow with the face to the ground: used reflexively.

All the spectators *prostrated themselves* most humbly upon their knees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

I *prostrate myself* in the humblest and decentest way of genuflection I can imagine. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4. To present submissively; submit in reverence.

We cannot be
Ambitious of a Lady, in your own
Dominion, to whom we shall more willingly
Prostrate our duties.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 1.

5. In *med.*, to make to sink totally; reduce extremely; cause to succumb: as, to *prostrate* a person's strength.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *a.* [< ME. *prostrat* = OF. *prostré*, < L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere*, strew in front of: see *prostrate*, *v.*] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.

Well ny so half hour she lay, this swet wight,
Prostrat to the erth.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

Mother Jourdain, be you *prostrate*, and grovel on the earth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 13.

Havoc and devastation in the van,
It [Etna's eruption] marches o'er the *prostrate* work of man. *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 22.

2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant or one who is overcome in fight: as, a *prostrate* foe.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 117.

3. Lying or bowed low in the posture of humility or adoration.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones and mighty seraphim *prostrate*.
Milton, P. L., vi 841.

See thy bright altars throng'd with *prostrate* kings.
Pope, Messiah, l. 93.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root; procumbent.—5. In *zoöl.*, closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, *prostrate* hairs.—**Syn. 1.** *Prostrate*, *Supine*, *Prone*. He who lies *prostrate* may be either *supine* (that is, with his face up) or *prone* (that is, with his face down).

prostration (pros-trā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prostration* = Sp. *postracion* = Pg. *prostração* = It. *prostrazione*, < LL. *prostratio*(*n*-), an overthrowing, a subverting, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow, prostrate: see *prostrate*.] 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

Though the loss of power to resist which *prostration* on the face implies does not reach the utter defencelessness implied by *prostration* on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 331.

2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing, in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but the word is now used also for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

The comely *Prostrations* of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

How they can change their noble Words and Actions, heretofore so becoming the majesty of a free People, into the base necessity of Court-flatteries and *Prostrations*, is not only strange and admirable, but lamentable to think on. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Lying at the feet of their blessed Lord, with the humblest attention of scholars, and the lowest *prostration* of subjects. *South*, Sermons, IV. i

3. Great depression; dejection: as, a *prostration* of spirits.—4. In *med.*, a great loss of strength, which may involve both voluntary and involuntary functions.

A sudden *prostration* of strength, or weakness, attends this collick. *Arbuthnot.*

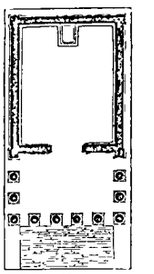
A condition of *prostration*, whose quickly consummated debility puzzled all who witnessed it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

Nervous prostration. See *nervous*.

prostrator (pros'trā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *prostrator*, prostrator, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow: see *prostrate*.] One who prostrates, overturns, or lays low.

Common people . . . are the great and infallible *prostrators* of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 189. (*Davies.*)

prostyle (prō'stīl), *a.* [< L. *prostylos*, < Gr. *πρόστυλος*, having columns in front, < *πρό*, in front, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *arch.*, noting a portico in which the columns stand out entirely in front of the walls of the building to which it is attached; also, noting a temple or other structure having columns in front only, but across the whole front, as distinguished from a portico *in antis*, or a structure characterized by such a portico. See *amphiprostyle*, *anta*1, and *portico*.



Plan of Prostyle Temple.

The next step [in the development of a temple plan] was the removal of these side walls [antæ], . . . columns taking their place in the corners, . . . and the *prostyle* temple was thus obtained. *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 200.

prosy (prō'zi), *a.* [< *prose* + *-y*1.] Like prose; prosaic; hence, dull; tedious; tiresome.

Poets are *prosy* in their common talk,
As the fast trotters, for the most part, walk.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

They tell us we have fallen on *prosy* days.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

prosyllogism (prō-sil'ọ-jizm), *n.* [= F. *prosyllogisme* = Pg. *prosillogismo*, < Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*, a syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major premise of another, < *πρό*, before, in front of, + *συλλογισμός*, a conclusion, a consequence: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism of which the conclusion is a premise of another.

A *prosyllogism* is then when two syllogisms are so contained in five propositions as that the conclusion of the first becomes the major or minor of the following.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, ii. 13.

Epicheirema denotes a syllogism which has a *prosyllogism* to establish each of its premises.
Atwater, Logic, p. 157.

Prot. An abbreviation of *Protestant*.

protactic (prō-tak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προτακτικός*, placing before, < *προτάσσειν*, place before, < *πρό*, before, in front, + *τάσσειν*, place, arrange: see *tactic*.] Being placed at the beginning; previous.

protagon (prō'tạ-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγων*, ppr. of *ἀγειν*, lead, act: see *agent*.] A phosphureted, fatty, crystalline substance, which forms a chief constituent of nervous tissue. Its composition has been represented by the formula $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$.

Now it has recently been discovered that white or fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from gray or vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence in large quantity of a substance called *protagon*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 34, note.

protagonist (prō-tag'ọ-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*, a chief actor, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγωνιστής*, a combatant, pleader, actor: see *agonist*.] In the Gr. *drama*, the leading character or actor in a play; hence, in general, any leading character.

Tis charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my Astrologer and Gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

It is impossible to read the books of the older prophets, and especially of their *protagonist* Amos, without seeing that the new thing which they are compelled to speak is not Jehovah's grace, but His inexorable and righteous wrath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 818.

Protalcyonaria (prō-tal*al*si-ọ-nā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Alcyonaria*, q. v.] In some systems, an order of alcyonarian polyps.

protamnion (prō-tam'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion: see *amnion*.] A hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed ancestor or common parent-form of the *Amnionata*, or those vertebrates which are provided with an amnion.

In external appearance the *protamnion* was probably an intermediate form between the salamanders and the lizards. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 134.

Protamœba (prō-ta-mē′bi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Amœba*.] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, with lobate, not filamentous, pseudopods. See *Protogenes*.

It is open to doubt, however, whether either *Protamœba*, Protogenes, or Myxodictyum is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms which are more completely, though perhaps not yet wholly, represented by some other very interesting Monera. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 75.

protamœban (prō-ta-mē′ban), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of *Protamœba*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Protamœba*.

protamphirhine (prō-tam′fi-rin), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] The hypothetical primitive ancestral form of vertebrates having paired nostrils. See *amphirhine, monorhine*.

From this *Protamphirhine* were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 284.

protandric (prō-tan′drik), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *protandrous*.

protandrous (prō-tan′drus), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *proterandrous*.

protandry (prō-tan′dri), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] In *bot.*, same as *proterandry*.

The terms *protandry* and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens, are so convenient and expressive that they have been adopted in this paper. *Nature*.

pro tanto (prō tan′tō). [L.: *pro*, for, so far as; *tanto*, abl. sing. neut. of *tantus*, so much.] For so much; to that extent.

protarch (prō′tärk), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἄρχειν, rule.] A chief ruler.

In the age of the Apostles and the age next succeeding, the highest order in the church under the Apostles were national *protarchs* or patriarchs. *Abp Bramhall*, Works, II. 149. (*Davies.*)

protarsus (prō-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *protarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + ταρσός, > NL. *tarsus*.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the first or fore leg of a six-footed insect, in front of the mesotarsus, which in turn is succeeded by the metatarsus.

protasis (prot′ā-sis), *n.* [< L. *protasis*, < Gr. πρότασις, a stretching forward, a proposition, < προτείνειν, stretch forward, < πρό, forward, + τείνειν, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson*. [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, the first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, if we run (*protasis*), we shall be in time (*apodosis*); although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*). See *apodosis*.—3. In the ancient drama, the first part of a play, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on: opposed to *epitasis*.

I will . . . returne to thee, gentle reader, because thou shalt be both the *protasis* and catastrophe of my epistle. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Now, gentlemen, what censure you of our *protasis*, or first act? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the first colon of a dicolic verse or period.

protastacine (prō-tas′ta-sin), *a.* [< *Protastacus* + *-ine*¹.] Having the character of *Protastacus;* primitive or ancestral as regards crawfishes.

The common *protastacine* form is to be sought in the Trias. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Protastacus (prō-tas′ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἀστακός, a lobster.] A hypothetical ancestral marine form from which the existing fluviatile *Potamobiidæ* and *Parastacidæ* may have been developed. *Huxley*, 1878.

protatic (prō-tat′ik), *a.* [< L. *protaticus*, < Gr. προτατικός, pertaining to a protasis, < πρόταση, a protasis: see *protasis*.] Of or pertaining to a protasis; introductory.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients whom they make use of in their plays either to hear or give the relation *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Protaxonia (prō-tak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἄξων, axis.] In *morphology*, axonial organic forms all of whose parts are arranged round a main axis: correlated with *Homaxonia*. The *Protaxonia* are divided into *Monaxonia* and *Stauraxonia*.

protaxonial (prō-tak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [< *Protaxonia* + *-al*.] Having all parts arranged round a main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*.

Protea (prō′tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the numerous forms naturally taken by these shrubs, and especially the many new forms and the loss of satiny surfaces when first cultivated; < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, a sea-god fabled to change himself into any shape he wished: see *Proteus*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, the type of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteæ*. It is characterized by a slender two-lipped and prolonged calyx, with the narrow upper segment separate to the base at flowering, and the three others forming an entire or toothed broader lower lip, by the four sessile anthers borne on the calyx and tipped with a prolonged connective, and by the fruit, a hairy nut tipped with the smooth persistent style. There are about 60 species, natives of South Africa, one or two extending north into Abyssinia. They bear alternate or scattered rigid entire leaves, of many shapes in the different species, and flowers in large dense round or cone-like heads, with numerous overlapping scales between, which are sometimes conspicuous and colored, especially red or purple. *P. cynaroides* is known



Branch of *Protea mellifera*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the hairy nut with the persistent style.

as the *Cape artichoke-flower*, and *P. mellifera* as the *Cape honeysuckle, honey-flower*, or *sugar-bush*. The latter contains in its flower-cup an abundant sweet watery liquor, valued as a remedy for coughs.

Proteaceæ (prō-tē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < *Protea* + *-aceæ*.] A large and very distinct order of apetalous plants of the series *Daphnales*, characterized by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four opposite stamens, one-celled ovary and one or two ovules, and further distinguished from the nearly related laurel family by its anthers opening, not by a valve, but by a longitudinal line. It includes about 950 species and 52 genera, mainly South African or Australian shrubs or trees, with some in South America, Asia, and the South Pacific. They are classed in two series, *Nucamentaceæ*, with four tribes, bearing a nut or drupe, and *Folliculares*, with three, bearing a follicle or capsule. Nearly all bear alternate or scattered coriaceous leaves, often polymorphous and entire, toothed, or dissected on the same plant. The flowers are usually in a head, spike, or raceme, set with numerous bracts, which often harden into an imbricated cone in fruit. For important genera, see *Protea* (the type), *Petrophila*¹, *Persoonia*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, and *Hakea*.

proteaceous (prō-tē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Protea* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*.

Protean (prō′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Proteus* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god of classical mythology, who could change his shape at will; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Your *Protean* turnings cannot change my purpose. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

All the *Protean* transformations of nature, which happen continually. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 32.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, changeable in form; executing movements involving shifting of shape, as an animalcule; amœbiform or amœboid; amœban; of or pertaining to a proteus-animalcule. Also *proteiform*.—**Protean animalcules**, *Amœbæ*.—**Protean stone**, a kind of semi-translucent artificial stone prepared from gypsum.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. An actor who plays a number of parts in one piece. [Theatrical slang.]—2. A salamander of the family *Protcidæ;* a proteid.

Proteana (prō-tē-ā′nii), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Protean*.] Same as *Proteomyxa*. *E. R. Lankester*.

Proteanly (prō′tē-an-li), *adv.* In a Protean manner; with assumption of different shapes.

Which matter of the universe is always substantially the same, and neither more nor less, but only *Proteanly* transformed into different shapes. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 36.

protect (prō-tekt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *protecter*, < L. *protectus*, pp. of *protegere* (> It. *proteggere* = Sp. Pg. *proteger* = F. *protéger*), protect, defend, cover before or over, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *tegere*, cover, roof: see *tegument*.] 1. To cover or shield from danger, harm, damage, trespass, exposure, insult, temptation, or the like; defend; guard; preserve in safety: applied with a wide range, both literally and figuratively, actively and passively.

The gods of Greece *protect* you! *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 97.

Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize, . . .
Guard them, and him within *protect* from harms.
Milton, Sonnets, iii.

As the good shepherd tends his fleecy care, . . .
By day o'ersees them, and by night *protects*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 52.

It is plain, as a matter of fact, that the great mass of men are *protected* from gross sin by the forms of society. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 131.

Six fresh plants were *protected* [from insects] by separate nets in the year 1870. Two of these proved almost completely self-sterile. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 338.

2. To act as protector or regent for. Compare *protector*, 2 (*a*).

Car. He will be found a dangerous protector.
Buck. Why should he, then, *protect* our sovereign,
He being of age to govern of himself?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 165.

3. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, to guard or strengthen against foreign competition by means of a protective duty.

Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of *protected* articles get, or whatever increased wages they pay their workmen, must come from other classes—the consumers of their products. *The Nation*, XLVII. 454.

=Syn. 1. *Defend, Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), screen, secure.

protectee (prō-tek-tē′), *n.* [< *protect* + *-ee*¹.] A person protected; a protégé. [Rare.]

Your *protectee*, White, was clerk to my cousin.
W. Taylor, of Norwich, 1837 (Memoirs, II. 198). (*Davies.*)

protecter, *n.* See *protector*.

protectingly (prō-tek′ting-li), *adv.* [< *protecting*, ppr. of *protect*, *v.*, + *-ly*².] In a protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to protect.

The straw-roofed Cottages, . . . all hidden and *protectingly* folded up in the valley-folds. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

protection (prō-tek′shon), *n.* [< F. *protection* = Sp. *proteccion* = Pg. *protecção* = It. *protezione*, < L. *protectio*(*n*-), a covering over, < *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover over or in front: see *protect*.] 1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; defense; shelter or preservation from loss, injury, or any form of harm or evil: as, the *protection* of good laws; divine *protection*.

To your *protection* I commend me, gods!
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2. 8.

O happy islands, if you know your bliss!
Strong by the sea's *protection*, safe by his.
Roscommon, A Prologue.

Beauty of that tender and beseeching kind which looks for fondness and *protection*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 327.

2. That which protects or shields from harm; something that preserves from injury: as, camphor serves as a *protection* against moths.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. Deut. xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that guarantees protection; a passport, safe-conduct, or other writing which secures the bearer from molestation; especially, a certificate of nationality issued by the customs authorities of the United States to seamen who are American citizens.

The party who procured the commission, one George Cleves, brought also a *protection* under the privy signet for searching out the great lake of Iracoyce. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 276.

They [boats] generally belong to Greek masters, who have a *protection* from the convent for twelve mariners, and cannot be taken by the Maltese within eighty leagues of the Holy Land. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

He had a *protection* during the rebellion. *Johnson.*

4. In *polit. econ.*, the theory, doctrine, or system of fostering or developing the industries of a country by means of imposts on products of the industries imported into that country; the discouragement of foreign competition with the industries of a country by imposing import duties, granting monopolies of commerce, etc. The system of protection was little known in antiquity, but prevailed extensively in the middle

ages, and has flourished widely since. A strong influence in favor of free trade was exerted in the eighteenth century by the physiocrats and by the writings of Adam Smith. Great Britain adopted a system of practical free trade by the abolition of the corn-laws in 1846 and later years, followed by the removal of duties on nearly all imported articles. On the continent of Europe the general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of increased protection. In the United States the policy of protection has, especially in later history, formed one of the leading national questions. See *tariff* and *revenue*.—**Animals' Protection Acts.** See *animal*.—**Flag of protection.** See *flag*[2].—**Game protection.** See *game*[1].—**Writ of protection.** (*a*) A writ, very rarely granted, whereby the sovereign's protection is guaranteed. (*b*) A writ issued to a person required to attend court as witness, juror, etc., to secure him from arrest for a certain time.=**Syn. 2.** Guard, refuge, security.

protectional (prō-tek'shon-al), *a.* [< *protection* + *-al*.] Pertaining to protection.

protectionism (prō-tek'shon-izm), *n.* [= F. *protectionnisme* = Sp. *proteccionismo*; as *protection* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the protectionists; the system of protection. See *protection*, 4.

I do not speak . . . of the friendly controversy . . . between the leanings of America to *protectionism* and the more daring reliance of the old country upon free and unrestricted intercourse with all the world
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 179.

protectionist (prō-tek'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *protectionniste* = Sp. *proteccionista*; as *protection* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry, or of native industries generally, from foreign competition, by imposing duties on imports and by other means.

Polk was accused of having gone over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the *protectionists*.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 217.

II. *a.* Favoring or supporting the economic doctrine of protection.

Pennsylvania has always been a *Protectionist* State.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 832.

protective (prō-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *protectivo*; < *protect* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

The favour of a *protective* Providence.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 58.

There is not a single white land-bird or quadruped in Europe, except the few arctic or Alpine species, to which white is a *protective* colour.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 65.

Law is the necessary check upon crime, and gives to the standard of public morality a *protective* sanction which it sorely needs. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 37.

2. Adapted or intended to afford protection: as, a *protective* measure; affording protection to commodities of home production: as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* taxes.—**Protective mimicry.** See *mimicry*, 3.—**Protective paper**, paper so made that anything printed or written upon it cannot be tampered with without leaving traces. Water-marks, the incorporation of a special fiber, and a peculiar texture produced in the manufacture are devices employed for this purpose, as well as the printing of the surface with fine lines, and various chemical treatment of the paper.—**Protective person**, in *zoöl.*, that part of a compound organism which specially functions as a protection to other parts or persons of a cormus, as the hydrophyllium of a hydroid polyp.—**Protective sheath**, in *bot.* See *sheath*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which protects; something adapted to afford protection.

Fur coats are the grand *protective* on the journey.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 60.

2. In *surg.*, carbolized oiled silk applied over wounds for the exclusion of pathogenic bacteria.

protectively (prō-tek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner adapted to give protection; so as to protect: as, insects *protectively* colored.

The markings . . . about the muzzle, ears, and throat of antelope, deer, hares, and other mammals, whether *protectively* colored or not. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 203.

protectiveness (prō-tek'tiv-nes), *n.* A disposition to protect or guard; the quality of being protective.

Shelley's affection for his young wife had strengthened with his growing sense of *protectiveness* towards her.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 196.

protector (prō-tek'tor), *n.* [Also *protecter*; = F. *protecteur* = Sp. Pg. *protector* = It. *protettore*, < LL. *protector*, a protector, < L. *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover before or over: see *protect*.] **1.** One who or that which protects, defends, or shields from injury or any evil; a defender; a guardian; a patron: as, a child's natural *protectors*.

As for me, tell them I will henceforth be their God, *protector*, and patron, and they shall call me Quirinus.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 29.

I hither fled,
Under the covering of a careful night,
Who seem'd my good *protector*.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 82.

What farther relates to Charles I. as *protector* of the arts will be found in the subsequent pages, under the articles of the different professors whom he countenanced.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugg'd him close;
And call'd him dear *protector* in her fright.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) One who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority or incapacity; a regent: as, the Duke of Somerset was *protector* in the reign of Edward VI.

Go in peace, Humphrey, no less beloved
Than when thou wert *protector* to thy king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 27.

The council . . . would have preferred to adopt the system which had been adopted in the early days of Henry VI., and to have governed the kingdom in the King's name, with Gloucester as president or *protector*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

(*b*) [*cap.*] The title (in full *Lord Protector*) of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth: it was held by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by Richard Cromwell 1658–9.—**3.** In *weaving*, a stop-motion attached to a power-loom, which immediately stops the loom when the shuttle fails to enter the box.—**Cardinal protector**, a cardinal who represents at Rome the interests of a nation or of several nations; also, a cardinal who represents the interests of a religious order, etc.—**Lord Protector.** Same as *protector*, 2 (*b*).—**Protector of the settlement**, in *law*, the person whose consent is necessary under a settlement to enable the tenant in tail to cut off the entail. He is usually the tenant for life in possession, but the settler of the lands may appoint in his place any number of persons, not exceeding three, to be together protector during the continuance of the estate preceding the estate tail. *Digby*.

protectoral (prō-tek'tor-al), *a.* [< *protector* + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectorial.

The contention of the representative system and the *protectoral* power. *Godwin*, Mandeville, I. 225. (*Davies*.)

protectorate (prō-tek'tor-āt), *n.* [= F. *protectorat* = Sp. Pg. *protectorado* = It. *protettorato*, < NL. **protectoratus*, the office of a protector, < LL. *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or position of a protector, or the period of his rule: specifically [*cap.*] used with reference to the period in English history during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector.

Richard Cromwell . . . being designed to be his Father's Successor in the *Protectorate*, was, about the time that this honour was done to him, sworn a Privy Counsellor.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 119.

His well known loyalty [was] evinced by secret services to the Royal cause during the *Protectorate*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

The arrival of a governor of course put an end to the *protectorate* of Olofle the Dreamer.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

2. A relation assumed by a strong nation toward a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion or dictation, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns.

The seven Ionian islands—their consent being given through their parliament, and Great Britain's abandonment of her *protectorate* having been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 422.

In summing up what we have discovered with regard to our new *protectorates* and our recent annexations, we have then to note that until about 1884 we had for some time almost consistently refused offers of territory which had been pressed upon us.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, v. 1.

protectorial (prō-tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (see *protectory*), + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectoral.

protectorian (prō-tek-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector, + *-an*.] Same as *protectorial*; specifically [*cap.*], relating to the Protectorate in English history.

This Lord . . . during the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign.
Fuller, Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 95.

protectorless (prō-tek'tor-les), *a.* [< *protector* + *-less*.] Having no protector.

protectorship (prō-tek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *protector* + *-ship*.] The office of a protector or regent; a protectorate; the period during which a protector governs.

And did he not, in his *protectorship*,
Levy great sums of money through the realm?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 60.

The duke of York, when he accepted the *protectorship* in 1155, insisted on the payment of the council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

protectory (prō-tek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *protectories* (-riz). [= Sp. *protectorio*, n., < LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (ML. *protectorium*, n., a safe-conduct), < *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] An institution for the protection and training of destitute, vagrant, truant, or vicious children: the specific name of a Roman Catholic institution in New York city.

protectress (prō-tek'tres), *n.* [< F. *protectrice* = Sp. *protectriz* = It. *protettrice*, < LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, a protector: see *protector*.] A woman who protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize.
Bacon.

protectrix (prō-tek'triks), *n.* [< LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, protector: see *protectress*.] Same as *protectress*.

Proteeæ (prō-tē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. de Candolle, 1856), < *Protea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and series *Nucumentaceæ*. It is characterized by its dry nut, single ovule, and anthers seated on the base of the calyx-lobes at the summit of the tube, and usually all perfect. It includes 14 genera, of which *Protea* is the type.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *protéger*, protect, < L. *protegere*, protect: see *protect*.] One who is under the care and protection of another.

protégée (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [F., fem. of *protégé*, q. v.] A girl or woman who is under the care and protection of another person.

proteid[1] (prō'tē-id), *n.* [< *prote(in)* + *-id*[1].] A substance formerly supposed to contain protein as an essential ingredient. The term is now applied to a considerable number of nitrogenous bodies which make up the substance of the soft tissues of the body and of the blood, and are also widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. They are amorphous solids, having certain general features in common, but differing widely in solubility and in their decomposition products. The gluten of flour, egg, albumin, the fibrin of the blood, syntonin, and casein are examples of proteids. Gelatin and chondrin Huxley calls outlying members of the same group. Also called *albuminoid*.

Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers—the amyloids and fats constituting the former division, the *proteids* the latter. But this is a very misleading classification, inasmuch as it implies on the one hand that the oxidation of the *proteids* does not develop heat, and on the other that the amyloids and fats, as they oxidize, subserve only the production of heat. *Proteids* are tissue-formers, inasmuch as no tissue can be produced without them; but they are also heat-producers, not only directly, but because, as we have seen, . . . they are competent to give rise to amyloids by chemical metamorphosis within the body.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol. (1875), § 176.

proteid[2] (prō'tē-id), *n.* [< *Proteid-æ*.] In *zoöl.*, an amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteida (prō-tē'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, an order or suborder of tailed amphibians, conterminous with the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteidæ (prō-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Proteus*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothed, palatine and pterygoid bones developed, and orbitosphenoid elongate and not entering into the palate. The American representative of this family is the menobranch. See cut under *Menobranchus*. *Menobranchidæ* is a synonym.

Proteidea (prō-tē-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Proteidæ*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having the external branchiæ or gill-clefts persistent, or disappearing only in old age, no eyelids, amphicœlous vertebræ, and cartilaginous carpus and tarsus: synonymous with *Proteida*, and contrasted with the *Salamandridea*.

proteidean (prō-tē-id'ē-an), *a.* [< *Proteidæ* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteidea*.

proteiform (prō'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *protean*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

protein (prō'tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-e-in*[2].] **1.** A hypothetical substance formerly believed to be the essential nitrogenous constituent of food, and to exist in animal and vegetable albumin, fibrin, casein, and other bodies. This view has been abandoned, and at present the word is chiefly used as the first element in compounds.

2. The nitrogenous material in an animal or vegetable substance. [Recent.]—**Protein-bodies.** Same as *proteids*. See *proteid*.—**Protein-granules.** Same as *aleurone*.

Proteina (prō-tē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich), < *Proteus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of protean or amœbiform rhizopods, having a nucleus and contractile vacuole: divided into *Actinophryna* and *Amœbina*, respectively characterized by their monomorphous and polymorphous pseudopods. Sun-animalcules and ordinary proteus-animal-

cules illustrate the two divisions. See cut under *amœba*.

proteinaceous (prō″tē-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< *protein* + *-aceous*.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of protein. Also *proteinous*.

Digestion — that is, solution of the *proteinaceous* and other nutritive matters contained in food.
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biology, xi.

Proteininæ (prō″tē-i-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles, typified by the genus *Proteinus*. Also *Proteinina*, *Proteinini*.

proteinous (prō′tē-i-nus), *a.* [< *protein* + *-ous*.] Same as *proteinaceous*.

Proteinus (prō-tē-ī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796).] The typical genus of the subfamily *Proteininæ*, having the elytra mostly covering the abdomen, and somewhat perfoliate antennæ inserted before the eyes.

Proteles (prot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy,), irreg. so called as having five toes on the fore feet, lit. 'complete in front,' < Gr. *πρό*, before, in front, + *τέλος*, end. Cf. *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, words of like formation.] The only genus of the family *Protelidæ*, containing one species, the aardwolf or earthwolf of South Africa, *P. lalandi*. See cut under *aardwolf*.

Protelidæ (prō-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteles* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyeniform æluroid carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, typified by the genus *Proteles*, having 32 teeth, very small and distant molars, no functionalized sectorial molars, the feet digitigrade, and the fore feet five-toed.

pro tem. An abbreviation of *pro tempore*.

protembryo (prō-tem′bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A stage of the ova of metazoic animals which is parallel with the adult colonies of certain protozoans: the *monoplast* of Lankester, or *amphimorula* of Haeckel, including the *monoplacula* and *diploplacula* of Hyatt. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Nov. 16, 1887.

protembryonic (prō-tem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *protembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a protembryo.

Protemnodon (prō-tem′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1874), < Gr. *προτέμνειν*, cut short, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil diprotodont marsupials from the late Tertiary of Australia.

pro tempore (prō tem′pō-rē). [L.: *pro*, for; *tempore*, abl. sing. of *tempus*, time: see *temporal*[1].] For the time being; temporary: as, a secretary *pro tempore*. Abbreviated *pro tem.*

protencephalon (prō-ten-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *protencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] The fore-brain: divided into *protencephalon primarium*, the fore-brain proper, or prosencephalon, and *protencephalon secundarium*, the thalamencephalon or diencephalon. *Rabl-Ruckard*, 1884. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

protenchyma (prō-teng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion (see *parenchyma*).] In *bot.*, a term used by Nägeli for all tissues except the fibrovascular (epenchyma) — including, therefore, the primary meristem, epidermal tissue, and fundamental tissue of Sachs. See *fundamental cells*, under *fundamental*.

The *protenchyma* of Nageli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds of equal value with his epenchyma.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 103.

protend (prō-tend′), *v. t.* [= It. *protendere*, < L. *protendere*, stretch forth or out, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*. Cf. *portend*.] To hold out; stretch forth; extend forward: used especially of a spear.

He spoke no more, but hasten'd, void of fear,
And threaten'd with his long *protended* spear.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

Thy fate was next, O Phaestus! doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *protended* steel.
Pope, Iliad, v. 58.

From hill to hill he lies,
His staff *protending* like a hunter's spear,
Or by its aid leaping from crag to crag.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

protense† (prō-tens′), *n.* [Irreg. for *protension*, q. v.] Extension; drawing out. [Rare.]

Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence
My glorious Soveraines goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 4.

protension (prō-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. *protensio(n-)*, a stretching out, < *protendere*, pp. *protensus*, stretch forth or out: see *protend*.] Temporal extension; duration.

Time, *protension*, or protensive quantity, called likewise duration, is a necessary condition of thought.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, Appendix I. (A).

protensity (prō-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, stretch forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ity*.] The character of being protensive or of taking up time.

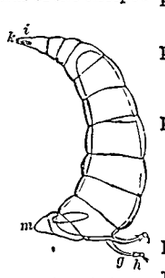
protensive (prō-ten′siv), *a.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, stretch forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ive*.] Drawn out in one dimension; extended; stretching forward.

Examples of this sudden effort, and of this instantaneous desisting from the attempt, are manifested in the extensive sublime of space, and in the *protensive* sublime of time.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlvi.

Protensive quantity. See *quantity*.

Proteolepadidæ (prō″tē-ō-le-pad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteolepas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal cirripeds, represented by the genus *Proteolepas*.

Proteolepas (prō-tē-ol′e-pas), *n.* [NL., < *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 3) + Gr. *λεπάς*, a limpet: see *Lepas*.] The single known genus of the cirriped group *Apoda*. *P. bivincta* is about one fifth of an inch long, and resembles the larva of an insect. It is a parasite of another cirriped, *Alepas cornuta*.



Proteolepas bivincta.
m, mouth; *g*, *h*, pedunclе and antenna; *i*, *k*, vesicula seminalis and penis.

proteolysis (prō-tē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *prote(id)* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolving.] The change effected in proteids during their digestion.

proteolytic (prō″tē-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *proteolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to proteolysis, or the digestion of proteids.

Proteomyxa (prō″tē-ō-mik′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, + *μύξα*, slime, mucus: see *mucus*.] Lankester's name of a so-called class of gymnomyxine *Protozoa*, containing a great many of the lowest protozoans, of negative characters, insufficiently known, or not satisfactorily referred to any definable group. The name is a formal expression of ignorance upon the subject. Many of the so-called *Proteomyxa* are usually referred to other and more definite groups, especially the *Mycetozoa*. The *Monera* of Haeckel, in so far as they are proper persons at all, come under this head. The group is also called *Protozoa*.

proter (prō′tėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *proker*, by confusion with *poter*, < *pote*, poke.] A poker. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

proterandrous (prot-e-ran′drus), *a.* [< *proterandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, exhibiting or characterized by proterandry. Also *protandrous*.

Certain individuals mature their pollen before the female flowers on the same plant are ready for fertilization, and are called *proterandrous*; whilst conversely other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigmas mature before their pollen is ready.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 10.

proterandry (prot-e-ran′dri), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, being before, fore, former, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. In *bot.*, the maturation of the anthers and the discharge of the pollen in a hermaphrodite flower before the stigmas of that flower are receptive of pollen: an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterogyny*, and see *dichogamy* and *heteracmy*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, development of male parts or maturation of male products in hermaphrodite animals before the development or maturation of those of the opposite sex.

If the polypides are unisexual, then the *proterandry* refers only to the colony as a whole.
W. A. Herdman, Nature, XXXVII. 213.

Also *protandry*.

proteranthous (prot-e-ran′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, noting a plant whose flowers appear before the leaves. *Asa Gray*.

proterobase (prot′e-rō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *βάσις*, base.] The name given by Gümbel to a Paleozoic eruptive rock resembling diabase in composition, but being in a somewhat more advanced stage of alteration than are the varieties of the rock ordinarily designated by that name. The term *proterobase* has also been used by other lithologists, generally with reference to rocks of the diabasic type, but in a highly altered condition.

Proteroglossa (prot″e-rō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] In Günther's classification, one of three prime divisions of salient batrachians, having the tongue free in front, represented by the family *Rhinophrynidæ*: correlated with *Aglossa* and *Opisthoglossa*.

proteroglossate (prot′e-rō-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Proteroglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having the tongue free in front, as a batrachian; pertaining to the *Proteroglossa*, or having their characters.

proteroglyph (prot′e-rō-glif), *n.* A venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglypha*.

Proteroglypha (prot-e-rog′li-fii), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Protéroglyphes*, Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] A suborder or other division of *Ophidia*, containing venomous cobriform serpents whose anterior maxillary teeth are grooved or perforate and succeeded by smooth solid teeth, and whose maxillary bones are horizontal and do not reach the premaxillaries: thus contrasted with the crotaliform venomous snakes, or *Solenoglypha*. Though the general aspect of these snakes is colubrine, or like that of harmless serpents, they are all poisonous, and some of them are among the most deadly of all thanatophidians. The families *Elapidæ*, *Najidæ*, *Dendraspididæ*, and *Hydrophidæ* compose the *Proteroglypha*. Also *Proteroglyphia*.

proteroglyphic (prot″e-rō-glif′ik), *a.* [< *Proteroglypha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteroglypha*.

proterogynous (prot-e-roj′i-nus), *a.* [< *proterogyn-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by proterogyny. See extract under *proterandrous*.

proterogyny (prot-e-roj′i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, the maturation of the stigmas in a hermaphrodite flower before the anthers in that flower have matured their pollen. It is an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterandry*, and see *dichogamy*.

proterosaur (prot′e-rō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the family *Proterosauridæ*.

Proterosauria (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., see *Proterosaurus*.] One of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, a fossil group consisting of some of the oldest known reptiles, whose remains occur in rocks of the Permian formation in Thuringia and in those of corresponding age in England: no later representatives of the group are known. It is typified by the genus *Proterosaurus*, based upon the Thuringian lizard, which attained a length of 6 or 7 feet.

proterosaurian (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Proterosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Proterosauria*; a proterosaur.

Proterosauridæ (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proterosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians, based on the genus *Proterosaurus*.

Proterosaurus (prot″e-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The genus represented by the fossil monitor of Thuringia, which also occurs in the Durham Permian rocks. It was long the earliest known fossil reptile.

Proterospongia (prot″e-rō-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of choanoflagellate animalcules, founded by Saville Kent on the form *Protospongia*, placed by him in a family *Phalansteriidæ*, and regarded as furnishing a stock-form from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges might have been derived. A species is named *P. haeckeli*.

protervity (prō-tėr′vi-ti), *n.*; pl. *protervities* (-tiz). [< OF. *protervite* = Sp. *protervidad* = It. *protervità*, < L. *protervita(t-)s*, boldness, impudence, < *protervus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *protervo* = OF. *proterve*), violent, wanton, prob. < *protere*, trample down, overthrow, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, rub, bruise: see *trite*.] Peevishness; petulance; wantonness.

Companion to T. Becket in his exile, but no partner in his *protervity* against his Prince.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 442. (*Davies.*)

In his [Victor Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable *protervities* that have already astonished us in the romances.
R. L. Stevenson, Victor Hugo's Romances.

protest (prō-test′), *v.* [< F. *protester* = Sp. Pg. *protestar* = It. *protestare*, < L. *protestari*, *protestare*, declare in public, bear witness, < *pro*, before, forth, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, one who attests: see *test*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; bear witness or testimony to; assert; asseverate; declare: as, to *protest* one's innocence.

Verily he [D. Barnes] *protested* openly at St. Mary's spital, the Tuesday in Easter week, that he was never of that mind.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 341.

To think upon her woes I do *protest*
That I have wept a hundred several times.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 149.

Their own guilty carriage *protests* they doe feare.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

"I *protest*, Charles," cried my wife, "this is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits."
Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; appeal to. [Rare.]

Fiercely opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton*, P. L., x. 480.

3†. To declare publicly; publish; make known.

I will make it good how you dare, with what you dare, and when you dare.—Do me right, or I will *protest* your cowardice. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 149.

Thou wouldst not willingly
Live a *protested* coward, or be call'd one?
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

4†. To promise solemnly; vow.

On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity and single life.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 89.

5. To declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange, and also, figuratively, of personal credit, statements, etc. See *protest*, *n.*, 3.

Turn country bankrupt
In mine own town, upon the market day,
And be *protested* for my butter and eggs,
To the last bodge of oats and bottle of hay.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The bill lies for payment at Dollar's and Co., in Birchin-lane, and if not taken up this afternoon will be *protested*.
Colman, The Spleen, i. (*Davies.*)

"I said—I did nothing," cried Lady Cecilia. . . . An appealing look to Helen was, however, *protested* "To the best of my recollection at least," Lady Cecilia immediately added. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi. (*Davies.*)

The moral market had the usual chills
Of Virtue suffering from *protested* bills.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

=Syn. 1. *Protest* differs from the words compared under *assert* (*aver*, *asseverate*, etc.) in being more solemn and earnest, and in implying more of previous contradiction or expectation of contradiction (see the quotations above); like them, it is used to make the statement seem certainly true.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bear testimony; affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration of a fact or an opinion; asseverate.

The man did solemnly *protest* unto us, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you.
Gen. xliii. 3.

The lady doth *protest* too much, methinks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 240.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) in condemnation of an act or measure proposed or accomplished: often with *against*.

Now therefore hearken unto their voice: howbeit yet *protest* solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. 1 Sam. viii. 9.

When they say the Bishops did antiently *protest*, it was only dissenting, and that in the case of the Pope.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 68.

Warham, as an old lawyer, *protested* in a formal document *against* all legislation which might be enacted against ecclesiastical or papal power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 279.

protest (prō′test, formerly also prō-test′), *n.* [< ME. *protest* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *protest*), < OF. *protest* (F. *protêt*), m., *proteste*, f., = Sp. *protesto*, m., *protesta*, f., = Pg. It. *protesto*, m. (ML. *protestum*, neut.), a protest (mostly in the commercial sense); from the verb.] 1. The act of protesting, or that which is protested; an affirmation: asseveration; protestation: now restricted for the most part to a solemn or formal declaration against some act or course of action, by which a person declares (and sometimes has his declaration recorded) that he refuses, or only conditionally yields, his consent to some act to which he might otherwise be assumed to have yielded an unconditional assent: as, to submit under *protest*; a *protest* against the action of a committee.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath, and leave "in sooth,"
And such *protest* of pepper-gingerbread,
To velvet-guards. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 260.

He [Spenser] is a standing *protest* against the tyranny of Commonplace. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 199.

He took away the reproach of silent consent that would otherwise have lain against the indignant minority, by uttering, in the hour and place wherein these outrages were done, the stern *protest*. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker.

Two *protests* of peers against the proceedings of the ministers were expunged from the records of the House of Lords. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In a popular sense, all the steps taken to fix the liability of a drawer or indorser of commercial paper when the paper is dishonored. (*b*) Technically, the solemn declaration on the part of the holder of a bill or note against any loss to be sustained by him by reason of the non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be, of the bill or note in question, and the calling of a notary to witness that due steps have been taken to prevent such loss. (*c*) The document authenticating this act. (*d*) A written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which any injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances calculated to affect the liability of the owners, officers, crew, etc.—**Acceptance supra protest.** See *acceptance*, 1.—**Acceptor supra protest.** See *acceptor*.—**Protest of Spires (Speyer)**, a protest of Lutherans against the decision of the Diet of Spires in 1529, which had denounced the Reformation. The essential principles involved in the protest against this decree were—(*a*) that the Roman Catholic Church could not judge the Reformed churches, because they were no longer in communion with her; (*b*) that the authority of the Bible is supreme, and above that of councils and bishops; and (*c*) that the Bible is not to be interpreted according to tradition, but is to be interpreted by means of itself.

Protestancy (prot′es-tan-si), *n.* [< *Protestan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Protestantism.

Protestancy is called to the bar, and though not sentenced by you to death without mercy, yet arraigned of so much natural malignity (if not corrected by ignorance or contrition) as to be in itself destructive of salvation.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 1.

protestando (prō-tes-tan′dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerund. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] In *law*, a protestation. See *protestation*, 3.

protestant (prot′es-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *protestant* = Sp. Pg. It. *protestante* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *protestant* = Russ. *protestantŭ*, < L. *protestan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] I. *a.* 1. Protesting; making a protest. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes′tant.]

A private *protestant* tribunal [conscience], where personal moral convictions preside, and which alone enables men to adapt themselves to new ethical situations or environments. *G. S. Hall*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 61.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their doctrines or forms of religion.

All sound *Protestant* writers. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Protestant Friends. Same as *Free Congregations* (which see, under *congregation*).

II. *n.* 1. One who protests; one who makes protestation. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes′tant.]

Bid me to live, and I will live
Thy *protestant* to be;
Or bid me love, and I will give
A loving heart to thee.
Herrick, To Anthea.

If consistency were a matter of great concern to partizans, it might also be pertinent to suggest that no great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the *protestant* has connived.
The Century, XXX. 328.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian bodies which are descended from the Reformation of the sixteenth century: in general language, opposed to *Roman Catholic* and *Greek*. The name, first applied to the Lutherans who protested at the Diet of Spires in 1529, came to be applied to Lutherans generally, and afterward was extended to Calvinists and other opponents of the papacy in countries where the papacy had formerly been in power. (See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.) The Protestants gained a strong foothold in some countries, as France, in which they are now numerically weak. They are in the majority in Great Britain and many of its possessions, in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States.

What Gerson and Panormitanus write, which were ancient fathers, and not new *Protestants*.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (ed. Parker Soc., 1562), p. 532.

One of these tracts [printed about 1570] has the following title: Ane prettie Mirrour, or Conference betuix the Faithfull *Protestant* and the Dissemblit false Hypocreit.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. ix.

Queen Elizabeth, finding how fickle the French *Protestants* had carried themselves towards her, intended to make a Peace *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 333.

Papist or *Protestant*, or both between,
Like good Erasmus, in an honest mean.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 65.

Protestantical† (prot-es-tan′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Protestant* + *-ic-al*.] Protestant. [Rare.]

The *protestantical* Church of England.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

Protestantism (prot′es-tan-tizm), *n.* [= F. *protestantisme* = Sp. Pg. *protestantismo*; as *Protestant* + *-ism*.] The state of being a Protestant; the religious principles of Protestants; the religious and other tendencies fostered by the Protestant movement. See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.

The liberal genius of *Protestantism* had perfected its work. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 461. (*Latham.*)

The *Protestantism* of a great number of the Anglican clergy is supposed to be but languid.
M. Arnold, A Persian Passion Play.

Protestantize (prot′es-tan-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Protestantized*, ppr. *Protestantizing*. [< *Protestant* + *-ize*.] To render Protestant; convert to Protestantism.

To *Protestantize* Ireland. *Disraeli.*

Protestantly† (prot′es-tant-li), *adv.* [< *Protestant* + *-ly*2.] In conformity to Protestantism or the Protestants.

To protestants . . . nothing can with more conscience, more equitie, nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted then a free and lawful debate at all times . . . of what opinion soever, disputable by scripture.
Milton, Civil Power.

protestation (prot-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *protestacioun*, < OF. *protestation*, F. *protestation* = Sp. *protestacion* = Pg. *protestação* = It. *protestazione*, *protestagione*, < LL. *protestatio*(*n-*), a declaration, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] 1. A solemn or formal declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration: as, *protestations* of friendship or of amendment.

But first I make a *protestacioun*
That I am dronke, I knowe it by my soun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 29.

Whereas ye write the day and year of D. Barnes' death, it increaseth your own confusion, and shall be a clear testimony against yourself for resisting those good words of his *protestation*, if ye forsake not your heresy in time.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 328.

You are welcome too, sir;
'Tis spoken from the heart, and therefore needs not
Much *protestation*.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

Hear but some vows I make to you;
Hear but the *protestations* of a true love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

2. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent; a protest.

Which *protestation*, made by the first public reformers of our religion against the imperial edicts of Charles the fifth imposing church-traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant.
Milton, Civil Power.

I hear at once
Hubbub of *protestation!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 215.

3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did or did not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial, the object being to admit it for the purpose of the present action only, and reserve the right to deny it in a future action—"an exclusion of a conclusion." *Coke*. In *Scots law*, a proceeding taken by a defender, where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall. =Syn. 1. Affirmation, averment. See *protest*, *v. i.*

protestator (prot′es-tā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *protestador* = It. *protestatore*, < NL. *protestator*, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] One who protests; a protestor.

protested (prō-tes′ted), *p. a.* Having made a protest. [Rare.]

In this age, Britons, God hath reformed his church after many hundred years of popish corruption; . . . in this age he hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining dregs of superstition. Let us all go, every true *protested* Briton, throughout the three kingdoms, and render thanks to God. *Milton*, Animadversions.

protester (prō-tes′tėr), *n.* [< *protest* + *-er*1.] 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn or formal declaration.

Were I a common laugher, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 74.

A Protestant, a *protester*, belonging nearly always to an extreme minority, is inevitably disliked—sometimes feared, but always disliked. *Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. One who protests a bill of exchange, etc.—3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, a member of a party which protested against the union of the Royalists with the Presbyterians in 1650. Also spelled *Protestor*.

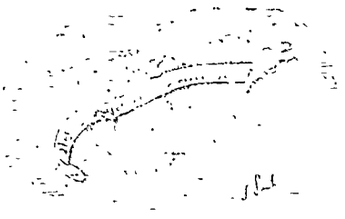
After having been long comrades, they had parted in some unkindness, at the time when the Kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and *Protesters*: the former of whom adhered to Charles II. after his father's death upon the scaffold, while the *Protesters* inclined rather to a union with the triumphant republicans.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

protestingly (prō-tes′ting-li), *adv.* [< *protesting*, ppr. of *protest*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a protesting manner; by way of protesting.

Protestor (prō-tes′tor), *n.* Same as *Protester*, 3.

Proteus (prō′tūs or -tē-us), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, the name of a sea-god: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus

and Tethys, who had the power of assuming different shapes.—2. [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Proteidæ*,



Proteus anguinus

established by Laurenti in 1768.—3†. [NL.] In *Protozoa*, a genus of animalcules, based as such by O. F. Müller in 1786 upon the proteus or protean animalcule of earlier writers, as Rösel, 1755. The genus is the same as *Amœba*, a common species of which is named *Amœba proteus*. This generic name is untenable, because antedated in the binomial system by the amphibian genus *Proteus* of Laurenti, for, although the name *proteus* was first applied to these animalcules, it was given at a time when genera, in the modern sense of the term, had not been established in zoology. See cut under *Amœba*.

4†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule of the genus *Proteus* (or *Amaba*); an amœba.

proteus-animalcule† (prō'tūs-an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* Same as *proteus*, 4.

protevangelium (prō-tē-van-jel'i-um), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + εὐαγγέλιον, gospel: see *evangel*.] The earliest announcement of the gospel: referring to Gen. iii. 15. Also called *protogospel*.

> The Messianic promises and hopes which run like a golden thread from the *protevangelium* in paradise lost to the voice of John the Baptist
>
> *Schaff*, Hist Christ. Church, I. § 17.

protext (prō'tekst), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *textus*, text. Cf. *context*.] That part of a discourse or writing which precedes some other part referred to or quoted.

> See Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," p. 000 (ed. London, 1881), and the *protext*.
>
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 270.

prothalamium, prothalamion (prō-tha-lā'mi-um, -on), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + θαλαμος, a bride-chamber: see *thalamus*. Cf. *epithalamium*.] A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium

> *Prothalamion*, or a Spousall Verse, made by Edmund Spenser. *Spenser*, Prothalamion (Title).
>
> When *prothalamions* prais'd that happy day
> Wherein great Dudley match'd with noble Gray
> *Drayton*, Lady Jane Gray to Lord Dudley.

prothalli, *n.* Plural of *prothallus*.

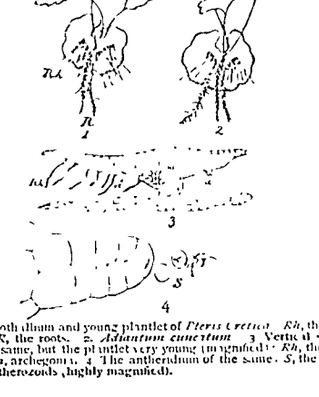
prothallia, *n.* Plural of *prothallium*.

prothallic (prō-thal'ik), *a.* [< *prothalli-um* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to the prothallium.

prothalline (prō-thal'in), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, similar to, characteristic of, or belonging to a prothallium.

> Their [spermatia's] fecundating influence is . . . exercised on the *prothalline* elements of the growing thallus.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 555.

prothallium (prō-thal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *prothallia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus*.] In *bot.*, a thalloid oöphyte or its homologue; a little thalloid structure resembling a lichen or *Marchantia*, which is produced by the germination of



1 Prothallium and young plantlet of *Pteris cretica*. *Rh*, the rhizoids; *R*, the roots. 2. *Adiantum cuneatum*. 3 Vertical section of the same, but the plantlet very young (magnified). *Rh*, the rhizoids, *a*, archegonia. 4 The antheridium of the same. *S*, the escaping antherozoids (highly magnified).

the spore in the higher cryptogams, and which bears the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia). It is rarely more than one tenth of an inch in length, is composed of cellular tissue, and bears the antheridia and archegonia on its under surface. After fertilization the obsphere remains for a time within the archegonium, and proceeds to grow by the ordinary processes of cell-multiplication, until finally it breaks through the walls of the archegonium differentiated into its first root and leaf. The young plant continues to draw its nourishment for a time from the prothallium, but it soon develops root-hairs which extend into the soil and render it independent of the prothallium, which, having accomplished its purpose, withers away. See *fern*[1], *Musci*, *Ophioglossaceæ*. Also *prothallus*, *protothallus*.

prothalloid (prō-thal'oid), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling a prothallium.—**Prothalloid branch.** Same as *procmbryonic branch* (which see, under *procmbryonic*).

prothallus (prō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *prothalli* (-ī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus*.] Same as *prothallium*.

prothelminth (prō-thel'minth), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm: see *helminth*.] A ciliate or flagellate infusorian; any member of the *Prothelmintha*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms.

Prothelmintha (prō-thel-min'thiī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prothelminth*.] An order of protozoan animalcules named by K. M. Diesing (1865) as foreshadowing or pretypifying the lowest worms of the metazoic series, as the turbellarians. The term regarded more especially the holotrichous ciliate infusorians, but included all the ciliate and flagellate forms, excepting *Vorticellidæ* and *Stentoridæ*, and is thus nearly synonymous with *Infusoria*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

prothelminthic (prō-thel-min'thik), *a.* [< *prothelminth* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an archetypal worm; of or pertaining to the *Prothelmintha*.

prothelmis (prō-thel'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἕλμις, a worm.] A hypothetical primitive worm, the entire body of which is supposed to have permanently consisted of four layers corresponding to those of the four-layered germ of most animals. *Haeckel*.

prothesis (proth'e-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prothesis*, < Gr. πρόθεσις, a putting before, proposition, purpose, preposition, < προτίθεναι, put before, < πρό, before, + τίθεναι, put, place: see *thesis*. Cf. *prosthesis*.] 1. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy: more fully called the *office of prothesis*. This office is said responsively by priest and deacon. The priest signs an oblate with the holy lance, thrusts the lance into the right, left, upper, and lower sides of the holy lamb, lifts this off, cuts it crosswise, and stabs it. He then blesses the chalice which the deacon has prepared (mixed). Appropriate prayers and verses of Scripture accompany these rites. He then takes from the remainder of this and other oblates pyramidal pieces called *portions* of the Virgin Mary, apostles, martyrs, etc., the living and the dead, commemorating these classes, and arranging the portions in a prescribed manner on the disk (paten). Incense is then offered, the asterisk and veils placed over the elements, and the prayer of prothesis said. The elements are left in the chapel of prothesis till taken to the altar at the Great Entrance. (*b*) The table on which this preparation is made (the table or altar of prothesis). It answers to the Western credence-table. (*c*) The apartment or the part of the bema or sanctuary in which this table is situated and the office used (the chapel of prothesis). See *bema* and the cut there given.—2. In *gram.*, addition of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word. Some Latin writers use this form for the Greek προσθεσις (see *prosthesis*) apparently through misapprehension, and some modern writers prefer it as more specific.

3. In *surg.*, prosthesis.

prothetic (prō-thet'ik), *a.* [< *prothesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting prothesis.

prothetically (prō-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* By prothesis.

> Letters added *prothetically*.
>
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. App. p. xxxiii.

prothonotarial (prō-thon-ō-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *prothonotary* + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a prothonotary.

prothonotariat (prō-thon-ō-tā'ri-at), *n.* [Also prop. *protonotariat*, < OF. **prothonotariat*, < ML. *protonotarius*, prothonotary: see *prothonotary*.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome.

prothonotary, protonotary (prō-thon'ō-tā-ri, prō-ton'ō-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *prothonotaries, protonotaries* (-riz). [Prop. *protonotary*, formerly *protonotarie*; < OF. *prothonotaire*, F. *protonotaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *protonotario*, < ML. *protonotarius*, a chief notary or scribe, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *notarius*, notary: see *notary*.] A chief notary or clerk.

> Can I not sin but thou wilt be
> My private *protonotarie*?
>
> *Herrick*, To his Conscience.

Specifically—(*a*) Originally, the chief of the notaries; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of a college of twelve (formerly seven) ecclesiastics charged with the registry of acts, proceedings relating to canonization, etc. (*b*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular work of the provinces. (*c*) In *law*, a chief clerk of court; formerly, a chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench.—**Prothonotary warbler**, *Protonotaria citrea*, a small migratory insectivorous bird of North America belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is a beautiful warbler, of a rich yellow color, passing by degrees through olivaceous to bluish tints on the rump, wings, and tail,



Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*).

the last blotched with white; the bill is comparatively large, half an inch long, and black; the length is 5½ inches, the extent 9½. It inhabits swamps, thickets, and tangle, nests on or near the ground in holes or other sheltered cavities in trees, stumps, or logs, and lays four or five creamy-white profusely speckled eggs.

prothonotaryship (prō-thon'ō-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *prothonotary* + *-ship*.] The office of a prothonotary.

prothoracic (prō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *prothorax* (*-thorac-*) + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prothorax.—**Prothoracic case**, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the prothorax.—**Prothoracic epipleura.** See *epipleura*, 3.—**Prothoracic legs**, the first or anterior pair of legs, sometimes aborted, as in certain butterflies.—**Prothoracic shoulder-lobes**, lobes of the prothorax which cover the anterior corners of the mesothorax, as in certain *Diptera*: when they show no apparent separation from the mesothorax they are called *shoulder-callosities*.

prothoracotheca (prō-thō-ra-kō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *prothoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + θώραξ (θωρακ-), breast, + θήκη, a case, box.] In *entom.*, the prothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the prothorax.

prothorax (prō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + θώραξ, breast: see *thorax*.] In *Insecta*, the first one of the three thoracic somites, which succeeds the head, is succeeded by the mesothorax, and bears the first pair of legs. In descriptions of *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the term is often restricted to the broad shield, or pronotum, forming the part of the thorax seen from above. In the *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Lepidoptera* the prothorax is generally so small as to be hardly distinguishable. See cuts under *Coleoptera*, *Insecta*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*.—**Cruciate, emarginate, lobed, etc., prothorax.** See the adjectives.

prothyalosoma (prō-thī-a-lō-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *prothyalosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὑαλος, glass, + σῶμα, body.] Van Beneden's name (1883) of an investing portion or spherical envelop of the nucleolus of the nucleus of an ovum.

prothyalosomal (prō-thī-a-lō-sō'mal), *a.* [< *prothyalosoma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prothyalosoma.

prothysteron (prō-this'te-ron), *n.* [< Gr. πρωθύστερον, < πρῶτος, first, + ὕστερος, last. Cf. *hysteron-proteron*.] In *rhet.*, same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

protichnite (prō-tik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἴχνος, a track, trace, footstep, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil track or trace occurring in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to have been made by trilobites, or some related animals, as eurypterids.

protist (prō'tist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Protista*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Protista*.

Protista (prō-tis'tiī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. πρώτιστα, neut. pl. of πρώτιστος, the very first, superl. of πρῶτος, first, < πρό, before, first. Cf. *former*[1] and *first*[1].] One of the kingdoms of animated nature, which Haeckel proposed (1868) to include the *Protozoa* and the *Protophyta*, or the lowest animals and plants as collectively distinguished from other organisms. The proposition to recognize this alleged "third kingdom" had been several times made before, and the unicellular plants and

animals had been grouped together under various names, as *Protoctista* of Hogg (1830), and *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin (1863).

protistan (prō-tis'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Protista;* any unicellular organism not definitely regarded as a plant or an animal.

protistic (prō-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Protista* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

Protium (prō'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834); perhaps from a native name in Java.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Burseraceæ* and tribe *Bursereæ.* It is characterized by a free cup-shaped four- to six-cleft calyx, a cup-like disk bearing the four to six long narrow petals, and the eight to twelve unequal erect stamens on its margin, and a globose drupe, the fleshy outside splitting into four valves and the stone consisting of from one to four bony one-seeded nutlets, at first united together but finally free. There are about 50 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are small trees, exuding a balsamic resin, and bearing pinnate leaves toward the end of the branchlets, composed of three or more large stalked leaflets. The small slender-pedicelled flowers form branching panicles borne on long stalks. *P. Guianense* is the hyawa or incense-tree of British Guiana, and *P. altissimum* is there known as white cedar. Some of the species have formerly been classed under *Icica* (*Aublet*, 1775). They produce many valuable gum resins, for which see *elemi, acouchi-resin, caranna, conima,* and *hyawa gum* (under *gum*²).

proto-, [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, superl., < *πρό*, before, first, in advance of.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'first,' and denoting precedence in time, rank, or degree. Besides its frequent use in scientific names, it is common in compounds having a historical reference, as *proto-Arabic, proto-Medic,* etc. Compare *proto-compound.*

proto-abbaty† (prō-tō-ab'a-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + ML. *abbatia*, abbacy: see *abbacy.*] A first or principal abbacy.

> Dunstan . . . was the first abbot of England, not in time, but in honour, Glastonbury being the *proto-abbaty* then and many years after
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 92.

proto-apostate (prō'tō-a-pos'tāt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀποστάτης*, apostate: see *apostate.*] A first or original apostate.

> Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *proto-apostate* of whiggism. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III. 127, note.

protoblastic (prō-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *holoblastic.*

> The eggs of mammals are, as embryologists would say, regularly *protoblastic.* *Amer. Nat.*, XVIII. 1276.

protocanonical (prō"tō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *protocanonicus*, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κανονικός*, canonical: see *canonic.*] Of the first or original canon. See *deuterocanonical.*

> From the perpetual and universal tradition and practice of the whole church from the apostles' time to ours, we may have a human persuasion, and that certain and infallible, of the divine and canonical authority of those books which were still undoubted, or which some call the *protocanonical.* *Baxter*, Saints Rest, II., Pref.

Protocaulidæ (prō-tō-kâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protocaulon* + *-idæ.*] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, typified by the genus *Protocaulon.* They are of small size, without cells or rachial pinnules, and with sessile polyplites on both sides of the rachis in a single series or in indistinct rows.

Protocaulon (prō-tō-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *καυλός*, the stalk of a plant.] The typical genus of *Protocaulidæ.*

protocercal (prō-tō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κέρκος*, tail: see *cereal.*] Having a primitive tail-fin: noting the embryonic stage of the vertical fins and tail of a fish, when these consist of a continuous skinfold along both upper and under sides of the body and around its tail-end. *Jeffries Wyman.*

protocere (prō'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κέρας*, horn.] The rudiment of the antler of a deer, or that process of the antler which is best developed in the second year.

protocerebral (prō-tō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< *protocerebrum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protocerebrum.

protocerebrum (prō-tō-ser'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] The primitive anterior cerebral vesicle or rudiment of the cerebrum proper. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 28, 1885, p. 354.

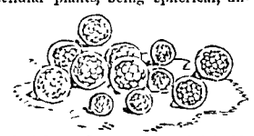
protochlorid, protochloride (prō-tō-klō'rid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *chlorid, chloride.*] A chlorid whose molecule contains a single chlorin atom, or one in which the ratio of chlorin atoms to basic atoms is the smallest. —**Protochlorid of mercury.** Same as *calomel.*

Protococcaceæ (prō"tō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of unicellular algæ of the class *Protococcoideæ,* typified by the genus *Protococcus.* It includes a number of organisms of very simple structure, many of which occur both in a free-swimming and in a resting condition.

protococcoid (prō-tō-kok'oid), *a.* [< *Protococcus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Protococcus.*

Protococcoideæ (prō"tō-ko-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-oideæ.*] A class of minute plants belonging to the group *Schizophyceæ,* taking its name from the genus *Protococcus.* It includes those simplest forms of vegetable life in which the endochrome consists of pure chlorophyl of its natural green color, sometimes replaced, to a greater or less extent, by a red pigment, but never possessing in the cell-sap a soluble blue coloring matter. They are of microscopic size, and may occur in both the resting and the motile condition. They multiply very rapidly by bipartition and also by means of swarm-spores. This class is a purely provisional one, and probably includes many forms that are nothing more than stages in the development of algæ of greater complexity and belonging to widely separated families. The *Protococcoideæ* embrace two orders, the *Eremobieæ* and *Protococcaceæ.* See *Schizophyceæ.*

Protococcus (prō-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus.*] A genus of algæ, typical of the order *Protococcaceæ* and class *Protococcoideæ.* They are in the strictest sense unicellular plants, being spherical, unbranched, and single, or gathered into irregular groups or clusters. They are primarily always filled with chlorophyl-green cytoplasm, which often changes to red by exposure or other circumstances. They multiply rapidly by repeated bipartition of the cell-contents. *P. viridis* is exceedingly abundant everywhere, forming broadly expanded strata of yellowish- or darker-green color on trunks of trees, moist rocks, walls, timbers of shaded buildings, old fences, etc. *P. nivalis* is the well-known "red snow" which frequently covers large tracts of snow in arctic or alpine regions in a very short time.



Red Snow (*Protococcus nivalis*), highly magnified

Protocœlomata (prō'tō-sē-lō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] Animals which have a primitive archenteron with simple cœlomic sacs or branching diverticula, as most sponges: more fully called *Metazoa protocœlomata.* *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 113.

protocœlomate (prō"tō-sē-lō'māt), *n.* One of the *Protocœlomata.*

protocœlomatic (prō"tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Protocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protocœlomata.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* [< OF. *protocole, prothocole, protecole,* F. *protocole* = Pr. *protheolle* = Sp. *protocolo* = Pg. It. *protocollo* = D. *protokol* = G. *protocoll, protokoll* = Sw. *protokoll* = Dan. *protokol,* < ML. *protocollum,* corruptly *prothocollum,* a draft of a document, a minute, a public register, a paper confirmed by a seal, < MGr. *πρωτόκολλον,* a protocol, orig. a leaf or sheet glued in front of a manuscript, on which to enter particulars as to the administration under which the manuscript was written, the writer's name, etc., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κολλᾶν*, glue, < *κόλλα*, glue: see *collodion,* etc.] 1†. The original of any writing.

> An original is styled the *protocol,* or scriptural matrix; and if the *protocol,* which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. In *diplomacy,* the minutes or rough draft of an instrument or a transaction; hence, the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document; a document serving as a preliminary to or opening of any diplomatic transaction; also, a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain diplomatic ends by peaceful means.

> The next day the Doctor [Dale], by agreement, brought a most able *protocol* of demands in the name of all the commissioners of her Majesty [Elizabeth].
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 406.

3. A record or registry; in *law,* a notary's record of copies of his acts.

> The *protocol* here is admirable, taken on the spot by Mr. B—— and printed in full, and Mr. G—— is very positive in stating that there were a large number of complete successes [in experiments]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 136

4. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the original record of the transfer of land. Under Spanish laws the parties to a deed, or other instrument affecting land, appeared before a *regidor,* a sort of notary or alderman, accompanied by their neighbors as "instrumental witnesses," and stated the terms of their agreement. That officer made a minute of the terms and entered the formal agreement in a book. This entry was called the *protocol* or *matrix,* and remained with the officer, the parties receiving from him a similar document called a *testimonio.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *protocolled,* ppr. *protocolling.* [< *protocol, n.*] I. *intrans.* To form protocols or first drafts; issue protocols.

> Serene Highnesses who sit there *protocolling,* and manifestoing, and consoling mankind.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 3. (*Davies.*)

> Nevertheless, both in Holland and England, there had been other work than *protocolling.*
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 445.

II. *trans.* To make a protocol of.

protocol-book (prō'tō-kol-bůk), *n.* A book for the purpose of entering records; a register.

> A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the *protocol-book* the distance of each excursion. *Mind*, IX. 103.

protocolist (prō'tō-kol-ist), *n.* [= G. *protocollist* = Sw. Dan. *protokollist* = Russ. *protokolistŭ;* as *protocol* + *-ist.*] A register or clerk.

> The *protocolists,* or secretaries.
> *Harper's Monthly*, LXIV. 275.

protocolize (prō'tō-kol-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *protocolized,* ppr. *protocolizing.* [< *protocol* + *-ize.*] To write or draw up protocols.

> Kept *protocolizing* with soft promises and delusive delays. *Mahony*, Father Prout, p. 35, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

proto-compound (prō'tō-kom"pound), *n.* In *chem.*, originally, the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present the term is most commonly used, in contradistinction to *per-compounds,* to designate those compounds of an element which contain relatively less of the electronegative radical. Thus, two chlorids of iron are known, $FeCl_2$ and Fe_2Cl_6; the former is called *protochlorid,* the latter *perchlorid.* [The name is less usual now than it was some years ago.]

protoconch (prō'tō-kongk), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κόγχη*, a mussel-shell: see *conch.*] The embryonal or primitive shell of an ammonoid cephalopod. *Owen.* Also called *embryo-sac, ovicell,* and *ovisac.*

> The position was taken that the scar of the Nautiloides showed that a *protoconch* had existed in the embryo of Nautilus, but had disappeared during the growth of the shell, the scar being uncovered by its removal.
> *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. A. v. Sci., 1884, p. 325.

protoconchal (prō'tō-kong-kal), *a.* [< *protoconch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the protoconch.

Protodermiaceæ (prō-tō-dėr-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski), < *Protodermium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of *Myxomycetes* of the order *Protodermieæ,* containing the monotypic genus *Protodermium.* It has the characters of the order.

Protodermieæ (prō"tō-dėr-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protodermium* + *-eæ.*] An order of *Myxomycetes,* embracing the single family *Protodermiaceæ.* The peridium is simple, of regular shape, and destitute of capitulum; the spores are violet.

Protodermium (prō-tō-dėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A monotypic genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Protodermiaceæ* and order *Protodermieæ.* *P. pusillum,* the only species, is found on decaying wood.

protodipnoan (prō-tō-dip'nō-an), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *dipnoan.*] A primitive dipnoan; a supposititious representative of the stock from which the dipnoans sprang.

Protodonata (prō-tō-dō-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Odonata*, q. v.] A group of fossil pseudoneuropterous insects of the coal period, containing forms resembling the *Odonata* or dragon-flies of the present day.

Proto-Doric (prō-tō-dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *Δωρικός*, Doric.] I. *a.* In *arch.*, primitively Doric; noting any style, member, etc., as a column or capital, which exhibits the rudiments of the later-developed Grecian Doric, or is considered as having contributed to the evolution of the Grecian Doric.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, primitive or rudimentary Doric. See cut under *hypogeum.*

protogaster (prō-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] In *embryol.*, the central cavity of a gastrula; the primitive intestinal cavity of a two-layered germ; the hollow of the archenteron of a germ-cup, inclosed by the hypoblastic blastodermic membrane or endoderm, and communicating with the exterior by the protostoma or archæostoma, which is the orifice of invagination of the antecedent blastula.

protogastric (prō-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *protogaster* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the protogaster.—2. In brachyurous *Crustacea*, noting an anterolateral subdivision of the gastric lobe of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura*.

protogenal (prō-toj'e-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced (see *-gen*), + *-al.*] First-born; primitive or original, as organized matter.

Sarcode or the *protogenal* jelly-speck.
Owen, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 817.

Protogenes (prō-toj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced: see *-gen*.] A genus of amœbiform mastigopodous protozoans, referred by Haeckel to the *Lobosa*, by Lankester to the *Proteomyxa*, having filamentous, ramified, and anastomosing pseudopodia.

In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 55.

protogenesis (prō-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γένεσις, generation.] The origination of living from not-living matter; abiogenesis. It is a logical inference that protogenesis has occurred at some time, but we have no knowledge of the fact.

protogenetic (prō"tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *protogenic*, with term. as in *genetic*.] Same as *protogenic*.

protogenic (prō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] 1. In *geol.*, noting crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *deuterogenic*, which notes those formed from them by mechanical action. —2. In *bot.*, noting those intercellular spaces of plants which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate. Compare *hysterogenic*, *lysigenous*, *schizogenic*.

protogine (prō'tō-jēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γενεσθαι, γίνεσθαι, become, be.] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps. This was formerly considered a peculiar rock, the light-colored mica which it contains having been mistaken for talc. Some varieties of the Alpine granite do contain talc or chlorite, but these minerals do not appear to be essential to its constitution. Formerly written sometimes by French geologists *protogyne*. Also called *Alpine granite* and *protogine granite*.

protogospel (prō-tō-gos'pel), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *gospel*.] Same as *protevangelium*. *Schaff*.

protograph (prō'tō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γραφειν, write.] A preliminary draft or proposed statement.

protogynous (prō-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< *protogyn-y* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to protogyny; characterized or affected by protogyny.—2. In *bot.*, same as *proterogynous*.

In *protogynous* flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 813.

protogyny (prō-toj'i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γυνη, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, same as *proterogyny*. See the quotation under *protandry*.

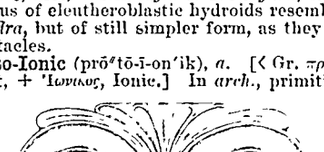
Protohippus (prō-tō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Leidy in 1858 upon remains from the early Pliocene of North America.

proto-historic (prō"tō-his-tor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἱστορικός, historic.] Belonging or relating to the dawn or very beginnings of recorded history.

The discourse of Signor Vilanova is on pre-historic or *proto-historic* Spain. *The Academy*, No. 297, p. 28.

Protohydra (prō-tō-hī'drạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Hydra*: see *Hydra*, 4.] A genus of eleutheroblastic hydroids resembling *Hydra*, but of still simpler form, as they lack tentacles.

Proto-Ionic (prō"tō-ī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + Ἰωνικος, Ionic.] In *arch.*, primitively



Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad by the Archæological Institute of America.

Ionic; exhibiting or containing the germs of Ionic.

protomala (prō-tō-mā'lạ), *n.*; pl. *protomalæ* (-lē). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *mala*, mandible.] The mandible of a myriapod, the morphological equivalent of that of a hexapodous insect, but not structurally homologous therewith, rather resembling the lacinia of the maxilla of the hexapods. See the quotation, and cut under *epilabrum*.

The *protomala* consists of two portions, the cardo and stipes, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece, to which the muscles are directly attached, and which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous *protomala*.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 198.

protomalal (prō-tō-mā'lạl), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protomala of a myriapod. *Packard*.

protomalar (prō-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-ar*3.] In *Myriapoda*, same as *protomalal*.

protomartyr (prō-tō-mär'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *prothomartyr*; = F. *protomartyr* = Sp. *protomártir* = Pg. *protomartyr* = It. *protomartire*, < ML. *protomartyr*, < MGr. πρωτόμαρτυρ, first martyr, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μάρτυρ, martyr: see *martyr*.] The first martyr; the first of any series of martyrs; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause; specifically, Stephen, the earliest Christian martyr.

In the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr*, seynt Albon.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cxviii.

That *Proto-Martyr*, the yong faithfull Steven,
Whom th' hatefull Iews with hellish rage did stone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 28.

Myself were like enough, O girls,
To unfurl the maiden banner of our rights,
And clad in iron burst the ranks of war,
Or, falling, *protomartyr* of our cause,
Die. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

protomeristem (prō-tō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *meristem*.] In *bot.*, primary meristem—that is, young and imperfectly developed meristem which forms the first foundation or beginning of an organ or a tissue. See *meristem*.

protomerite (prō-tom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μέρος, a part, + *-ite*2.] The smaller anterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine. It may bear the epimerite, or proboscis serving for the attachment of the parasite to its host, in which case the gregarine is called a *cephalont*. The protomerite is distinguished from the larger posterior *deutomerite*.

protomeritic (prō"tō-me-rit'ik), *a.* [< *protomerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protomerite of a gregarine.

Protomeryx (prō-tō-mē'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μήρυξ, a ruminating mammal.] A genus of fossil camels of the family *Camelidæ*, named by Leidy in 1856 from remains of Miocene age of North America.

protomesal (prō-tō-mes'ạl), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μεσος, middle: see *mesal*.] In *entom.*, noting a series of wing-cells or areolets in hymenopterous insects, between the pterostigma or the costal cells and the apical margin. *Kirby*. There may be as many as three of these cells, distinguished as upper, middle, and lower. They correspond to the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells of modern entomologists.

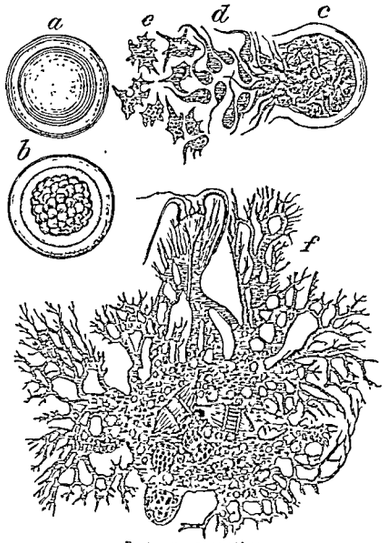
Protomonas (prō-tom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μόνος, single: see *monad*.] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, characterized by the production, after becoming encysted and rupturing, of free mastigopodous germs, which swim by means of a long vibratile flagellum, like flagellate infusorians. In this free state the germs are mastigopods, but they afterward withdraw their filamentous pseudopodia, and become myxopods, which creep about by means of lobate pseudopodia. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

protomorphic (prō-tō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μορφή, form.] Being in the first, most primitive, or simplest form or shape; having a primitive character or structure; not metamorphic: as, "a *protomorphic* layer" [of tissue], *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 290.

Protomyces (prō-tom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A small genus of zygomycetous fungi, type of the order *Protomycetaceæ*. They are mostly parasitic upon the *Umbelliferæ*, inhabiting the intercellular spaces of the leaf-stem, petiole, flower-stalk, and pericarp. They have a branching septate mycellium, upon which are formed at irregular intervals large oval resting progametangia. When the mycelium dies they persist and hibernate, and are liberated when the tissues of the host decay.

Protomycetaceæ (prō-tō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Protomyces* (*-et-*) + *-aceæ*.] An order of zygomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Protomyces*.

Protomyxa (prō-tō-mik'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1868), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύξα, mucus.] A genus of *Monera*, represented by an organism which consists of a number of myxopods run together into an active plasmodium, which, becoming quiescent and encysted, undergoes fis-



Protomyxa aurantiaca.
a, quiescent, encysted; *b*, dividing in the cyst; *c*, cyst burst, giving exit to mastigopods resembling monads or flagellate infusorians (*d*), which after a while become amœbiform myxopods (*e*), a number of which then unite into a single active plasmodium (*f*), which grows and feeds, as upon the infusorians and the diatoms figured in its substance (these are a peridinium above, next two isthmiæ, below three dictyocystæ).

sive multiplication within the cyst, and gives rise to a number of germs which alternate between the myxopod and the mastigopod state.

There is no means of knowing whether the cycle of forms represented by Protomonas and *Protomyxa* is complete, or whether some term of the series is still wanting.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 77.

protomyxoid (prō-tō-mik'soid), *a.* [< *Protomyxa* + *-oid.*] Resembling, relating to, or belonging to the genus *Protomyxa*.

The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free and united cells as specializations of a (*protomyxoid*) cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms, the whole series of changes depending upon the properties of protoplasm under the variations in the supply of energy from the environment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 846.

protonema (prō-tō-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νῆμα, a thread.] In *Muscineæ*, a pluricellular, confervoid or filamentous, usually chlorophyllose, structure upon which the leafy plant which bears the sexual organs arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. Also *protoneme*.

protonemal (prō-tō-nē'mạl), *a.* [< *protonema* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, belonging to a protonema.

protonematoid (prō-tō-nem'ạ-toid), *a.* [< *protonema*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of a protonema.

protoneme (prō'tō-nēm), *n.* [< NL. *protonema*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *protonema*.

protonephric (prō-tō-nef'rik), *a.* [< *protonephr-on* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protonephron, or having its character.

protonephron (prō-tō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *protonephra* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νεφρός, a kidney.] A primitive kidney or segmental organ; the original renal organ of an embryo; a Wolffian body, later absorbed or modified into some other part of the urogenital system, and thus giving place to the permanent functional kidney. In some of the lower vertebrates the renal organ is regarded as a persistent Wolffian body, and therefore as a definitive protonephron. A protonephron is divisible into three recognizable structures, called *pronephron*, *mesonephron*, and *metanephron*. See these words.

protonic (prō-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τόνος, accent: see *tonic*.] Preceding the tone or accent.

Protonopsidæ (prō-tō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protonopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Protonopsis*, without eyelids, with teeth on the anterior margin of the palatine bones, no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid, vertebræ amphicœlian, no anterior axial cranial bone, the parietals and prefrontals prolonged, meeting and embracing the frontals, the wall of the vestibule membranous internally, premaxillaries separated, the occipital condyles sessile,

and well-developed limbs. Also called *Menopomidæ*.

Protonopsis (prō-tō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. Πρῶτευς (see *Proteus*) + ὄψις, view.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Protonopsidæ*: synonymous with *Menopoma*. See cut under *hellbender*.

protonotariat, protonotary (prō-ton-ō-tā'ri-at, prō-ton'ō-tā-ri), *n.* See *prothonotariat, prothonotary*.

Protonucleata (prō-tō-nū-klē-ā'tiä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protonucleate*.] A hypothetical ancestral stock of protonucleate protozoans, derived from homogeneous protoplasm, and giving rise to all other animals.

protonucleate (prō-tō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see *nucleate*.] Exhibiting the first signs of nucleation; having a primitive or primordial nucleus; of or pertaining to the *Protonucleata*.

proto-organism (prō-tō-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *organism*.] A micro-organism, whether animal or vegetal; a protozoan or protophyte; a protist.

protopapas (prō-tō-pap'as), *n.* [= ML. *protopapa, prothopapus*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + LGr. παπᾶς, a bishop, priest: see *papa*[2].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding nearly to a dean or an archdeacon.

protoparent (prō-tō-pār'ent), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *parent(t-)s*, parent.] A first parent. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 23.

protopathia (prō-tō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πάθος, disease.] Primary disease.

protopathic (prō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< *protopathia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the original lesion of a disease; primary.

protopepsia (prō-tō-pep'siä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πέψις, digestion: see *pepsin*.] Primary digestion: digestion proper as it occurs in the cavity of the alimentary tract, and as distinguished from any further elaboration of the products effected in the walls of the intestine, the liver, or elsewhere.

protophloëm (prō-tō-flō'em), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *phloëm*.] In *bot.*, the first formed elements of phloëm in a vascular bundle.

Protophyta (prō-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *protophytum*: see *protophyte*.] One of the primary groups or divisions of the vegetable kingdom, containing the lowest and simplest plants, and corresponding to the *Protozoa* of the animal kingdom. They are usually exceedingly minute plants, requiring the highest powers of the micro-cope for their study. The cells are in general poorly developed; the nucleus is wanting in many cases, and frequently there is either no cell-wall or an imperfectly developed one. They multiply most commonly by fission, the sexual organs being unknown or only very slightly differentiated. According to the classification of Bennett and Murray, the *Protophyta* embrace two groups — the chlorophyllous group, or *Schizophyceæ*, and the non-chlorophyllous group, or *Schizomycetes*. The first group includes the classes *Protococcoidea*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Cyanophyceæ*; the second includes the *Bacteria*. See *Schizophyceæ* and *Schizomycetes*.

protophyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *protophytum*, < Gr. πρωτόφυτος, first-produced, < πρῶτος, first, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of the group *Protophyta*.

protophytic (prō-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *Protophyta* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Protophyta*, or having their characters.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* [< NL *protoplasma*, protoplasm, < ML. *protoplasma*, the first creation, the first creature or thing made (*protoplastus*, the first man made), < MGr. πρωτόπλασμα, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] An albuminoid substance, ordinarily resembling the white of an egg, consisting of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen in extremely complex and unstable molecular combination, and capable, under proper conditions, of manifesting certain vital phenomena, as spontaneous motion, sensation, assimilation, and reproduction, thus constituting the physical basis of life of all plants and animals; sarcode. It is essential to the nature of protoplasm that this substance consist chemically of the four elements named (with or without a trace of some other elements); but the molecule is so highly compounded that these elements may be present in somewhat different proportions in different cases, so that the chemical formula is not always the same. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to albuminous substances widely different in some physical properties, as density or fluidity. Thus the hard material of so-called vegetable ivory and the soft body of an amœba are both protoplasmic. The physiological activities of protoplasm are manifested in its irritability, or ready response to external stimuli, as well as its inherent capacity of spontaneous movement and other indications of life; so that the least particle of this substance may be observed to go through the whole cycle of vital functions. Protoplasm builds up every vegetable and animal fabric, yet is itself devoid of discernible histological structure. It is ordinarily colorless and transparent, or nearly so, and of glairy or viscid semifluid consistency, as is well seen in the bodies of foraminifers, amœbæ, and other of the lowest forms of animal life. Such protoplasm (originally named *sarcode*), when not confined by an investing membrane, has the power of extension in any direction in the form of temporary processes (see *pseudopodium*) capable of being withdrawn again; and it has also the characteristic property of streaming in minute masses through closed membranes without the loss of the identity of such masses. An individuated mass of protoplasm, generally of microscopic size, and with or without a nucleus and a wall, constitutes a *cell*, which may be the whole body of an organism, or the structural unit of aggregation of a multicellular animal or plant. The ovum of any creature consists of protoplasm, and all the tissues of the most complex living organisms result from the multiplication, differentiation, and specialization of such protoplasmic cell-units. The life of the organism as a whole consists in the continuous waste and repair of the protoplasmic material of its cells. No animal, however, can elaborate protoplasm directly from the chemical elements of that substance. The manufacture of protoplasm is a function of the vegetable kingdom. Plants make it directly from mineral compounds and from the atmosphere under the influence of the sun's light and heat, thus becoming the storehouse of food-stuff for the animal kingdom. Protoplasm appears to have been first recognizably described by Rosel, in or about 1755, in his account of the proteus-animalcule. It was observed, not named, seventeen years later by Corti, in the cells of *Chara*. Like motions of protoplasm were noticed by Meyen in 1827 in *Vallisneria*, and by R. Brown in 1831 in his discovery of the cyclosis in the filaments of *Tradescantia*. In 1835 Dujardin called attention to a "primary animal substance" in the cells of foraminifers, described as "a sort of slime" endowed with the property of spontaneous motion and contractility, and called it *sarcode*. The word *protoplasm* was first used (in the form *protoplasma*) by Hugo von Mohl, in 1846, with reference to the slimy granular semi-fluid contents of vegetable cells. The identity of this vegetable "protoplasm" with animal "sarcode," suggested in 1850 by Cohn, who regarded this common substance as "the prime seat of almost all vital activity," was confirmed by Schultze in 1861; Virchow had in 1858 abandoned the idea that a cell-wall is necessary to the integrity of a cell, holding that a nucleus surrounded by a molecular blastema (that is, protoplasm) constitutes a cell, and Schultze defined the cell as protoplasm surrounding a nucleus, which since that time the term has come into universal use. Also called *bioplasm*, *cytoplasm* or *cytioplasm*, and *plasmogen*. See these words, and cuts under *amœba* and *cell*, 5.

Hence this substance, known in Vegetable Physiology as *protoplasm*, but often referred to by zoölogists as sarcode, has been appropriately designated by Prof. Huxley "the Physical Basis of Life." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 219.

For the whole living world, then, it results that the morphological unit — the primary and fundamental form of life — is merely an individual mass of *protoplasm*, in which no further structure is discernible.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 18.

protoplasma (prō-tō-plas'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *protoplasm*.] Protoplasm. *Hugo von Mohl*, 1846.

protoplasmal (prō-tō-plaz'mal), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-al*.] Protoplasmic.

protoplasmatic (prō-tō-plaz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-atic*[2].] Same as *protoplasmic*.

Part of its *protoplasmatic* matter has undergone resorption and served nutritory purposes.
Quart. Jour. of Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 345.

protoplasmic (prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] 1. First-formed, as a constituent of organized beings; primitive or primordial, as a cause or result of organization; of or pertaining in any way to protoplasm: as, a *protoplasmic* substance; a *protoplasmic* process; a *protoplasmic* theory.

In the young state of the cell, the whole cavity is occupied by the *protoplasmic* substance.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 224.

2. Consisting of, formed or derived from, or containing protoplasm; bioplasmic; sarcodous. — 3. Resembling protoplasm in chemical composition or in vital activities; protoplastic; plastic; germinative or formative. — **Protoplasmic processes of Deiters**, the thickly branched processes of the large central ganglion-cells: distinguished from the *axis-cylinder process of Deiters*.

protoplast (prō'tō-plast), *n.* [< ML. *protoplastus*, the first man made, the first creation, < Gr. πρωτόπλαστος, formed or created first, < πρῶτος, first, + πλαστός, formed, molded: see *plastic*. Cf. *protoplasm*.] 1. That which or one who is first formed; the original, type, or model of some organic being; especially, the hypothetical first individual or one of the supposed first pair of the human race; a protoparent.

The consumption was the primitive disease which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey*.

Adam was set up as our great *protoplast* and representative. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, Pref.

Fresh from the *Protoplast*,
Furnished for ages to come, when a kindlier wind should blow,
Lured now to begin and live. *Browning*, Abt Vogler, st. 5.

2. A protozoan; a simple unicellular organism; specifically, a member of the *Protoplasta*.

Protoplasta (prō-tō-plas'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protoplast*.] An order of rhizopods; unicellular organisms in general; those *Protozoa, Protista*, or *Plastidizoa* the organization of which has the morphological valence of a simple cell.

protoplastic (prō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *protoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Protoplasmic; pertaining to or having the character of a protoplast.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise.
Howell, Lexicon Tetraglotton (1660).

A return to the condition of Lord Monboddo's *protoplastic* baboon even the Carlylists . . . might find it irksome to realize with equanimity. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

2. Specifically, belonging to the *Protoplasta*.

Protopoda (prō-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A group of tænioglossate gastropods, with the foot rudimentary, including the *Vermetidæ*.

protopodia, *n.* Plural of *protopodium*.

protopodial (prō-tō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *protopodi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the protopodium, or having its character.

protopodite (prō-top'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποῦς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, the first or basal division of an appendage of a segment, by which such appendage articulates with its somite; the root or first joint of a limb, which may bear an endopodite or an exopodite, or both of these. See *endopodite*, and cut under *chela*[1].

Each appendage consists of three divisions . . . supported on a *protopodite*, or basal division.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 244.

Probably the coxo- and basipodite (of the ambulatory leg of a crawfish) together answer to the *protopodite* of the abdominal appendages, the remaining joints representing the endopodite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269, note.

protopoditic (prō″tō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *protopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a protopodite.

protopodium (prō-tō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *protopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *podium*, q. v.] In *Mollusca*, the primitive or typical podium; the foot proper, irrespective of its various modifications.

The valve of the siphon (in cephalopods) is a true foot, or *protopodium*, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 361.

protopope (prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [< Russ. *protopopŭ*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest: see *protopapas*, and cf. *pope*[1].] Same as *protopapas*.

protopresbyter (prō-tō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρεσβύτερος, presbyter: see *presbyter*.] Same as *protopope*.

protoprism (prō'tō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρίσμα, prism: see *prism*.] See *prism*, 3.

protopsyche (prō-tō-sī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ψυχή, soul: see *Psyche*.] See *psyche*, 4 (c). *Haeckel*.

protopteran (prō-top'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *protopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protopteri*.

protoptere (prō-top'tēr), *n.* A fish of the order *Protopteri*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Protopteri (prō-top'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protopterus*.] In Owen's classification, an order of cold-blooded vertebrates transitional between the fishes and the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidei* and *Dipnoi*.

Protopteridæ (prō-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipnoans, typified by the genus *Protopterus*: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*.

protopterous (prō-top'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *protopterus*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] Having a simple or primitive type of limb, as a protopterus; of or pertaining to the *Protopteri*.

Protopterus (prō-top'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1837): see *protopterous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Protopteridæ*, containing the African mud-fish, *P. annectens*. In this dipnoous fish the pectorals and ventrals are reduced to long filaments with fringes containing rudimentary rays. See *Lepidosiren*, and cut under *mud-fish*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

protopyramid (prō-tō-pir'ą-mid), *n.* In *crystal.* See *pyramid*, 3.

Protornis (prō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of birds, founded by Von Meyer upon remains from the Lower Eocene of Glaris. *P. glaricusis* is regarded as the oldest known passerine bird.

protosalt (prō'tō-sâlt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *salt*[1].] In *chem.*, that one of two or more compounds of the same metal with the same acid which contains relatively the least quantity of metal.

protosiphon (prō-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *siphon*.] The representative or origin of the siphuncle in the protoconch of ammonitoid cephalopods.

protosomite (prō-tō-sō'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *somite*.] One of the primitive or rudimentary somites or segments of an embryonic worm or arthropod.

Generally, the development of the *protosomites*, as these segments might be called, does not occur [in annelids] until some time after the embryo has been hatched.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 243.

protosomitic (prō'tō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *protosomite* + *-ic*.] Primitively segmented; of or pertaining to a protosomite.

protospasm (prō'tō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] See *Jacksonian epilepsy*, under *Jacksonian*.

protospermatoblast (prō-tō-spėr'ma-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *spermatoblast*.] A cellular blastema in which spermatozoa originate. See *spermatoblast*.

The spermatozoa of the decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the *protospermatoblasts*, and are homologous with the epithelial cells of the Graafian follicle. *Micros. Sci*, N. S., No. cxix., XXX. iii. 251.

Protospongia (prō-tō-spon'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Salter), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of lyssacine hexactinellidan sponges, including the oldest known forms of fossil sponge, from the Menevian beds of the Lower Cambrian of Wales, as *P. fenestrata*.

protospongian (prō-tō-spon'ji-an), *a.* Primitive, as a stage in the evolution of sponges or in the development of a sponge. *Haeckel*.

We have not been able to separate the *Protospongian* stage of Haeckel from the ascula, and think it should be merged in the latter.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 86.

protospore (prō'tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπορος*, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the primary or apparent spores of certain fungi, corresponding to the prothallus of the higher cryptogams.

Protostapedifera (prō-tō-stap-e-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Stapedifera*, q. v.] A hypothetical form from which the *Stapedifera* are supposed to have originated. See *Stapedifera*. *Thacher*, 1877.

Protostigma (prō-tō-stig'mä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1877), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στίγμα*, a spot, mark.] A name provisionally given to certain doubtful plant remains, consisting of fragments of stems found in rocks of the Hudson River (Cincinnati) group, near Cincinnati, and considered by the author of the name to be related to *Sigillaria* and other types of vegetation of the Devonian and Carboniferous. The specimens found are very obscure, and are referred by some paleobotanists to the sponges or other low forms of marine life.

protostoma (prō-tos'tō-mä), *n.*: pl. *protostomata* (prō-tos-tō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The archæostoma or primitive mouth-opening of a gastrula, by which the protogaster or cavity of the archenteron communicates with the exterior. It is the original orifice of that invagination whereby a blastula is converted into a gastrula, and is mouth and anus in one. In some kinds of gastrulæ the protostoma is also called *anus of Rusconi*; in others, a *blastulapore*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 194

Protosymphyla (prō'tō-sim-fī'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Symphyla*, q. v.] A term applied by Erich Haase to a hypothetical group, from which he supposed the orders *Symphyla*, *Thysanura*, and *Chilopoda* to have been derived by evolution: its existence in nature is disputed or denied.

protosymphylar (prō'tō-sim-fī'lėr), *a.* [< *Protosymphyla* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosymphyla*.

Protosyngnatha (prō-tō-sing'nā-thiⁱ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σύν*, along with, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of fossil myriapods of Carboniferous age, represented by the genus *Palæocampa*, resembling the extant chilopods in having but one pair of legs to each segment of the body. Also called *Protosygnatha*.

protosyngnathous (prō-tō-sing'nā-thus), *a.* [< *Protosyngnatha* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosyngnatha*, or having their characters.

prototergite (prō-tō-tėr'jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *tergum*, back.] In *entom.*, the first dorsal segment of the abdomen.

protothallus (prō-tō-thal'us), *n.*; pl. *prothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *prothallium*. (*b*) Same as *hypothallus*.

prototherе (prō'tō-thēr), *n.* A mammal of the group *Prototheria*; any prototherian.

Prototheria (prō-tō-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θήρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A name proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Monotremata* alone, as distinguished from the *Eutheria*: coextensive with *Ornithodelphia*. —2. Those unknown primitive mammals which are the hypothetical ancestors of the monotremes: synonymous with *Promammalia*.

It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes the at present hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives. *Huxley*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, p. 653.

prototherian (prō-tō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prototheria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Primitively mammalian; primeval or ancestral, as a mammal; of or pertaining to the *Prototheria* in either sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prototheria*, hypothetical or actual.

prothothorax (prō-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *prothorax*.

Prototracheata (prō-tō-trā-kē-ā'tiⁱ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *-ata*².] Same as *Protracheata*.

prototypal (prō'tō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *prototype* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a prototype; forming or constituting a prototype or primitive form; archetypical. Also *prototypical*.

Survivors of that *prototypal* flora to which I have already referred. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 24.

prototype (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [< F. *prototype* = Sp. It. *prototipo* = Pg. *prototypo*, a prototype; LL. *prototypus*, original, primitive; < Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, in the first form, original, neut. *πρωτότυπον*, a first or primitive form, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *τύπος*, impression, model, type: see *type*.] A primitive form; an original or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, etc.; an exemplar; an archetype; especially, in *metrology*, an original standard, to which others must conform, and which, though it may be imitated from something else, is not required to conform to anything else, but itself serves as the ultimate definition of a unit. Thus, the *mètre des archives* is a prototype, and so is the new international meter at Breteuil, although the latter is imitated from the former. But the *mètre du commerce* and the meters distributed by the International Bureau are not prototypes, since they have no authority except from the evidence that they conform to other measures.

In many respects [he] deserves to be enriched, as a *prototype* for all writers, of voluminous works at least.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

The square or circular altar, or place of worship, may easily be considered as the *prototype* of the Sikra surrounded by cells of the Jains.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 208.

prototypembryo (prō'tō-tīp-em'bri-ō), *n.* [< *prototype* + *embryo*.] A later stage of the embryo, which exhibits the essential characters of the division of animals to which it belongs. Thus, the veliger of a mollusk, the nauplius of a crustacean, and the notochordal stage of a vertebrate are respectively *prototypembryos* of the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Vertebrata*. *Hyatt*. [Rare.]

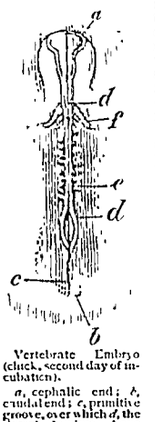
prototypembryonic (prō'tō-tīp-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *prototypembryo*(*n*-) + *-ic*.] Having the character of a prototypembryo. [Rare.]

prototypical (prō-tō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *prototype* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *prototypal*.

Their [the Maruts'] coming to the fight must be taken as *prototypical* of the coming of the Greek heroes to the great fields of battle.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 152.

protova, *n.* Plural of *protovum*.

protovertebra (prō-tō-vėr'tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *protovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] 1†. In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a rib regarded as a vertebral element developed to contain and protect the viscera, or organs of vegetative life: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *tritovertebra*.—2. A primitive, temporary vertebra; one of the series of segments which appear in pairs in the early embryo along the course of the notochord, and from or about which the permanent vertebræ are developed. They soon disappear, being replaced by definitive vertebræ.



Vertebrate Embryo (chick, second day of incubation).

a, cephalic end; *b*, caudal end; *c*, primitive groove, over which *d*, the dorsal laminæ, have closed for the greater part of its length; *e*, numerous protovertebræ; *f*, rudiment of an omphalomesaraic vein.

protovertebral (prō-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *protovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a protovertebra; pertaining to protovertebræ: as, a *protovertebral* segment; a *protovertebral* portion of the notochord.

Protovertebrata (prō-tō-vėr-tē-brā'tiⁱ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protovertebrate*.] A hypothetical group of animals, assumed to have been the ancestral forms of the *Vertebrata*.

protovertebrate (prō-tō-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **protovertebratus*, < *protovertebra*, q. v.] 1. Provided with or characterized by the presence of protovertebræ: as, the *protovertebrate* stage of a vertebrate embryo.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Protovertebrata*.

protovestiary† (prō-tō-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *protovestiarius*, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + ML. *vestiarius*, the keeper of a wardrobe: see *vestiary*.] The head keeper of a wardrobe.

Protovestiary, or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 132.

protovum (prō-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *protova* (-vä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] An original or primitive egg; an ovum or ovule in its first state, as when still in its Graafian follicle, or, in general, before its impregnation, when it becomes a cytula or parent-cell by fecundation with sperm; or, in the case of meroblastic eggs, an undifferentiated female egg-cell before it acquires the mass of nonformative food-yolk which converts it into a metovum.

protoxid, protoxide (prō-tok'sid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *oxid*.] That member of a series of oxids which contains a single oxygen atom combined with a single bivalent atom or with two univalent atoms: applied only to oxids which are not strongly basic or acid.

protoxylem (prō-tō-zī'lem), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *xylem*.] In *bot.*, the first-formed elements of the xylem of a vascular bundle.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protozoön*.] Primordial or first-formed animals, or cell-animals; protozoans: a subkingdom of *Animalia* or prime division of animals, contrasted with *Metazoa*, or all other animals collectively. The *Protozoa* are animal organisms consisting of a single cell, or of several cells not differentiated into tissues. This is the essential distinction between protozoan and metazoan animals, though no hard and fast line can be drawn around *Protozoa* to distinguish them on the one hand from *Protophyta*, and on the other from *Metazoa*. The name *Protozoa* was first used by Goldfuss (1809) to include microscopic animals and also the polyps and medusæ. Siebold and Stannius first used it in its modern signification as comprising and limited to the infusorians and rhizopods. Owen (1859) used the term *Protozoa* for a kingdom including diatoms, etc., and therefore synonymous with *Protista*. The sponges, in the view (as held by W. Saville Kent, for example) that they consist essentially of an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorians, are often brought under *Protozoa*, though they have not only an ectoderm and an endoderm, but also a mesoderm, and are therefore tissue-animals as distinguished from cell-animals. Excluding sponges, *Protozoa* may be characterized as animals composed of a simple nearly structureless jelly-like substance called *sarcode*, a kind of protoplasm, devoid of permanent distinction or separation of parts resulting from tissue-formation or histogenesis (though they may have very evident organs as parts of a single cell), without a permanent definitive body-cavity or any trace of a nervous system, no permanent differentiated alimentary system except in a most rudimentary state, and no multicellular membranes or tissues. Nevertheless, there is really a wide range of variation or gradation of structure in these seemingly structureless animalcules. Some of the lowest forms are mere microscopic specks of homogeneous sarcode, of any or no definite shape. Such are moners, or representatives of a division *Monera* or *Proteomyxa*; but it is not certain that all such objects are either individuals or species in a usual sense of these words. Among the lowest protozoans of which species and genera can be definitely predicated are the amœbiform organisms, which have a nucleus, and locomotory organs in the form of pseudopods, temporarily protruded from any part of the body, and which ingest and egest foreign substance from any part of the body. Vast numbers of protozoans are of this grade of complexity, and with the simpler forms constitute a class, *Rhizopoda*, including the normal amœboids and the foraminifers and radiolarians. For, though both these latter may have very complicated shells, tests, or skeletons, their sarcodous substance remains of a low and simple type. It is an advance in organization when a protozoan becomes *corticate* —that is, assumes a form in which an outer harder ectoplasm and an inner softer endoplasm are distinguishable —since this confines the sarcodous mass and gives it definite shape or form. This advance in organization is often marked by the appearance of a nucleolus or endoplastule, besides the nucleus or endoplast which most protozoans possess, by the presence of definite and permanent locomotory organs in the form of cilia or flagella, and finally by the fixation of a specialized oral or ingestive area or mouth, in place of the one or several temporary vacuoles which serve as stomachs in lower forms. Protozoans of this higher grade occur

under various forms. The class *Gregarinida* represents parasitic forms, one- or two-celled, essentially like the ova of *Metazoa*. The class *Infusoria* comprehends an enormous number of minute, nearly always microscopic, animalcules, found in infusions, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, sometimes parasitic, but mostly leading an independent fixed or free life. There are many groups of these, as the ciliate, flagellate, choanoflagellate, and suctorial infusorians, among them the most complex organisms which are commonly included under *Protozoa*, as the *Noctiluca*, for example. With or without some of the lowest disputed forms, and with or without the sponges, *Protozoa* have been very variously subdivided, almost every author having his own arrangement. A so-called moner, an ameba, a foraminifer, a radiolarian, a gregarine, and an infusorian respectively exemplify as many leading types of *Protozoa*. One division is into *Astomata* and *Stomatoda*, according to the absence or presence of a mouth. Another is into *Monera* and *Endoplastica*, according to the absence or presence of a nucleus, the latter being again distinguished as *Myxopoda* and *Mastigopoda*, according to whether the locomotory organs are temporary pseudopods or permanent cilia or flagella. A third is into *Gymnomyxa* and *Cortica'a*, according to the absence or presence of a distinguishable ectoplasm. (1) The *Gymnomyxa* are separated into 7 classes: *Protomyxa* (indefinable), *Mycetozoa* (often regarded as plants), *Labyrinthulidea*, *Heliozoa* (sun animalcules), *Reticularia* (the foraminifers), and *Radiolaria*. (2) The *Corticata* are divided into 6 classes: *Sporozoa* (gregarines and many others), *Flagellata*, *Dinoflagellata*, *Rhizopodozoa*, *Ciliata*, and *Actinozoria*, the last five being as many classes of infusorians. This is the classification presented in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. By Saville Kent the *Protozoa* (including sponges) are divided into 4 prime evolutionary series, not exactly coincident, however, with any recognized zoological groups, called *Pantozoomata*, *Dissostomata*, *Enstomata*, and *Polyplastomata*, (see these words.) Also called *Hapazoa*, *Oözoa*, *Plastidozoa*. Compare *Primalia*, *Protista*, *Pyrophyta*. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *amœba*, *Ecalcula*, *Foraminifera*, *Globigerinida*, *Gregarinida*, *Infusoria*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramœcium*, *radiolarian*, and *sun-animalcule*.

protozoal (prō-tō-zō'al), *a.* [< *protozoon* + *-al*.] Same as *protozoan*.

Butschli's classification of these *protozoal* forms. *Lancet*, No. 3167, p. 208.

protozoan (prō-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *protozoon* + *-an*.] I. *a.* First, lowest, simplest, or most primitive, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Protozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protozoa*; a protozoön.

protozoanal (prō-tō-zō'an-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *protozoan* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a protozoan. [An improper form.]

The individualized *protozoanal* stage has become confined to the earliest periods of existence. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 60.

protozoary (prō-tō-zō'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *protozoaries* (-riz). [< F. *protozoaire*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῷάριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] A protozoan.

protozoic (prō-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-ic*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *protozoan*.

They exhibit the rhythmically contracting vacuoles which are specially characteristic of *protozoic* organisms. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 225.

2. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life. —**Protozoic schists**, the name given by Barrande to the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks of Bohemia. See *primordial*.

protozoön, protozoum (prō-tō-zō'on, -um), *n.*; pl. *protozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῷον, animal.] An individual or a species of *Protozoa*; a protozoan.

protozoönal (prō-tō-zō'on-al), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a protozoön: as, *protozoönal* collars and flagella. *Hyatt*.

protozoum, *n.* See *protozoön*.

Protracheata (prō-trā-kē-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *Tracheata*, q. v.] In Gegenbaur's system, one of three prime series into which all arthropods are divided (the others being *Branchiata*, or *Crustacea* in a wide sense, and *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense), established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*; thus conterminous with *Malacopoda*, *Onychophora*, and *Peripatidea*.

More exact investigations into the organization of Peripatus show that this animal, which as yet has been generally placed with the Vermes, is the representative of a special class of Arthropoda which must be placed before the Tracheata [that is, *Protracheata*] *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 229.

protracheate (prō-trā'kē-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protracheata*; malacopodous; onychophorous; peripatidean.

protract (prō-trakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere* (> It. *protraere*, *protrarre* = OF. *pourtraire*), draw forth, lengthen out, < *pro*, forth, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *portray*, *portrait*, from the same source.] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; prolong: now chiefly in the past participle.

The Galles were now weary with long *protracting* of the war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 32.

Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 120.

You shall *protract* no time, only I give you a bowl of rich wine to the health of your general.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

Her spirit seemed hastening to live within a very brief span as much as many live during a *protracted* existence.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, viii.

2. To lengthen out in space; extend in general. [Rare.]

Their shaded walks
And long *protracted* bowers.
Cowper, Task, i. 257.

Many a ramble, far
And wide *protracted*, through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days. *Wordsworth*.

3. To delay; defer; put off to a distant time.

Let us bury him,
And not *protract* with admiration what
Is now due debt. To the grave!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 232.

4. In *surv.*, to draw to a scale; lay down, by means of a scale and protractor, the lines and angles of, as a piece of land; plot.—5. In *anat.*, to draw forward (a part or an organ); extend (a part) anteriorly; have the action or effect of a protractor upon.—**Protracted meeting**, a revival meeting continued or protracted; a series of meetings of unusual importance, often lasting for several days and attended by large numbers: chiefly used by Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists. [New Eng.]

protract† (prō-trakt'), *n.* [< LL. *protractus*, a prolonging, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, prolong: see *protract*.] A lengthening out; delay; putting off.

And wisdome willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, iv. 2.

Many long weary dayes I have outworne;
And many nights, that slowly seemd to move
Theyr sad *protract* from evening untill morne.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

protractedly (prō-trak'ted-li), *adv.* [< *protracted*, pp. of *protract*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

protracter (prō-trak'tėr), *n.* [*protract* + *-er*1.] One who protracts, or lengthens in time. Also *protractor*.

protractile (prō-trak'til), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ile*.] Susceptible of being drawn forward or thrust out, as the tongue of a woodpecker; protrusile: correlated with *retractile*, that which is one being also the other.

protracting-bevel (prō-trak'ting-bev'el), *n.* A combined sector, rule, straight-edge, and bevel used in plotting plans and other drawings.

protraction (prō-trak'shon), *n.* [< F. *protraction* = It. *protrazione*, < LL. *protractio(n-)*, a drawing out or lengthening, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw forth, drag out: see *protract*.] 1. The act of drawing out or prolonging; the act of delaying: as, the *protraction* of a debate.

If this grand Business of State, the Match, suffer such *Protractions* and Puttings off, you need not wonder that private Negotiations, as mine is, should be subject to the same Inconveniencies. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

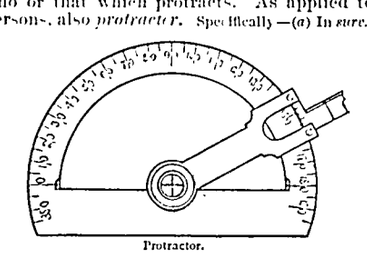
2. In *surv.*: (*a*) The act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, etc. (*b*) That which is protracted or plotted on paper.—3. The action of a protractor in sense (*b*).—4. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically long of a syllable usually measured as a short: opposed to *correption*.

protractive (prō-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ive*.] Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

The *protractive* trials of great Jove
To find persistive constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 20.

He saw, but suffered their *protractive* arts.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1103.

protractor (prō-trak'tor), *n.* [< NL. *protractor* (cf. ML. *protractor*, one who calls or drags another into court), < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw or drag forth: see *protract*.] One who or that which protracts. As applied to persons, also *protracter*. Specifically—(*a*) In *surv.*,



Protractor.

an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. It is of various forms—semicircular, rectangular, or circular. See also cut under *bevel-protractor*.

This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would the other day have persuaded me, the same as a *protractor*, which do so much the more make me value it, but of itself it is a most useful instrument. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1668.

(*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle which protracts, or extends or draws a part forward: the opposite of *retractor*. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

The psoas minor . . . is a *protractor* of the pelvis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 47.

(*c*) An adjustable pattern, agreeing in proportion with particular measurements, used by tailors in cutting out garments.

protreptical (prō-trep'ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. προτρεπτικός, fitted for urging on, exhorting, < προτρέπειν, turn toward, < πρό, forth, forward, + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] Intended or adapted to persuade; persuasive; hortatory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*. *Bp. Ward*, Infidelity.

protriæne (prō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τρίαινα, a trident: see *triæne*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triæne with porrect cladi. It is a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, bearing at one end a cladome of three cladi or rays which project forward. *Sollas*.

protrite† (prō'trīt), *a.* [< L. *protritus*, pp. of *proterere*, drive forth, wear away, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite*.] Common; trite.

They are but old and rotten errors, *protrite* and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 195. (*Davies*.)

Whereupon grew that *protrite* distinction of a triple appetite, naturall, sensitive, and reasonable.
T. Wright, Passions of the Minde (1601), i. 7.

protrudable (prō-trö'da-bl), *a.* [< *protrude* + *-able*.] Protrusible or protrusile; protractile.

The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other annelids. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, i.

protrude (prō-tröd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *protruded*, ppr. *protruding*. [< L. *protrudere*, thrust forth, protrude, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *trudere*, thrust, push: see *threat*. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To thrust forward or onward; drive or force along.

The sea's being *protruded* forwards . . . by the mud or earth discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward*.

2. To shoot or thrust forth; project; cause to project; thrust out as from confinement; cause to come forth: as, a snail *protrudes* its horns.

Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson*, Autumn.

II. *intrans.* To shoot forward; be thrust forward; project beyond something.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon*.

With that lean head-stalk, that *protruding* chin,
Wear standing collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

=Syn. To project, jut (out), bulge (out).

protrusible (prō-trö'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

In many the oral aperture is surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which sometimes takes on the form of a *protrusible* proboscis. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 157.

protrusile (prō-trö'sil), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ile*.] Capable of being protruded; protrudable; protrusible; protractile.

protrusion (prō-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **protrusio(n-)*, < L. *protrudere*, pp. *protrusus*, thrust forth: see *protrude*.] 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forth, or the state of being protruded.

Some sudden *protrusion* to good; . . . a mere actual, momentary, transient conduction. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Rom. viii. 14.

Without either resistance or *protrusion*. *Locke*.

We see adaptation to the wind in the incoherence of the pollen, . . . in the *protrusion* of the stigmas at the period of fertilisation. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 94.

2. That which stands out beyond something adjacent; that which protrudes or projects.

The only features of the enormous structure are the blank, sombre stretches and *protrusions* of wall, the effect of which, on so large a scale, is strange and striking. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 98.

protrusive (prō-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ive*.] Thrusting or impelling forward; obtrusive; protruding: as, *protrusive* motion.

The chin *protrusive*, and the cervical vertebræ a trifle more curved *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

protrusively (prō-trö'siv-li), *adv.* [*protrusive* + *-ly*2.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively.

protrusiveness (prō-trö'siv-nes), *n.* Tending to protrude or to be protrusive; obtrusiveness.

prott-goose (prot'gös), *n.* [< *prott* (said to be imitative) + *goose*.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*.

protuberance (prō-tū'be-rans), *n.* [< F. *protubérance* = Sp. Pg. *protuberancia* = It. *protuberanza*, < NL. **protuberantia*, < LL. *protuberan(t-)s*, protuberant: see *protuberant*.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a protuberant part; a projection or prominence; a tuberosity: as, a bony *protuberance*. See cut under *conjugation*.

Mountains, that seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 3.

He had a little round abdominal *protuberance*, which an inch and a half added to the heels of his boots hardly enabled him to carry off as well as he could have wished.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xii.

Annular protuberance of the brain. See *annular*.—**Occipital, parietal,** etc., **protuberance.** See the adjectives.

protuberancy (prō-tū'be-ran-si), *n.* [As *protuberance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *protuberance*.

protuberant (prō-tū'be-rant), *a.* [< F. *protubérant*, < LL. *protuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *protuberare*, swell, grow forth: see *protuberate*.] Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white.
Ray.

Those large brown *protuberant* eyes in Silas Marner's pale face
George Eliot, Silas Marner, i.

protuberantly (prō-tū'be-rant-li), *adv.* [< *protuberant* + *-ly*2.] In a protuberant manner; in the way of protuberance.

protuberate (prō-tū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *protuberated*, ppr. *protuberating*. [< LL. *protuberatus*, pp. of *protuberare*, swell out, grow forth, < L. *pro*, forth, forward, + **tuberare*, swell, < *tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor: see *tuber*.] To swell beyond the adjacent surface; be prominent; bulge out.

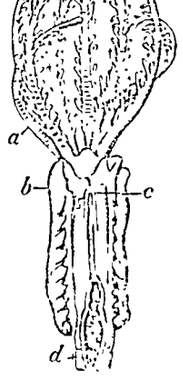
If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin.
Sharpe, Surgery.

protuberation (prō-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< *protuberate* + *-ion*.] The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

protuberous† (prō-tū'be-rus), *a.* [< LL. *protuberare*, swell out, grow forth (see *protuberate*), + *-ous*. Cf. *tuberous*.] Protuberant. [Rare.]

The one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard, the other round, smooth, spongy, and soft.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 183.

Protula (prō'tū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Risso), prob. < Gr. πρό, before, + τύλος, a knot or knob.] A genus of cephalobranchiate tubicolous worms of the family *Serpulidæ*. *P. dysteri* is an example. Also called *Apomatus*.



Protula dysteri, a tubicolous polychætous annelid, anterior part of the body, cut off at *d*, the stomach, and seen in longitudinal section. *c*, mouth; *b*, head like expansions; *a*, branchial plumes or tentacles.

Protungulata (prō-tung-gū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Ungulata*, q. v.] A group of Cretaceous hoofed mammals regarded as the probable ancestral stock of all subsequent ungulates.

protureter (prō-tū-rē'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *ureter*.] A primitive ureter, or excretory duct of a protonephron.

protutor (prō-tū'tor), *n.* [= F. *protuteur* = Sp. *protutor*, < ML. *protutor*, < L. *pro*, for, + *tutor*, guardian: see *tutor*.] In *Scots law*, one who acts as tutor to a minor without having a regular title to the office.

protyle (prō'tī-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὕλη, matter: see *Hyla*.] An imagined supersensible, imponderable, indifferent, or primal substance, from which all forms of living matter are supposed to be derived by modification, differentiation, or specialization. *W. Crookes.* Also called variously *biod*, *biogen*, *zoëther*, *psychoplasm*, etc.

proud (proud), *a.* [< ME. *proud*, *prowd*, *prud*, earlier *prout*, *prut*, < AS. *prūt*, proud (very rare); cf. deriv. *prūtung* (verbal n.), pride, *prȳte*, pride (> E. *pride*1); root unknown. The Icel. *prūdhr*, proud, Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent, are appar. from the AS.] 1. Having or cherishing a high opinion of one's own merits; showing great or lofty self-esteem; expecting great deference or consideration; haughty; full of pride. Specifically—(*a*) Having undue or inordinate pride; arrogant; haughty; supercilious; presumptuous.

Better is it to beate a *prowde* man
Then for to rebuke him;
For he thinkes in his own conceyte
He is wyse and very trim.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

We have heard of the pride of Moab; he is very *proud*: even of his haughtiness, and his pride, and wrath.
Isa. xvi. 6.

Norfolk rides foremostly, his crest well known,
Proud as if all our heads were now his own.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

And was so *proud* that, should he meet
The twelve apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And shove his Saviour from the wall. *Churchill.*

Knowledge is *proud* that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 96.

(*b*) Having a worthy and becoming sense of what is due to one's self; self-respecting: as, too *proud* to beg.

F. You're strangely *proud*.
P. So *proud*, I am no slave.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 205.

Too poor for a bribe, and too *proud* to importune,
He had not the method of making a fortune.
Gray, On Himself.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
I know you proud to bear your name.
Your pride is yet no mate for mine,
Too *proud* to care from whence I came.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*c*) Priding one's self; having high satisfaction; elated: as, *proud* to serve a cause.

What satisfaction can their deaths bring to you,
That are prepar'd and *proud* to die, and willingly?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 3.

A divine ambition and a zeal
The boldest patriot might be *proud* to feel.
Cowper, Charity, l. 308.

He'll be a credit till us a'—
We'll a' be *proud* o' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad was born in Kyle.

2. Proceeding from pride; daring; dignified.

As choice a copy of Verses as any we have heard since we met together; and that is a *proud* word, for we have heard very good ones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

But higher far my *proud* pretensions rise.
Cowper, On the Receipt of his Mother's Picture.

3. Of fearless or untamable spirit; full of vigor or mettle.

I have dogs, my lord,
Will rouse the *proudest* panther in the chase.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 2. 21.

The fiend replied not, overcome with rage;
But, like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on.
Milton, P. L., iv. 858.

Like a *proud* swan, conquering the stream by force.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 523.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride, congratulation, or boasting; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; gorgeous; magnificent.

One is higher in authority, better clad or fed, hath a *prouder* coat or a softer bed
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc., 1842), p. 121.

I better brook the loss of brittle life
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 70.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 553.

The *proudest* memory in the later history of the island is the defeat of the Turks in 1716.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 350.

5. Full; high; swelled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The wind was loud, the stream was *proud*,
And wi' the stream gaed Willie.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

Proud flesh. See *flesh*.—**Proud stomach.** See *stomach*.—**To do one proud.** See *do*1.—**Syn. 1.** Lofty, lordly.—4. Stately, noble. See references under *pride*.

proud† (proud), *v.* [< ME. *prouden*, *pruden*, *prouden*, < AS. **prūtian* (in verbal n. *prūtung*), *prȳtian*, be proud, < *prūt*, proud: see *proud*, *a.* Cf. *pride*1, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be proud or haughty.

There *proudeth* Power, Heer Prowess brighter shines.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 117.

2. To be full of spirit or animation; be gay.

Yong man were-th jolif,
And than *proudeth* man and wif.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To be excited by sexual desire.

II. *trans.* To make or render proud.

Sister *proudes* Sister, Brother hardens Brother,
And one Companion doth corrupt another.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

proudfall†, *n.* [ME., < *proud* + *fall*; a dubious formation.] The front hair which falls or is folded over the forehead; forelock.

Streght as a strike, straght thurgh the myddes [of her hair]
Depertid the *proudfall* pertly in two,
Atiret in tressis trusset full faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3025.

proud-hearted (proud'här"ted), *a.* Arrogant; haughty; proud.

And so, *proud-hearted* Warwick, I defy thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 93.

proudling† (proud'ling), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ling*1.] One who is proud: used in rebuke or contempt.

Milde to the Meek, to *Proudlings* sterne and strict.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 152.

proudly (proud'li), *adv.* [< ME. *prudly*, *proudliche*, *prudliche*, < AS. *prūtlice*, < *prūt*, proud: see *proud*.] In a proud manner; with inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty mien or airs; with vigor or mettle.

And past furth *prudly* his pray for to wyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 855.

Question her *proudly*, let thy looks be stern.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 62.

proudness (proud'nes), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*.
Latimer, Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, ii.

proud-pied (proud'pīd), *a.* Gorgeously variegated. [Rare.]

Proud-pied April dress'd in all his trim.
Shak., Sonnets xcviii.

proud-stomached (proud'stum"akt), *a.* Of a haughty spirit; self-asserting; arrogant; high-tempered.

If you get a parcel of *proud-stomached* teachers that set the young dogs a rebelling, what else can you look for?
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xiii.

proustite (prös'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. L. *Proust*, a French chemist.] A native sulphid of arsenic and silver, occurring in rhombohedral and scalenohedral crystals and also massive. It has a beautiful cochineal-red color, and is hence called *ruby silver*, or *light-red silver ore*; the latter name is given to distinguish it from the other form of ruby silver, pyrargyrite, which is dark-red or nearly black, and is called *dark-red silver ore*. Magnificent specimens of proustite are obtained from the mines of Chañarcillo in Chili.

prov. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proverb*; (*b*) *proverbially*; (*c*) *provincial*; (*d*) *provost*; (*e*) [*cap.*] *Provençal*.

provable (prö'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *provable*, < OF. *provable*, *prouvable*, provable, certain, < L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable: see *probable*. In mod. use as if directly < *prove* + *-able*.] Capable of being proved or demonstrated.

And if thee thynke it is doutable,
It is thurgh argument *provable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5414.

The crime was a suspicion, *provable* only by actions capable of divers constructions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 316.

Proof supposes something *provable*, which must be a Proposition or Assertion. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 1.

Provable debt, a debt of such a class that it may be proved against the estate of a bankrupt.

provableness (prö'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being provable; capability of being proved.

provably (prö'va-bli), *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

If thou knowe any man of that maners and upright lyuinge that no faulte can *prouably* be layed to him.
J. Udall, On Tit. i.

provand†, **provend**† (prov'and, -end), *n.* and *a.* [Also *provant*, *provent*; < ME. *provande*, *provende*, *promande*, < OF. *provende*, *prouvende* (also with unorig. *r*, *provendre*, > ME. *provendre*, E. *provender*), an allowance of food, also a prebend, < LL. *præbenda*, a payment, ML. also an allowance of food and drink, pittance, also a prebend: see *prebend*.] I. *n.* 1. A regular allowance of food; provender; especially, the food or forage supplied to an army or to its horses and beasts of burden.

The Aueyner schalle ordeyn *prouande* good won
For the lordys horsis euerychon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

These sea-sick soldiers rang hills, woods, and vallies,
Seeking *provant* to fill their empty bellies.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

Camels in the war, who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 267.

I say unto thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

2. A prebend. [In this sense only *provend*.]

Cathedral chirches that han *prouendis* appropriid to hem. *Wyclif*, Tracts (ed. Matthew), p. 419.

II. *a.* Belonging to a regular allowance; such as was provided for the common soldiers; hence, of common or inferior quality.

In the yeare 1543 the weather was so cold that the *provant* wine ordained for the army, being frozen, was divided with hatchets, and by the souldiers carried away in baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology, II. vii. § 1.

The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the *provant* rye-bread of the Swede. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

provandt, provendt (prov'and, -end), *v. t.* [Also *provant, provent* (?); < OF. *provender*, supply with provisions, < *provende*, provision, provender: see *provand, provend, n.*] To supply with provender, provisions, or forage.

Do throughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt. *Hall*, Homer (1581), p. 30. (*Nares.*)

Should . . . *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

provant-master†, *n.* An officer who served out provisions, etc., to soldiers. *Barnaby Rich*, Fruites of Long Experience (1604), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

prove (pröv), *v.*; pret. *proved*, pp. *proved* (sometimes incorrectly *proven*), ppr. *proving*. [< ME. *proven* (partly < AS. *prōfian*), also *preven* (> early mod. E. *priere, preve*), < OF. *prover, prouver, pruver, preuver*, F. *prouver* = Pr. *provar* = Sp. *probar* = Pg. *provar* = It. *probare* = AS. *prōfian*, test, try, prove, = LG. *proven, prōven* = MHG. *pruoven, prüeven*, G. *prüfen* (also *probieren*) = Icel. *prōfa, prōva* = Sw. *prōfva* (also *probera*) = Dan. *prøve* (also *probere*), < L. *probare*, test, try, examine, approve, show to be good or fit, prove, < *probus*, good, excellent. Cf. *probe, probity, proof*, etc., and cf. *approve, disprove, improve, reprove*, etc., *approbate, reprobate*, etc., *approbation, probation*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To try by experiment, or by a test or standard; test; make trial of; put to the test: as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

I had Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme purpos to *proven* his wittes
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 120.

Ne would I it have ween'd, had I not late it *priéved*
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 33.

Ye'll say that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *priere* gin my horse and hounds are good.
Sir Olaf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to *prove* them. Luke xiv. 19

I have *proved* thee, thou art never destitute of that which is convenient. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

He felt happy, and yet feared to *prove*
His new-born bliss, lest it should fade from him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 312.

2. To render certain; put out of doubt (as a proposition) by adducing evidence and argumentation; show; demonstrate.

That pitee renneth soone in gentil herte . .
Is *preved* al day, as men may it see,
As wel by werk as by auctoritee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 473.

Give me the ocular proof; . . .
Make me to see 't; or, at the least, so *prove* it
That the probation bear no hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt on *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 360.

The wise man . . . hath condescended to *prove* as well as assert it, and to back the severe rule he hath laid down with very convincing reasons. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only *prove* him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 140.

3. To establish the authenticity or validity of; obtain probate of: as, to *prove* a will. See *probate*.

The holy crosse was *preyed* by reeyng of a Dede man whanne they wer in Dowte whether it was of the thre. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

4. To have personal experience of; experience; enjoy or suffer.

But I did enter, and enJoy
What happy lovers *prove*.
Carew, Deposition from Love. (*Nares.*)

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*
Dryden, Æneid, xii. 640.

Such feebleness of limbs thou *prov'st*
That now at every step thou mov'st
Upheld by two. *Cowper*, To Mary (1793).

5. In *arith.*, to ascertain or demonstrate the correctness of (an operation or result) by a calculation in the nature of a check: as, to *prove* a sum. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers added to the lesser number makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.

6. In *printing*, to take a proof of.—**To prove masterless**, to make trial of skill; contend for the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, 516, I. (*Nares.*)

= Syn. 2. To verify, justify, confirm, substantiate, make good, manifest.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make trial; essay.

It is a pur pardoners craft; *proue* and assaye!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

2. To be found or ascertained to be by experience or trial; be ascertained or shown by the event or something subsequent; turn out to be: as, the report *proves* to be true; to *prove* useful or wholesome; to *prove* faithful or treacherous.

That *proved* [var. *preved*] wel, for overal ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde have alwey the ram.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 547.

If springing things be any jot diminish'd,
They wither in their prime, *prove* nothing worth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 418.

If his children *prove* vicious or degenerous, . . . we account the man miserable. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), Works, I. 717.

He knows
His end with mine involved; and knows that I
Should *prove* a bitter morsel, and his bane,
Whenever that shall be. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 808.

When the two processes of deduction *prove* to be identical, we have no choice but to abide by the result, and to assume that the one inference is equally authoritative with the other. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 191.

Hence—3. To become; be.

Tell him, in hope he'll *prove* a widower shortly;
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 227.

4†. To succeed; turn out well.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

5. To thrive; be with young: generally said of cattle. *Halliwell.*—**To fend and prove**†. See *fend*, 1.—**To prove up**, to show that the requirements of the law for taking up government land have been fulfilled, so that a patent for the same may be issued. [U. S.]

Under these laws the settler is obliged to pay the government two hundred dollars for his claim, whether he *proves up* after a six months' residence, or waits the full limit of his time for making proof—thirty-three months. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 238.

provet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

provect† (prō-vekt'), *a.* [= OF. *provect*, a man advanced in years; < L. *provectus*, advanced (of time), pp. of *provehere*, carry forward, advance, < *pro*, forth, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Advanced.

We haue in daily experience that litle infantes assayeth to folowe . . . the wordes . . . of them that be *provecte* in yeres *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 4.

provectant (prō-vek'tant), *n.* [< L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance (see *provect*), + *-ant*.] A covariant considered as produced by the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

provection (prō-vek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *provectio(n-)*, a carrying forward, an advancement, promotion, < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] In *philol.*, the carrying of a terminal letter from a word to the next succeeding one, when it begins with a vowel, as *the tone* for *that one*, *the father* for *that other*. [Rare.]

provector (prō-vek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] The contravariant operator $(a, b, \ldots \S\, \partial_\xi, \partial_\eta \ldots)^m$, where $\partial_\xi, \partial_\eta$, etc., replace x, y, etc., in the quantic $(a, b, \ldots \S\, x, y, \ldots)^m$, or any contravariant operator resulting from a similar substitution in any covariant of the original quantic.

proveditor† (prō-ved'i-tor), *n.* [Also *proveditore, providitore*; < It. *proveditore* (= Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor*), a provider, purveyor, < *provedere*, provide, purvey: see *provide*. Cf. *provedor* and *purveyor*.] 1. A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies; a provider.

Thrice was he made,
In dangerous armes, Venice *providitore*.
Marston, What you Will, I. 1.

The entertainment that St. John's *proveditore*, the angel, gave him was such as the wilderness did afford. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 82.

Ready money in open market . . being found upon experience to be the best *proveditor* of any. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

2. An overseer; a governor.

When they have any great Expedition to make, they have always a Stranger for their General, but he is supervis'd by two *Proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

provedor, provedore (prov'e-dôr, -dor), *n.* [Also *providore*; < Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor*, provider, purveyor: see *proveditor* and *purveyor*.] A purveyor; one who provides necessaries and supplies; a proveditor.

When the famous Beefsteak Club was first instituted, he [Richard Estcourt] had the office of *provedore* assigned him. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, note on l. 519 (Chalmers's English Poets).

I was much amused in watching our *provedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos, until he had piled a little cart quite full. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

proven (prō'vn), *pp.* [An improper form of *proved*, with *-en*[1], suffix of strong participles, for orig. *-en*[2].] Proved: an improper form, lately growing in frequency, by imitation of the Scotch use in "not proven."

The evidence is voluminous and conclusive, and by common consent a verdict of *proven* is returned. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 422.

Not proven, in *Scots law*, a verdict rendered by a jury in a criminal case when the evidence is insufficient to justify conviction, yet strong enough to warrant grave suspicion of guilt.

provenance (prov'e-nans), *n.* [< F. *provenance*, origin, production: see *provenience*.] Origin; source or quarter from which anything comes; provenience: especially in the sense of 'place of manufacture, production, or discovery.' [A French term, better in the English form *provenience*.]

[Well-tombs] in which we have the use of metallic chisels clearly and indisputably indicated, and the presence of bronze work of Oriental *provenance*. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 303.

Style of art, historical probability, and the *provenance* of the coins themselves, all seem to indicate a Spanish origin. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 4.

Provençal (F. pron. prō-voṅ-sal'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Provençal* (< L. *Provincialis*), < *Provincia* (> F. *Provence*), a former province of southeastern France, < L. *provincia*, a province, a Roman government outside of Italy: see *province*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Provence in France, or to its old language.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Provence.—2. The Romance tongue of Provence. It is the *langue d'oc*, and was the dialect used by the Troubadours. See *langue d'oc*.

Abbreviated *Pr.* or *Prov.*

Provence oil. See *oil*.

Provence rose. [A misnomer for *Provins rose*.] Same as *cabbage-rose*.

Provencial (prō-ven'shal), *a.* [= F. *Provençal*; < *Provence* + *-ial*.] Same as *Provençal*.

provendt, provendet, *n.* and *a.* See *provand*.

provendt, *v. t.* See *provand*.

provender (prov'en-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *provendre*, < OF. *provendre*, var. of *provende*, allowance, provision: see *provand*.] 1. Food; provisions; especially, dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, or corn; fodder.

I fynde payne for the pope and *prouendre* for his palfrey. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 243.

Shall we go send them dinners and fresh suits,
And give their fasting horses *provender*,
And after fight with them? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 58.

In the connivance of his [the prodigal's] security, harlots and sycophants rifle his estate, and then send him to rub the hogs of their *provender*, Jove's nuts, acorns. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 497.

2†. A prebend.

And perchace gow *prouendres* while goure pans lasteth,
And bigge gow benefices pluralite to haue.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 32.

= Syn. 1. *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

provender (prov'en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *provender*, *n.* Cf. *prorand*, *v.*] To feed; fodder, as a horse.

His horses (quatenus horses) are *provendered* as epicurely *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (*Davies.*)

provendre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *provender*.

provendre[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *provendier*, < ML. *prebendarius*, a prebendary: see *prebendary*.] A prebendary.

provenience (prō-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *provenance* (> E. *provenance*) = It. *provenienza*, < NL. **provenientia*, origin, < L. *provenire*, come forth, appear, originate, < *pro*, forth, + *venire*, come.] Origin; the place from which something comes or is derived; the place of production or derivation of an object, especially in the fine arts and in archæology. Compare *provenance*.

Wherever the place in which an object was found, or—to use a convenient word already borrowed by German archæologists from the Italians and French—its *provenience*, is stated. *A. D. Savage*, The Century, XXIV. 632.

The surface of the marble [of a statue found at Sicyon]—the *provenience* of which I am unable to state—is somewhat corroded. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, V. (1889) 293.

provent†, *n.* Same as *provand*.

proventricular (prō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *proventriculus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the proventriculus: as, *proventricular* glands; *proventricular* digestion.

proventriculus (prō-ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *proventriculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *ventricle*.]

1. In *ornith.*, the glandular stomach; a second dilatation of the esophagus, succeeding the crop or craw, and succeeded by the gizzard, gigerium, or muscular stomach. It is the true stomach of a bird, or place where digestion is chiefly carried on, and corresponds to the cardiac end or division of the stomach of a mammal. It is situated at the lower end of the gullet, next to the gizzard, and is always recognized by the gastric follicles which form a zone or belt of variously disposed patches upon its mucous surface. Also called *ventriculus glandulosus.*

2. In insects, the first stomach, the ingluvies or crop, being merely an expansion of the esophagus. It generally has thick muscular walls, and is often armed interiorly with horny plates or teeth of various forms. The proventriculus lies wholly or partly in the abdomen, and is generally absent in haustellate insects. See cut under *Blattidæ.*

3. In worms, a muscular crop.

provenue† (prov'e-nū), *n.* [< OF. *provenu, prouvenu,* produce, revenue, < *provenu,* pp. of *provenir,* < L. *provenire,* come forth, appear: see *provenience.* Cf. *revenue.*] Produce.

> Our liberal Creator hath thought good to furnish our tables with . . . the rich and dainty *provenues* of our gardens and orchards.
> *Bp. Hall,* Christian Moderation, i. 1, § 2.

prover (prō'vėr), *n.* [< *prove* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which proves or tries.

> *Patr.* Why am I a fool?
> *Ther.* Make that demand of the *prover.*
> *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3. 72.

2. A skilled workman employed to strike off proofs from engraved plates.

> From two to six men, . . . whose duty it is to print proof impressions only; they are called *provers.*
> *Ure,* Dict., II. 289.

proverb (prov'ėrb), *n.* [< ME. *proverbe,* < OF. (and F.) *proverbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *proverbio,* < L. *proverbium,* a common saying, saw, adage, a proverb, later also byword, < *pro,* before, forth, + *verbum,* a word: see *verb.*] 1. A short pithy sentence, often repeated colloquially, expressing a well-known truth or a common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a popular saying which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical precept; an adage; a wise saw: often set forth in the guise of metaphor and in the form of rime, and sometimes alliterative.

> And trewe is the *proverbe* that the wise man seith, that "who is fer from his eye is soone forveten."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 693.
>
> They said they were an-hungry, sigh'd forth *proverbs,*
> That hunger broke stone walls, that dogs must eat,
> That meat was made for mouths. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 1. 201.
>
> What is a *proverb* but the experience and observation of several ages gathered and summed up into one expression? *South,* Sermons (ed. 1823), I. 437.
>
> The pithy quaintness of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios of Lit., III. 359.

2. A byword; a reproach; an object of scorn or derision.

> I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a *proverb,* a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.
> Jer. xxiv. 9.
>
> Salisbury was foolish to a *proverb*
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., viii.

3. In *Scrip.,* an enigmatical utterance; a mysterious or oracular saying that requires interpretation.

> To understand a *proverb,* and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings. Prov. i. 6.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, following the Book of Psalms. The full title is Proverbs of Solomon (i. 1). It is a collection of the sayings of the sages of Israel, taking its full title from the chief among them, though it is by no means certain that he is the author of a majority of them. The original meaning of *mashal,* the Hebrew word translated 'proverb,' seems to be 'a comparison.' The term is sometimes translated 'parable' in our English Bible; but, as such comparisons were commonly made in the East by short and pithy sayings the word came to be applied to these chiefly, though not exclusively. They formed one of the most characteristic features of Eastern literature.

5. A dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. Good examples are—"A Door must be either Open or Shut," *Alfred de Musset;* "Still Water Runs Deep," *Dion Boucicault.* When such dramas are extemporized, as in private theatricals, the proverb employed is often withheld, to be guessed by the audience after the representation.—**To cap proverbs.** See *cap*1.

=Syn. 1. *Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism.*

proverb (prov'ėrb), *v.* [< ME. *proverben;* < *proverb, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To utter in the form of a proverb; speak of proverbially; make a byword of.

> For which this wise clerkes that ben dede
> Han evere this *proverbed* to us yonge:
> That firste vertu is to kepe tonge.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 293.
>
> Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
> In every street? *Milton,* S. A., l. 203.

2. To provide with a proverb.

> I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase.
> *Shak.,* R. and J., i. 4. 37.

II. *intrans.* To utter proverbs.

> All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves.
> *Milton,* Articles of Peace with the Irish.

proverbial (prō-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< F. *proverbial* = Sp. Pg. *proverbial* = It. *proverbiale,* < LL. *proverbialis,* < L. *proverbium,* proverb: see *proverb.*] 1. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling or characteristic of a proverb: as, to express one's self with *proverbial* brevity.

> This river whose head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

2. Mentioned in a proverb; used or current as a proverb: as, a *proverbial* saying; hence, commonly spoken of; well-known; notorious.

> In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world.
> *Sir W. Temple.*
>
> That *proverbial* feather which has the credit or discredit of breaking the camel's back.
> *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.
>
> Equally *proverbial* was the hospitality of the Virginians.
> *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 177.

proverbialism (prō-vėr'bi-al-izm), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ism.*] A proverbial phrase or saying.

proverbialist (prō-vėr'bi-al-ist), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ist.*] A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.

proverbialize (prō-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proverbialized,* ppr. *proverbializing.* [< *proverbial* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make into a proverb; turn into a proverb, or use proverbially; speak of in a proverb. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To use proverbs. *Davies.*

> But I forbear from any further *proverbializing,* lest I should be thought to have filled my Erasmus's adages.
> *Kennet,* tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 135.

proverbially (prō-vėr'bi-al-i), *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb; as a proverb.

> So are slow-worms accounted blind, and the like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle, although their eyes be evident, and they will flye against lights, like many other insects. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 18.

proverbize (prov'ėrb-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *proverbized,* ppr. *proverbizing.* [< *proverb* + *-ize.*] Same as *proverbialize.* [Rare.]

> For House-hold Rules, read not the learned Writs
> Of the Stagirian glory of good wits);
> Nor his whom, for his hony-steeped stile,
> They *Proverbiz'd* the Attick Muse yer-while.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

proviant†, *n.* and *a.* [A corrupt form of *provand, provant,* appar. simulating *provisance.*] Same as *provand.*

providable (prō-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *provide* + *-able.*] That may be provided; capable of being provided.

> I have no deeper wish than that bread for me were *providable* elsewhere. *Carlyle.*

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *provided,* ppr. *providing.* [= F. *pourvoir,* OF. *pourvoir, pourveir* (> E. *purvey*) = Pr. *provezir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover,* < It. *provedere, provvedere,* < L. *providere,* see forward, act with foresight, take care, provide, < *pro,* forward, + *videre,* see: see *vision.* Cf. *purvey,* from the same source, through OF.] I. *trans.* 1†. To foresee; look forward to.

> Severe and wise patriots, . . . *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, Ded.

2. To procure beforehand; get, collect, or make ready for future use; prepare.

> God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.
> Gen. xxii. 8.
>
> A small spare mast,
> Such as seafaring men *provide* for storms.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., i. 1. 81.
>
> There are very good Laws *provided* against Scandal and Calumny. *Steele,* Tender Husband, v. 1.

3. To furnish; supply: now often followed by *with,* but formerly also by *of.*

> And I know you well *provided of* Christian, and learned, and brave defences against all human accidents.
> *Donne,* Letters, cxxiii.
>
> Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

4. To make ready; prepare.

> I shall expect thee next summer (if the Lord please), and by that time I hope to be *provided* for thy comfortable entertainment. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 447.
>
> They . . . told us, We were welcome if wee came to fight, for they were *prouided* for vs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 15.

5. To make or lay down as a previous arrangement, guaranty, or provision; make a previous condition, supposition, or understanding: as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

> We also *provided* to send one hundred and sixty [men] more . . . to prosecute the war.
> *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 265.
>
> The Constitution *provides,* and all the States have accepted the provision, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 150.

6. *Eccles.,* to grant the right to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provision,* 8.

> Robert Waucop, "the blind Scot," who had just been *provided* by the Pope to the vacancy of Armagh.
> *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *intrans.* 1. To procure or furnish supplies, means of defense, or the like: as, to *provide* liberally for the table.

> They say Nature brings forth none but she *provides* for them; I'll try her liberality.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Scornful Lady, i. 1.
>
> O Thou who kindly dost *provide*
> For every creature's want! *Burns,* A Grace.
>
> The cross housekeeper was gone; . . . her successor, who had been matron at the Lowton Dispensary, unused to the ways of her new abode, *provided* with comparative liberality. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, ix.

2. To take measures for counteracting or escaping something: often followed by *against* or *for.*

> This gaue vs cause to *prouide for* the worst.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 190.
>
> *Providing against* the inclemency of the weather.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

3†. To make ready; prepare.

> A hunting he *provides* to go;
> Straight they were ready all.
> *The Cruel Black* (Child's Ballads, III. 371).
>
> When they sawe their desire and hope of the arriuall of the rest of the shippes to be euery day more and more frustrated, they *prouided* to sea againe.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 246.

provided (prō-vī'ded), *pp.* and *quasi-conj.* [Tr. of L. *proviso* in similar use, 'it being provided' (that . . .); prop. pp. absolute. See *proviso.*] This (or it) being understood, conceded, or established; on (this) condition; on these terms: in this sense always introducing a clause of condition or exception, and followed by *that* (expressed or understood).

> I take your offer, and will live with you,
> *Provided that* you do no outrages
> On silly women or poor passengers.
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., iv. 1. 71.
>
> This man loves to eat good meat—always *provided* he do not pay for it himself.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 3.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *providence,* < OF. *providence,* F. *providence* = Pr. *providentia* = Sp. Pg. *providencia* = It. *providenza,* < L. *providentia,* < *provident(t-)s,* ppr. of *providere,* foresee, provide: see *provident.* Cf. *prudence* and *purveyance.*] 1. Foresight; timely care or preparation.

> These Zemes, they beleue to . . . haue the cure and *prouidence* of the sea, wooddes, and sprynges and fountaynes, assignynge to euery thynge theyr peculier goddes.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 101).
>
> Alas, how shall this bloody deed be answer'd?
> It will be laid to us, whose *providence*
> Should have . . . restrain'd . . .
> This mad young man. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 1. 17.

2. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy.

> My heart shall be my own; my vast expense
> Reduced to bounds by timely *providence.*
> *Dryden,* Theodore and Honoria, l. 242.

3. The care and guardianship of God over his creatures; divine supervision. The doctrine of divine providence is the doctrine that God both possesses and exercises absolute power over all the works of his hands; it thus differs from the doctrine of omnipotence, which only attributes to him the power, but does not necessarily imply that he uses it; and it is opposed to the doctrine of naturalism, or that nature is governed wholly by natural laws with which God never interferes.

> It is a part of the Divine *Providence* of the World that the Strong shall influence the Weak.
> *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 3.
>
> God, in his ordinary *providence,* maketh use of means, yet is free to work without, above, and against them, at his pleasure. *Westminster Confession of Faith,* v.
>
> That to the highth of this great argument
> I may assert eternal *Providence,*
> And justify the ways of God to men.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 25.

Hence—4. [*cap.*] God, regarded as exercising foreeast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine power and direction.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide.
Milton, P. L., xii. 647.

Who finds not *Providence* all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what denies?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 87.

5. Something due to an act of providential intervention; an act or event in which the care of God is directly exhibited.

A remarkable *providence* appeared in a case which was tried at the last court of assistants.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 330.

Special providence, the special intervention in or administration of the laws of nature and life by God, for special ends; specifically, a particular act of divine interposition in favor of one or more individuals.

There's a *special providence* in the fall of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 231.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Prudence, Discretion*, etc. See *wisdom*.

provident (prov'i-dent), *a.* [< F. *provident* = Sp. Pg. *providente*, < L. *providen(t-)s*, ppr. of *providere*, foresee, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *prudent*, of same ult. formation.] 1. Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; having an anticipatory perception of something: sometimes followed by *of*.

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

A Parent who, whilst *provident of* his whole family, watches over every particular child.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 83.

The little Maid again, *provident of* her domestic destiny, takes with preference to Dolls. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

Suppose your savings had to be made, not, as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for necessaries; and then consider whether to be *provident* would be as easy as you at present find it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 252.

2. Frugal; economical.—**Provident societies.** Same as *friendly societies*.

While the Briton does not make as a rule those sacrifices for the benefit of all those about him which are made by the poorly-paid Hindoo, who, in a country of low wages in which a poor law is unknown, invariably provides for his old people and keeps them in greater comfort than he keeps himself, Englishmen and colonists alike are remarkable for the extent to which they have carried the system of *provident societies*.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 2.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *a.* [< F. *providentiel* = Sp. Pg. *providencial*, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*.] Effected by the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction; referable to divine providence.

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care.
Sir R. Blackmore.

I claim for ancient Greece a marked, appropriated, distinctive place in the *providential* order of the world.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 107.

providentially (prov-i-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a providential manner; by means of God's providence.

providently (prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, *providently* caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 44.

providentness (prov'i-dent-nes), *n.* The quality of being provident; foresight; carefulness; prudence; providence.

Companions of shootinge be *providentnesse*, good heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison, which thinges agree with vertue verye well. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provider (prō-vī'dėr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies.

Here's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted
With prayers for the *provider*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 53.

A good provider, one who is liberal in supplying provisions, etc., for his family. [Colloq.]—**Lion's provider.** See *lion*.

providetore†, *n.* Same as *proveditor*.

providore (prov'i-dōr), *n.* Same as *provedor*.

province (prov'ins), *n.* [< ME. *provynce*, < OF. *province*, F. *province* = Pr. *procensa*, *prohensa* = Sp. Pg. *provincia* = It. *provincia* = D. MLG. *provincie* = G. *provintzie*, *provintz*, now *provinz* = Sw. Dan. *provins*, a province, < L. *provincia*, a territory outside of Italy brought (chiefly by conquest) under Roman dominion, also official duty, office, charge, province, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *vincere*, conquer.] 1. Originally, a country of considerable extent which, being reduced under Roman dominion, was remodeled, subjected to the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and charged with such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. The earliest Roman province was Sicily.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

A *province*, in the Roman system, was a subject land, a land beyond the bounds of Italy, a land of which the Roman People was the corporate sovereign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

2. (*a*) An administrative division of a country: as, the *provinces* of Spain; the former *provinces* of France; more loosely, any important administrative unit, as one of the governments of Russia or of the crownlands of Austria.

Galilee is one of the *Provynces* of the Holy Lond; and in that *Provynce* is the Cytee of Naym and Capharnaum and Chorosaym and Bethsayde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 110

Over each *province* is placed a Governor, who is assisted in his duties by a Vice-Governor and a small council.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 199.

(*b*) A part of a country or state as distinguished from the capital or the larger cities; the country: usually in the plural: as, an actor who is starring in the *provinces*. (*c*) *Eccles.*, the territory within which an archbishop or a metropolitan exercises jurisdiction: as, the *province* of Canterbury; the *province* of Illinois. (*d*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical order, as of the Franciscans, or of the Propaganda. (*e*) A region of country; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton, P. L., vi. 77.

3. The proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; function.

I have taken all knowledge to be my *province*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iv.

The family is the proper *province* for private women to shine in. *Addison*, Party Patches.

The most difficult *province* in friendship is the letting a man see his faults and errors. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 385.

Within the region of religious activity itself there are *provinces* which demand varying degrees of distinctness in definition and graduation of discipline.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 293.

4. A division in any department of knowledge or activity; a department.

Their understandings are . . . cooped up in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. xiv. § 10.

5. In *zoöl.*, a prime division of animals; a phylum; a subkingdom; a branch; a type: as, in Owen's classification, the four *provinces*—*Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*, and *Radiata*. The prime divisions of a province are called *subprovinces*.—6. In *zoögeog.*, a subregion; a faunal area less extensive than a region. Thus, the Nearctic or North American region is zoologically divided into the eastern, middle, and western *provinces*.—**Boreal province, Illyrian provinces, Peruvian province.** See the adjectives.—**Province of distribution.** See *distribution*.

province-rose (prov'ins-rōz), *n.* An erroneous form of *Provins rose*, the cabbage-rose.

provincial[1] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *provincial* (n.); < OF. *provincial*. F. *provincial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *provincial* = It. *provinciale*, < L. *provincialis*, pertaining to a province, < *provincia*, a province: see *province*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a province; existing in a province; characteristic of a province: as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

A nobleman of Picardy, . . . a man of considerable *provincial* distinction, sought and obtained a commission as lord of the unknown Norimbega.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 16.

Already he [the king] had assembled *provincial* councils formed of representatives from cities, boroughs, and market-towns, that he might ask them for votes of money.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Forming a province or territory appendant to a principal kingdom or state: as, *provincial* territory.—3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical: as, a *provincial* council.

Since the Conquest most of the archbishops had held *provincial* synods and issued *provincial* canons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

4. Exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province, or of the country as distinguished from the metropolis or larger cities; countrified; rustic; hence, not polished; narrow; unenlightened.

Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces. *Macaulay*.

A society perfectly *provincial*, with no thought, with no hope, beyond its narrow horizon.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, i.

5. Restricted to a province; local.

His [Shakespeare's] patriotism was too national to be *provincial*. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 113.

Provincial congresses. See *congress*.—**Provincial Letters**, the name by which a celebrated collection of letters written in French by Blaise Pascal in 1656–7, in condemnation of the Jesuits, is ordinarily known. The phrase, which appears as the title of English translations of the letters, representing the popular French *Provinciales*, is a misnomer—the actual title being *Letters to a Provincial*.

II. *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province; one from any part of the country except the metropolis or one of the larger cities. The name *Provincials* was often applied to the inhabitants of the American colonies before the revolution, especially to their contingents engaged in military service.

The land law of the Gracchi was well intended, but it bore hard on many of the leading *provincials*, who had seen their estates parcelled out. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 58.

Vulgarized by the constant influx of non-Italian *provincials* into Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 333.

2. In some religious orders, a monastic superior who has the general superintendence of his fraternity in a given district called a province.

Oure *provinciall* hath power to assoilen
Alle sustren & bretheren that beth of our order.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

Two years after this event, he was elected *provincial* of his order in Castile, which placed him at the head of its numerous religious establishments.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Provincial[2] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* [< ML. *Provincialis*, Provençal: see *Provençal*.] Pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

Provyncial of is dyvers kynde of vynys.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Provincial rose. (*a*) The cabbage-rose. (*b*) A rosette of ribbons formerly worn on a shoe; a shoe-rose.

With two *Provincial roses* on my razed shoes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 288.

provincialism (prō-vin'shal-izm), *n.* [< F. *provincialisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *provincialismo*; as *provincial*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. That which characterizes a province or a provincial person; a certain narrowness or localism of thought or interest, or rudeness of manners, characteristic of the inhabitants of a province as distinguished from the metropolis, or of the smaller cities and towns as distinguished from the larger; lack of polish or enlightenment.

But *provincialism* is relative, and where it has a flavor of its own, as in Scotland, it is often agreeable in proportion to its very intensity. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

2. Specifically, a word or manner of speaking peculiar to a province; a local or dialectal term or expression.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*.
H. Marsh, tr. of Michaelis (1793).

provincialist (prō-vin'shal-ist), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ist*.] 1. An inhabitant of a province; a provincial. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One who uses provincialisms. *Imp. Dict.*

provinciality (prō-vin-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-i-ty*.] The character of being provincial.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality* and . . . the unintelligibility of the poem.
T. Warton, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems [attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 46.

provincialize (prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *provincialized*, ppr. *provincializing*. [< *provincial*[1] + *-ize*.] To render provincial.

provincially (prō-vin'shal-i), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

provincialship (prō-vin'shal-ship), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ship*.] The post or dignity of a provincial. See *provincial*[1], *n.*, 2.

In the said generalship or *provincialship* he [Rich. Bryneckley] succeeded Dr. Henry Standish.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 38.

provinciate† (prō-vin'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *province* (L. *provincia*) + *-ate*[2].] To convert into a province.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

provine (prō-vīn'), *v. i.* [< F. *provigner*, lay a stock or branch of a vine, < *provin*, < L. *propago* (*-gin-*), the layer of a vine: see *prune*[2]. The F. form *provigner* simulates *vigne*, a vine.] To bury a stock or branch of a vine in the ground and bring up the end at a distance from the root, to form a bearing plant for the next season. This system is extensively practised in the viticulture of several regions of France.

proving (prö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prove*, *v.*] 1. Testing or trying in any way.—2. In *law*, probation; leading of proof.—**Action of proving the tenor**, in *Scots law*, an action peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

proving-ground (prō'ving-ground), *n.* A ground or place used for firing proof charges in cannon, for testing powder, and for making ballistic experiments.

proving-hut (prō'ving-hut), *n.* Same as *proof-house*. *E. H. Knight.*

proving-press (prō'ving-pres), *n.* A press for testing the strength of iron girders, etc.

proving-pump (prō'ving-pump), *n.* A special form of force-pump combined with a pressure-gage for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, etc., by means of water-pressure.

Provins rose. The cabbage-rose. Also *Provincial rose.* See *provincial*[2].

provision (prō-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *provision* = Pr. *provisio* = Sp. *provision* = Pg. *provisão* = It. *provisione*, < L. *provisio(n-)*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, foresee, provide: see *provide*.] 1†. Foreseeing; foresight.

> The direful spectacle of the wreck . . .
> I have with such *provision* in mine art
> So safely ordered. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 28.

2. The act of providing, or making previous preparation.

> Five days we do allot thee for *provision*
> To shield thee from diseases of the world.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 176.

3. A measure taken beforehand; something arranged or prepared in advance; a preparation; provident care.

> For great and horrible punishments be appointed for thieves whereas, much rather, *provision* should have been made that there were some means whereby they might get their living. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> To be ignorant of evils to come, and forgetful of evils past, is a merciful *provision* in nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.
>
> Marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable *provision* for well-educated young women of small fortune *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xxii

4. Accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock provided.

> There is a store-house in the Citadell, wherein is kept *provision* of corne, oyle, and other things.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

5. Specifically, a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; provender: usually in the plural.

> *Provisions* laid in large
> For man and beast. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 732.
>
> This first day I had not taken care to have any *provisions* brought, and desiring the man that was sent with me to bring me some bread, he went and brought me of such fare as they have, and I dined in the temple.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 90.
>
> I had furnished the stranger Turks with water and *provision* at my own expence when crossing the desert
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 191.

6. In *law*, a stipulation; a rule provided; a distinct clause in an instrument or statute; a rule or principle to be referred to for guidance: as, the *provisions* of law; the *provisions* of the constitution. It is sometimes used of unwritten as well as of written laws and constitutions.

> Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special *provision* for pardon and amnesty contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.
>
> All the three latchdeacons had, by the *provisions* of the cathedral statutes, dispensation from residence whilst they were away at the schools.
> *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

7. *pl.* Certain early or mediæval English statutes. See phrases below.—8. In *eccles. law*, promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; especially, appointment by the Pope to a see or benefice in advance of the next vacancy, setting aside the regular patron's right of nomination. Canonical provision consists of designation, collation or institution, and installation. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Pope made frequent provisions to bishoprics and livings in England, but these acts were strenuously resisted. See *Statute of Provisors*, under *provisor*

> The weakness of Edward II. and the exigencies of the papacy emboldened Clement V. and his successors to apply to the episcopal sees the system of *provision* and reservation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 381

Provisions made in the Exchequer. See *Statute of Rutland*, under *statute*.—**Provisions of Merton**, an English statute of 1235–6 (20 Hen III.), so called because made at Merton, relating to bastardy, dower, common of pasture, appearance by attorney in local courts, etc. Also called *statute of Merton*.—**Provisions of Oxford**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain articles enacted by the Parliament at Oxford in 1258. See *Mad Parliament*, under *mad*.—**Provisions of the Barons**, or **Provisions of Westminster**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain ordinances issued by the barons in 1259, which provided for the reform of various abuses.—Syn. 2. *Providence*, *Prudence*. See *wisdom*

provision (prō-vizh'ọn), *v. t.* [< *provision*, *n.*] To provide with things necessary; especially, to supply with a store of food.

> It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to *provision* the fort. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 140.

provisional (prō-vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [= F. *provisionnel* = Sp. Pg. *provisional* = It. *provisionale*; as *provision* + *-al*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary: as, a *provisional* regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

> It was . . . agreed to name a *provisional* council, or regency, who should carry on the government, and provide for the tranquillity of the kingdom.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Provisional concession, in the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the first act of Mexican authorities in granting land. It was subject to further action, notably the definite location of the property, which was generally accomplished by the "extension of title" or "delivery of juridical possession."—**Provisional injunction.** Same as *ad interim injunction* (which see, under *injunction*).—**Provisional judgment**, a conclusion admitted for the time being, though affected with doubt which it is expected may be cleared up.—**Provisional remedy**, in *law*, a remedy, as arrest, attachment, temporary injunction, and receiver, intended to restrain the person of the debtor or property in question until judgment.

provisionally (prō-vizh'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision; temporarily; for a present exigency.

> The abbot of St Martin . . . was born, . . . was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally* [till time should show what he would prove].
> *Menage*, quoted in Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. [§ 26.

provisionary (prō-vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *provisionarius*, n., < L. *provisio(n-)*, provision: see *provision*.] 1. Provident; making provision for the occasion. *Shaftesbury.*

> Public forms of prayer, . . . whose design is of universal extent, and *provisionary* for all public, probable, feared, or foreseen events. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 274.

2. Containing a provision; giving details of provisions.

> The preamble of this law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.

provision-car (prō-vizh'ọn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car provided with refrigerating apparatus for the preservation of perishable products during transportation. Cold air caused to circulate over ice and over the articles to be kept cool is usually the means employed for cooling the substances. The interiors of the cars are kept tightly closed, and are protected from external heat by non-conducting materials.

provision-dealer (prō-vizh'ọn-dē lėr), *n.* Same as *provision-merchant*.

provisioner (prō-vizh'ọn-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes provisions or supplies.

> Among other *provisioners* who come to your house in Venice are those ancient peasant-women who bring fresh milk in bottles. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

provision-merchant (prō-vizh'ọn-mėr chant), *n.* A general dealer in articles of food, as hams, butter, cheese, and eggs.

proviso (prō-vī'zō), *n.* [So called from its being usually introduced in the original Latin wording by the word *proviso*, 'it being provided'; L., abl. sing. neut. of *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *provided*.] 1. A clause making what precedes conditional on what follows; a provision or article in a statute, contract, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, grant, etc.

> He doth deny his prisoners,
> But with *proviso* and exception,
> That we at our own charge shall ransom straight
> His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 78.
>
> I was to be the young gentleman's governor, but with a *proviso* that he should always be permitted to govern himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. *Naut.*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore, to steady a ship.—**Trial by proviso**, in *law*, a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he ought to have done so. *Imp. Dict.* **Wilmot proviso**, in *U. S. hist.*, an amendment to a bill which appropriated money for the purchase of territory from Mexico during the course of the Mexican war. This amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives in 1846 by Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and provided that slavery should never exist in any part of such territory. It played a prominent part in subsequent discussions.

provisor (prō-vī'zor), *n.* [< ME. *provisour*, < OF. *provisour*, *proviseur*, F. *proviseur* = Sp. Pg. *provisor* = It. *provvisore*, < L. *provisor*, a foreseer, a provider, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, provide: see *provide*.] 1†. One who provides; a purveyor; a provider.

> The chief *provisor* of our horse. *Ford.*

2. A person who has the right, gained by mandate of the Pope, to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provide*, 6. In England, the appointment of provisors was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

> Symonye and Cyuyle seiden and sworen
> That prestes and *prouisours* sholde prelates seruen.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 182.
>
> *Provisor* . . . here has the usual sense in which it is employed in our statutes, viz. one that sued to the Court of Rome for a provision. A provision meant the providing of a bishop or any other person with an ecclesiastical living by the pope before the death of the actual incumbent.
> *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), II. 38, notes.
>
> Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision.
> *Blackstone*, Com., IV. viii.

Statute of Provisors, an English statute of 1351, designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision in England. Subsequent statutes of 1390 and other years, in furtherance of the same design, are known by the same name.

provisorily (prō-vī'zor-i-li), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

> This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

provisorship† (prō-vī'zor-ship), *n.* [< *provisor* + *-ship*.] The office of provisor.

> A worthy fellow h' is; pray let me entreat for
> The *provisorship* of your horse.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

provisory (prō-vī'zor-i), *a.* [= F. *provisoire* = Sp. Pg. *provisorio* = It. *provvisorio*, < L. as if **provisorius*, < *providere*, provide (> *provisor*, a provider): see *provide*, *provisor*.] 1. Serving to provide for the time; temporary; provisional.

> A new omnipotent unknown of democracy was coming into being, in presence of which no Versailles Government either could or should, except in a *provisory* character, continue extant. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.—**Provisory hoop.** See *hoop*[1].

provocable (prō-vō'ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *provocabilis*, excitable, < L. *provocare*, call forth, excite: see *provoke*.] Same as *provokable*.

provocation (prov-ō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *provocacion*, < OF. *provocation*, *provocacion*, F. *provocation* = Sp. *provocacion* = Pg. *provocação* = It. *provocazione*, < L. *provocatio(n-)*, a calling forth, a challenge, summoning, citation, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] 1. The act of provoking or exciting anger or vexation.

> The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill-usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty.
> *Bouvier.*

2. Anything that excites anger; a cause of anger or resentment.

> By meanes of *provocacion* on eyther party vsed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaue batayl to the Brytons *Fabyan*, Chron., I. lxiv.
>
> For when I had brought them into the land, . . . there they presented the *provocation* of their offering [i. e., to false gods]. Ezek. xx. 28.
>
> O the enormous crime
> Caused by no *provocation* in the world!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 199.

3†. An appeal to a court or judge.

> Sought with stondyng that I herde nevere of this matier no maner lykly ne credible evidence unto that I sey your lettre and the instrument, yet I made an appell and a procuracle, and also a *provocacion*, at London, longe biforn Cristemasse. *Paston Letters*, I. 25.
>
> A *provocation* is every act whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked: a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. Incitement; stimulus.

> I thought it but my duty to add some further spur of *provocation* to them that run well already.
> *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 25.
>
> It is worth the expense of youthful days and costly hours if you learn only some words of an ancient language, which are raised out of the trivialness of the street to be perpetual suggestions and *provocations*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

The provocation, the time of the Jews' wanderings in the wilderness, when they roused the anger of God by their sins.

> Harden not your hearts, as in *the provocation*, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted me. P's. xcv. 8, 9.

provocative (prō-vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *provocatif* = Pr. *provocatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *provocativo*, < LL. *provocativus*, called forth, elicited, < L. *provocare*, pp. *provocatus*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] I, *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting; apt to incense or enrage: as, *provocative* threats.

> Not to be hasty, rash, *provocative*, or upbraiding in our language. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.
>
> In the humorous line I am thought to have a very pretty way with me; and as for pathos, I am as *provocative* of tears as an onion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provocatives to stir vp appetite
To brutish lust & sensuall delight
Must not be wanting.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

On a superficial view it might be supposed that so eager-seeming a personality was unsuited to the publican's business; but in fact it was a great *provocative* to drinking.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

provocativeness (prō-vok'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating. *Bailey*, 1727.

provocatory† (prō-vok'a-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *provocatorius*, pertaining to a challenge or challenger, < *provocator*, a challenger, an exciter, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth or out: see *provoke*.] A challenge.

provokable (prō-vō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *provoke* + *-able*. Cf. *provocable*.] Capable of being provoked.

Irascible, and therefore *provokable*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 188.

provoke (prō-vōk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *provoked*, ppr. *provoking*. [< ME. *provoken*, < OF. (and F.) *provoquer* = Sp. Pg. *provocar* = It. *provocare*, < L. *provocare*, call forth, call out, challenge, summon, appeal, incite, excite, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + *vocare*, call, summon, convoke: see *vocation*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *revoke*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To call forth or out; challenge; summon.

This lenity, this long-forbearing and holding of his hand, *provoketh* us to repent and amend.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant fit.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 69.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. To stimulate to action; move; excite; arouse.

Let us consider one another to *provoke* unto love and to good works Heb. x. 24.

Beauty *provoketh* thieves sooner than gold.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 112.

Be ever near his watches, cheer his labours,
And, where his hope stands fair, *provoke* his valour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Mine [shadow], spindling into longitude immense, . . .
Provokes me to a smile. *Cowper*, Task, v. 14.

In solid and molten bodies a certain amplitude cannot be surpassed without the introduction of periods of vibration which *provoke* the sense of vision.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 10.

3. To call forth; cause; occasion; instigate.

Let my presumption not *provoke* thy wrath.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 70.

Cant is good to *provoke* common sense.
Emerson, Fortunes of the Republic.

4. To excite to anger or passion; exasperate; irritate; enrage.

Charity . . . is not easily *provoked*. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

Take heed you laugh not at me;
Provoke me not; take heed.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

I am a little *provok'd* at you. I have something to be angry with you for.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 117.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To stir up, rouse, awake, induce, incite, impel, kindle.—4. *Irritate*, *Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To appeal.

Even Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 346.

2. To produce anger or irritation. Compare *provoking*.

provokement† (prō-vōk'mẹnt), *n.* [< *provoke* + *-ment*.] Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 4.

provoker (prō-vō'kẹr), *n.* One who or that which provokes, excites, promotes, or stirs up; one who stirs up anger or other passion.

In the mene whyle mine enemies still encrease;
And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente,
That without cause to hurt me do not cease.
Wyatt, Ps. xxxviii.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things, . . . nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 27.

As common perturbers of the quyet people, and capytaines and *provokers* of trayterous rufflings.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 17.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

provoking (prō-vō'king), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to stir up passion; irritating; vexatious: as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

One, his equal in athletic frame,
Or, more *provoking* still, of nobler name.
Cowper, Hope, l. 192.

provokingly (prō-vō'king-li), *adv.* In a provoking manner; so as to excite anger or annoyance.

This erudite but *provokingly* fragmentary edition of a true poet.
A. B. Grosart, Biog. Sketch of Bp. John King, in King on [Jonah, p. 5.

provost (prov'ọst), *n.* [< ME. *provost*, *provest*, partly < AS. *prāfost*, *prāfest*, *praūost*, *profost* (= OFries. *progost*, *provest* = MD. *proost*, D. *prost* = MLG. *provest*, *prōst* = OHG. *probast*, *probist*, *provost*, *probasto*, *prubsto*, MHG. *probest*, *provist*, *probst*, *brobest*, *brobst*, G. *probst* = Icel. *prōfastr* = Sw. *prost* = Dan. *provst*, provost, dean), and partly < OF. *provost*, *prevost*, F. *prévôt* = Pr. *prebost* = Sp. Pg. *preboste* = It. *prevosto*, *prepósto*, < L. *præpositus*, a principal, president, chief, provost, pp. of *præponere*, put or set before, set over as chief, < *præ*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, *posit*. Cf. *prepositor*, *prepostor*.] 1. One who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief or head of certain bodies. (*a*) The head of one of certain colleges (as of Oriel, Queen's, etc., in the university of Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, Eton College, etc.): equivalent to *principal* in other colleges. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; in monastic orders, a second in authority under an abbot or the head of a subordinate house. (*c*) In the Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee are styled *lord provost*. The title *provost* was formerly given to the heads of corporations in England.

My trusty *provost*, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right.
Scott, Carle, Now the King's Come.

(*d*) The keeper of a prison; a chief jailer.

The kyng commaunded hym and sayd: *Prouost*, get you men togyther well horsed, and pursewe that traytour syr Peter of Craon. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxv.

The *provost* hath
A warrant for his execution.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 73.

(*e*†) Formerly, one holding a position in the English schools of fence higher than that of scholar and lower than that of master.

2. A temporary prison in which the military police confine prisoners until they are disposed of.—**Provost marshal.** (*a*) In the army, an officer who acts as the head of police of any district, town, or camp, for the preservation of order, and to bring to punishment all offenders against military discipline. He is responsible for all prisoners confined on charges of a general nature under the articles of war, and in the field his power is summary. (*b*) In the navy, an officer who is charged with the safe-keeping of a prisoner, pending his trial by a court martial, and who is responsible for his production before the court whenever his presence is required. [Also pronounced prō'vō mar'shal, in partial imitation of the modern F. *prévôt*.]—**Provost sergeant**, a sergeant who has charge of the military police, and also, in the British service, of the custody of prisoners in the cells.

provostal†, *a.* [< OF. *prevostal*, F. *prévôtal*, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] Pertaining to a provost. *Cotgrave*.

provoster†, *n.* [< *provost* + *-er*[1]; ult. a var. of *prepostor*.] Same as *provost*, 1 (*e*).

For of fence, almost in everye towne, there is not only maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, scholars . . . *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provostry (prov'ọst-ri), *n.* [< ME. *provostrye*, < OF. *prevosterie*, the office of a provost, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] 1†. Provostship; the office of provost or chief magistrate.

Certes the dignite of the *provostrye* of Rome was whylom a gret power. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 4.

2. A district or town under the jurisdiction of a provost, or an ecclesiastical or monastic foundation of which a provost is the head. [Scotch.]

The *Provostry* of Abernethie.
Spottiswoode, Hist Scotland.

We likewise make, constitute and ordain, and perpetually establish the *Provostry* of the said Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity near Edinburgh, upon the following Fruits and Appointments, as hereafter limited and modified. *Charter of Trin. Coll. Church*, 1574 (Maitland, [Hist. Edinburgh, p. 207).

provostship (prov'ọst-ship), *n.* [< *provost* + *-ship*.] The office of a provost.

What an enormity is this in a Christian realm, to serve in a civility, having the profit of a *provostship*, and a deanery, and a parsonage!
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. [Edw. VI., 1549.



Prow of French Ship of War of about 1680.

prow[1] (prou), *n.* [< OF. *proue*, F. *proue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *proa* = It. *prua*, < L. *prora*, < Gr. πρῷρα, the bow of a ship, < πρό, before. Cf. *prore*.] 1. The fore part of a ship; the bow; the beak.

With that they bid vs amaine English dogs, and came vpon our quarter starboard; and, giuing vs flue cast pieces out of her *prowe*, they sought to lay vs aboord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

Turn thy curved *prow* ashore,
And in our green isle rest forevermore.
Lowell, The Sirens.

2. In *zoöl.*, a prora.

prow[2]† (prou), *n.* [< ME. *prow*, < OF. *prou*, *prod*, profit, advantage: origin uncertain. Cf. *prowess*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

All thynges is mayd, man, for thy *prowe*,
All creatours shall to the bowe
That here is mayd erthly. *York Plays*, p. 20.

So ye lyve al in lest,
Ye lovers, for the konnyngest of yow,
That serveth most ententifliche and best,
Hym tyt als often harme there of as *prowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 333.

prow[2] (prou), *a.* [ME. **prow* (not found), < OF. *prou*, *prod*, *prude*, *pros*, *proz*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, good, excellent, brave, F. *preux* = Pr. *proz* = It. *prode*, brave, valiant, doughty. Cf. *prow*[2], *n.*, and *prude*.] Valiant. [Now rare and archaic.]

They be two the *prowest* knights on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 15.

From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise
As *prowest* knight and truest lover.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

prow[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proa*.

prowess (prou'es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prowes*, *proues*, *prowse*; < ME. *prowess*, *prowesse*, < OF. *prouesse*, goodness, excellence, bravery, F. *prouesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *procza* = It. *prodezza*), bravery, < *prou*, good, excellent, brave: see *prow*[2].] 1†. Excellence; virtue; goodness; integrity.

Ful selde up riseth by his branches smale
Prowesse of man, for God of his goodnesse
Wol that of hym we clayme oure gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 273.

2. Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery combined with skill; gallantry; daring.

And thei were noble knyghtes and hardy, and full of high *prowess*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

Your self his *prowesse* prov'd, and found him fiers and bold.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 13.

Proofs of *prowess* are above all things treasured by the savage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 280.

3†. A feat or deed of valor; a valiant act.

Kynge Codogan . . . remembrede alle the *prowesses* that he hadde sein hym do, and so sadly he sat in that thought that alle thei were troubled, and lefte theire mete. . .
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

prowessful† (prou'es-fûl), *a.* [< *prowess* + *-ful*.] Bold; fearless; daring. [Rare.]

Nimrod usurps: his *prowes-full* Policy
To gain himself the Goal of Souerainty.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon (Arg.).

prowl (proul), *v.* [Formerly also *proul*, var. of earlier *proll*, *prole*, < ME. *prollen*, *prolen*, search about; perhaps a contr. freq. form, < *proke*, in like sense: see *proke*, and cf. *prog*.] I. *trans.* 1. To rove or wander over in a stealthy manner: as, to *prowl* the woods or the streets.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deck'd.
Sir P. Sidney.

2†. To collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom? *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder; search carefully, and in a quiet or secretive manner.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shul it never fynde.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 401.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we *prowl*,
We progress, and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

He walked to the railway station and *prowled* all about, with a forlorn sort of hope that she might have missed her train. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2†. To plunder; prey; foray.

prowl (proul), *n.* [< *prowl*, *v.*] The act of prowling; a roving as for prey: as, to be on the *prowl*. [Colloq.]

The bar-girl that waits, the bailiff on the *prowl*.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 216.

prowler (prou'lẹr), *n.* One who prowls or roves, as for prey.

Such run-about *prowlers*, by night and by day,
See punished justly, for prowling away.
Tusser, Husbandry, September.

Suttle *Prowlers*, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!)
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave.
Thomson, Winter.

prowlery† (prou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *prowl* + *-ery*.] Prowling; pillage.

Thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking *prowleries*, were decry'd in one proclamation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 61. (*Davies.*)

prowlingly (prou'ling-li), *adv.* In a prowling manner.

prowort, *n.* A Middle English form of *purveyor*.

My *prowor* and my plowman Piers shal ben on erthe,
And for to tulye tieuthe a teme shal he haue.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 255.

prox (proks), *v.* [Abbr. of *proxy*.] In Rhode Island, a list of candidates for election; a ticket or ballot containing such a list.

Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons; hence the origin of the terms *prox*, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode Island.
Staples, Annals of Providence, Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., V. 64.

prox. An abbreviation of *proximo*.

proxenet (prok'se-net), *n.* [< Gr. *προξενητής*, an agent or broker, < *προξενεῖν*, be a protector, patron, or agent, < *πρόξενος*, a protector, patron, public friend: see *proxenus*.] A negotiator; a go-between. [Rare.]

The common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 13.

proxenus (prok'se-nus), *n.*; pl. *proxeni* (-ni). [< Gr. *πρόξενος*, a public guest or friend, a patron, protector, < *πρό*, before, + *ξένος*, guest, friend.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a citizen who was appointed by a foreign state to represent its interests and to protect its travelers in his native country. The office corresponded closely to that of a modern consul.

The good understanding between Greek States must have been promoted by this habit of appealing to arbitration and also by the institution of *proxeni*, whose office was in many respects analogous to that of a modern consul.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 121.

proximad (prok'si-mad), *adv.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest (see *proxime*), + *-ad*³.] Toward the proximal part, or point of attachment or insertion.

For example, the shoulder is *proximad* of the elbow, but the elbow is *proximad* of the wrist.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 5 *n.*

proximal (prok'si-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proximal*; < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] I. *a.* Proximate; nearest; next. In anatomy, zoology, and botany, noting that end of a bone, limb or organ which is nearest the point of attachment or insertion opposed to *distal* and *extremital*. Thus, of the two rows of carpal or tarsal bones, the one next to the arm or leg is *proximal*, and the other is *distal*; of the humerus or femur the head of the bone is *proximal*, and its condyles are *distal*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla* and *carpus*.

In the province of Ise one often sees a brace or bracket made out of an unhewed piece of timber, generally the *proximal* portion of some big branch.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 650.

II. *n.* In *zool.*, the comparatively fixed or basal extremity of a limb or of an organism.

proximally (prok'si-mal-i), *adv.* In *zool.*, toward the proximal end of a part or organ; proximad.

The quadrate bone loosely articulated with adjacent elements, and only *proximally*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 863.

proximate (prok'si-māt), *a.* [< LL. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximare*, draw near, approach, < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*. Cf. *approximate*.] Next; immediate; without the intervention of a third.

The general truth that pursuit of *proximate* satisfactions is, under one aspect inferior to pursuit of ultimate satisfactions has led to the belief that *proximate* satisfactions must not be valued. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas frequently raises the question as to the probability of the *approximate* exhaustion of the supply.
Science, XIV. 228.

Internal proximate cause. See *internal*. **Proximate analysis**, in *chem.*, the separation of a complex substance into its constituent compounds. **Proximate cause**, that cause which immediately precedes and directly produces an effect, as distinguished from a *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing cause*. — **Proximate matter**, the matter of anything in the last degree of elaboration before that thing was formed. **Proximate object**, immediate object; that object without the existence of which it would be logically impossible for the cognition to exist. — **Proximate principles**, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatin, and fat in the former, and sugar gum starch, and resins in the latter. Also called *organic principles*.

proximately (prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In a proximate position, time, or relation; immediately; directly; by direct relation.

They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides or other instructors, who in the last resort learn it from the ancients. *Waterland*, Works, V. 287.

Proximately, the source of the Thames and other rivers is to be found in springs; but ultimately it must be traced to rain. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 38.

proximet† (prok'sim), *a.* [= Sp. *próximo* = Pg. *proximo* = It. *prossimo*, < L. *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near.] Nearest; immediate; proximate.

The three terms [of the propositions] are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 1.

proximiousness (prok-sim'i-us), *a.* An erroneous form of *proximous*. [Rare.]

This righteousness is the *proximious* cause operating to Salvation. *Dean Tucker.* (*Worcester.*)

proximity (prok-sim'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *proximité*, F. *proximité* = Sp. *proximidad* = Pg. *proximidade* = It. *prossimità*, < L. *proximita(t-)s*, nearness, vicinity, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] The state of being proximate; nearness in place, time, or relation.

We would much rather have remitted these injuries in respect of *proximitie* of blood to our nephew, than we did heretofore ye invasion of his father.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 31.

For the *proximity* of blood, he is the more stirred to have special eye and regard to our surety and good education in this our said minority. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. I. 6.

Always after a time came the hour . . . when he could endure *proximity* without oneness no longer, and would suddenly announce his departure.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, vii.

= Syn. *Vicinity*, etc. (see *neighborhood*), adjacency.

proximo (prok'si-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. (sc. *mense*, month) of *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime*.] In or of the next or coming month; noting a day of the coming month: as, the 1st *proximo*. Often abbreviated to *prox.*

proximocephalic (prok'si-mō-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Nearest the head.

In numbering the individual elements [of the carpus] the first is the most *proximocephalic*, that is the scaphoid.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

proximous† (prok'si-mus), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime*.] Nearest.

proxy (prok'si), *n.*; pl. *proxies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. *procksy*, < ME. *prokecye* (as if **procacy*), contr. of *procuracy*: see *procuracy*. Cf. *proctor*, similarly contracted from *procurator*.] 1. The agency of a substitute; the office or authority of one who is deputed to act for another.

In the upper house they giue their assent and dissent each man seuerally and by himselfe, first for himselfe, and then for so many as he hath *proxie*.
Sir T. Smith, Commonw. 4th of Eng., ii. 3.

We cannot be punished unto amendment by *proxy*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

Upon my conscience, a pretty way this of working at second-hand! I wish myself could do a little by *proxy*.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

The twelve archons met in a general assembly, sometimes in person, and sometimes by *proxy*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 500.

One of the reasons of non-attendance of the members of the House of Lords in former times was their special privilege of voting by *proxy*, which has now, however, fallen into disuse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 250.

2. One who is deputed to represent or act for another; a deputy.

The King replied That, since his Highness was resolved upon so sudden a Departure, he would please to leave a *Proxy* behind to finish the Marriage: and he would take it for a Favour if he would depute Him to personate him.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 24.

I am oblig'd to you that you would make me your *Proxy* in this Affair. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 2.

Another privilege is that every peer, by license obtained from the king, may make another lord of parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. A privilege which a member of the other house can by no means have, as he is himself but a *proxy* for a multitude of other people.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

Will not one
Of thine harmonious sisters keep in tune
Thy spheres, and as thy silver *proxy* shine?
Keats, Lamia, i. 267.

3. A document authorizing one person to act as substitute or deputy for another; a written authorization to exercise the powers and prerogatives of others.

A copy of the *proxy* sent to the Duke of Chevreuse to marry the queen in the name of our King, and another, of my lord duke's commission to bring her majesty into England, I shall have time enough to send you the next week.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 27.

Under no circumstances should a *proxy* be executed in favor of an officer or director of a company that will enable him to vote upon it in approval of his own acts, or to perpetuate his own power. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 533.

4. That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

Talents are admirable when not made to stand *proxy* for virtues. *Mrs. H. More.*

In the Picture Gallery are quantities of portraits; but in general they are not only not so much as copies, but *proxies*—so totally unlike they are to the persons they pretend to represent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 356.

5. *Eccles.*, same as *procuration*, 4.

The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges and poxes—*proxies*, I mean. *Swift*, Letter, June 28, 1725.

6. An election, or a day of election. [Connecticut.]

proxy (prok'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proxied*, ppr. *proxying*. [< *proxy*, *n.*] To vote or act by proxy, or by the agency of another.

Proxys (prok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1837).] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Pentatomidæ*. The species are few in number, and are confined to tropical and subtropical America. *P. punctulatus* is common in the southern United States, and is said to be both carnivorous and phytophagous.


Proxys punctulatus.

proxyship (prok'si-ship), *n.* [< *proxy* + *-ship*.] The office or agency of a proxy.

The two cases are so like: . . . the same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 394.

proxy-wedded (prok'si-wed'ed), *a.* Wedded by proxy.

She to me
Was *proxy-wedded* with a bootless calf
At eight years old. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

proÿmnion (prō-im'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *proÿmnia* (-ii). [NL., < Gr. *προῴμνιον*, < *πρό*, before, + *ὑμνος*, hymn: see *hymn*.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon preceding a system, strophe, or antistrophe, especially in a hymn. See *ephymnium*, *mesymnion*, *methymnion*.

proynt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *prune*².

prozoösporange (prō-zō-ō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a stage in the reproduction of certain fungi which is to develop zoöspores. From the prozoosporange there grows out a thick, cylindrical, thin-walled process, into which all the protoplasm passes and within which it breaks up into zoospores.

prozygapophysis (prō-zī-ga-pof'i-sis). *n.*; pl. *prozygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἀπόφυσις*, process.] Same as *prezygapophysis*. [Rare.]

A prominence is developed from each *prozygapophysis*.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 46.

Prozymite (proz'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *προζύμιτης*, one who uses leavened bread, < *προζύμιον*, leavened bread, < *πρό*, for, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the eucharist: applied, especially in the eleventh century, by Latin controversialists to members of the Greek Church. See *Azymite*.

Prucet (prös), *n.* [< OF. *Pruce*, < ML. *Prussia*, Prussia: see *Prussian*. Cf. *spruce*.] An obsolete form of *Prussia*: erroneously defined as "Prussian leather" by Johnson and Ash.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne [sat at the head of the table]
Aboven alle nacions in *Pruce*.
Chaucer (ed. Morris), Prol. to C. T., l. 53.

Some for defence would leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *Pruce*.
Drayton, Pal. and Arc., iii. 31.

prudt, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud*.

prude (prōd), *n.* [< F. *prude*, OF. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prou*, *prod*, *prud*, good, excellent, brave: see *proud*².] A woman who affects rigid correctness in conduct and thought; one who exhibits extreme propriety or coyness in behavior: occasionally applied also to a man.

Another customer happened to be a famous *prude*; her elbows were riveted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Tatler*, No. 5.

Let the *prude* at the name or sight of man
Pretend to rail severely.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

With *prudes* for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

prudence (prō'dens), *n.* [< ME. *prudence*, *prudens*, < OF. (and F.) *prudence* = Pr. *prudenza* = Sp. Pg. *prudencia* = It. *prudenzia*, *prudenza*, < L. *prudentia*, foreseeing, sagacity, prudence, < *prudent(-)s*, foreseeing, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *providence* and *purveyance*, ult. doublets of *prudence*.] 1. The quality of being prudent. (*a*) Practical wisdom; discretion; good judgment; sagacity.

Prudens, allas! oon of thyn eyen thre
Me lakked alwey, er that I com here:
On tyme ypassed wel remembred me,
And present tyme ek koude I wel ysee;
But future tyme, er I was in the snare,
Koude I not sen; that causeth now my care.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 744

He [Hesiod] was wonderfully grave, discreet, and frugal; he lived altogether in the country, and was probably for his great *prudence* the oracle of the whole neighbourhood.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Lafayette, who commanded the American forces in the province, appears to have shown skill and *prudence* in baffling the attempts of Cornwallis to bring on a general action. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

(*b*) Regard for self-interest; worldly wisdom; policy.

Is it your *prudence* to be inraged with your best friends, for adventuring their lives to rescue you from your worst enemies? *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 58.

All the virtues range themselves on the side of *prudence*, or the art of securing a present well-being.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

There is then a Duty of seeking one's own happiness, commonly known as the Duty of *Prudence*.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2. Knowledge; science. Compare *jurisprudence*.

In his [Mr. Webster's] profession of politics, nothing, I think, worthy of attention had escaped him; nothing of the ancient or modern *prudence*.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 235.

=Syn. 1. *Discretion*, *Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*), judiciousness, care, considerateness, caution, circumspection, judgment, wariness.

prudency† (prö'den-si), *n.* [As *prudence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prudence*.

O marueilous politicall, & princely *prudencie*, in time of peace to foresee and preuent . . . all possible malice!
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 7.

prudent (prö'dent), *a.* [< ME. *prudent*, < OF. *prudent*, F. *prudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prudente*, < L. *prudent(t-)s*, foreseeing, prudent, contr. from *provident(t-)s*, foreseeing, provident: see *provident*.] 1. Thoughtful; judicious; sagacious; sensible.

A Polititian very *prudent*, and much inured with the priuat and publique affaires.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 2.

But that he hath the gift of a coward to allay the gust he hath in quarrelling, 'tis thought among the *prudent* he would quickly have the gift of a grave.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 34.

The age in which we live claims, and in some respects deserves, the praise of being active, *prudent*, and practical.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 297.

2. Careful of self-interest; provident; politic; worldly-wise.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going.
Prov. xiv. 15.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage, borne on winds.
Milton, P. L., vii. 430.

3. Discreet; circumspect; decorous.

Friend Pope! be *prudent*, let your Muse take breath,
And never gallop Pegasus to death.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

To wish thee fairer is no need,
More *prudent*, or more sprightly.
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

The *prudent* partner of his blood
Leaned on him, faithful, gentle, good,
Wearing the rose of womanhood.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. Judicious; wise; prudential.

A Life which, if not fenc'd by *prudent* Fears
And Jealousies, its own self overthrows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 6.

According as his conduct tended to self-conservation or the reverse it might be termed *prudent* or imprudent, but a wicked or righteous act would be impossible.
C. Mercier, Mind, X. 7.

=Syn. Careful, circumspect, etc. See *cautious*.

prudential (prö-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *prudencial* = It. *prudenziale*, < L. *prudentia*, prudence: see *prudence*.] I. *a.* 1. Involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by prudence: as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* considerations.

My resentment . . . was by this time pretty much cooled, and restrained by *prudential* reasons so effectually that I never so much as thought of obtaining satisfaction for the injuries he had done me. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, vii.

Considering things in a *prudential* light, perhaps I was mistaken. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

His great excellence was his sound understanding and solid judgment in *prudential* matters, both in private and public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 15.

There may be . . . a *prudential* genius, as well as a mathematical or a musical genius; the fact of intense persistence in idea of the characteristic impressions of the department being common to all.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 477.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory; discretionary: as, a *prudential* committee (a committee having discretionary charge of various affairs of a society).—3. Instructed; scientific.

Such in kind . . . is the additional power you give to labor by improving the intellectual and *prudential* character which informs and guides it.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 121.

II. *n.* That which demands the exercise of prudence; a matter for prudence.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

prudentialist (prö-den'shal-ist), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ist*.] One who acts from or is governed by prudential motives. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prudentiality (prö-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being prudential, or characterized by prudence.

Being uncapable . . . rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they onely gaze upon the visible success.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

prudentially (prö-den'shal-i), *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

I know not how any honest man can charge his conscience in *prudentially* conniving at such falsities.
Dr. H. More, Enthusiasm, ii. 47.

prudently (prö'dent-li), *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; judiciously.

Accordingly Virgil has *prudently* joined these two together, accounting him happy who knows the causes of things, and has conquered all his fears.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

prudery (prö'de-ri), *n.* [< F. *pruderie*, prudery, < *prude*, a prude: see *prude*.] The quality or character of being prudish; extreme propriety in behavior; affected coyness or modesty; primness.

Mrs Lov. The world begins to see your *prudery*.
Mrs. Prim. Prudery! What! do they invent new words as well as new fashions? Ah! poor fantastick age, I pity thee. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke for a Wife, ii.

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*

I would send to my friend Clara, but that I doubt her *prudery* would condemn me. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

A Frenchman, whatever be his talents, has no sort of *prudery* in showing them.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 45.

They thanked God in their hearts that they had a country to sell; they were determined to sell it at the highest figure, but reserve was decent and profitable, and *prudery* haggled for its price. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 812.

prud'homme (prü-dom'), *n.* [F., < OF. *preudhom*, *prodhom*, *prodhoem*, *prodom*, *proddom*, *preudon*, *preudomme*, *preudome*, *prodomme*, etc., pl. *preudomes*, *preudeshomes*, *proudeshomes*, etc., a good or discreet man, a skilful or expert man, < *preu*, *prud*, *prod*, etc., good, excellent (see *prow*[2]), + *home*, *homme*, man, < L. *homo*, man: see *Homo*. Cf. OF. *preudefemme*, a good or discreet woman.] A discreet man; specifically, in France, a member of a tribunal composed of masters and workmen, especially charged with the arbitration of trade disputes. Such tribunals existed from the time of the later middle ages, and have been reorganized in the present century. Such a council was constituted at Lyons in 1806, and several others have been created since.

The *prudhommes* were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk.
W. J. Loftie, Hist. London, v.

prudish (prö'dish), *a.* [< *prude* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having the character or manner of a prude; affecting extreme propriety of behavior; also, characteristic of a prude; prim.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.
Garrick, Prologue.

The moon, whether *prudish* or complaisant,
Has fled to her bower. *Keats*, Song.

2. Excessively formal or precise; rigid; stiff; severe.

There was a parlor in the house, a room
To make you shudder with its *prudish* gloom.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

A verse not fettered in its movements, or *prudish* in its expressions, but Proteus in the forms it can assume, passing naturally from grave to gay.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 133.

prudishly (prö'dish-li), *adv.* In a prudish manner.

prudishness (prö'dish-nes), *n.* Same as *prudery*.

pruinate (prö'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, rime, also snow, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *pruinose*.

pruinescence (prö-i-nes'ens), *n.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, + *-escence*.] In *zoöl.*, hoariness; the quality or condition of being pruinose.

pruinose (prö'i-nōs), *a.* [= It. *pruinoso*, < L. *pruinosus*, frosty, rimy, < *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with a bloom or powder so as to appear as if frosted: said of some plant-surfaces dusted with a fine granular secretion.

pruinous (prö'i-nus), *a.* Same as *pruinose*.

prune[1] (prön), *n.* [< F. *prune* = Sp. Pg. *pruno* = It. *pruno*, < L. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, plum-tree, < Gr. *προῦνον*, a plum, *προῦνος*, plum-tree, earlier *προῦμνον*, plum, *προύμνη*, plum-tree: see *plum*[1].] 1. A plum; in recent usage (especially in the western United States), a plum suitable to be dried as a prune.

The damask *prune* rather bindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 27. (*Richardson.*)

2. The dried fruit of one of several varieties of the common plum-tree. The most highly reputed prunes are produced in the valley of the Loire, from the St. Julien and other varieties of plum, the very finest being known as *French plums*. There is a large and increasing production of prunes in California, the variety of plum chiefly grown for that purpose being identical or nearly so with that employed in France, while the myrobalan variety is the accepted grafting stock. Prunes are produced also in Spain and Portugal. German prunes are largely produced, though of second quality. Bosnia and Servia export large quantities. Prunes are stewed as a sauce, or otherwise prepared, and are valued for their nutritious, demulcent, and laxative properties.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pound of *prunes*, and as many of raisins o' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Wild prune. See *Pappea*.

prune[2] (prön), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pruned*, ppr. *pruning*. [Early mod. E. also *proin*, *proyn*; also *preen* (prob. due in part to confusion with *preen*[1]); < ME. *prunen*, *proinen*, *proynen*, trim or adorn oneself, prob. also in the sense of 'trim trees,' 'take a cutting from a vine,' < OF. *proignier*, *proognier*, *prougner*, *progner*, *preugner*, *prooingnier*, contr. of *provigner*, F. *provigner* (> E. *provine*), lay (a slip or cutting of a vine), layer, propagate, multiply, < *provin*, *provain*, F. *provin* = It. *propaggine*, a slip or cutting of a vine, a layer, sucker, < L. *propago* (*propagin-*), a layer, sucker: see *propago*, *propagate*. Cf. *provine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lop superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim with a knife.

What Vine, if it be not *prouned*, bringeth foorth Grapes?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

But, poor old man, thou *prunest* a rotten tree,
That cannot so much as a blossom yield
In lieu of all thy pains and husbandry.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 63.

2. To lop off as superfluous or injurious; remove by cutting.

Do men *proine*
The straight young boughs that blush with thousand blossoms,
Because they may be rotten?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

3. To clear from anything superfluous; remove what is superfluous or objectionable from.

Laws . . . are to be *pruned* and reformed from time to time. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. To dress or trim, as birds their feathers; preen: also used figuratively.

Ne dare she *proin* hir plumes again,
But feares a second flight. *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 98.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 118.

Where I sit and *proyne* my wings
After flight. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, v.

Neither doe I know anything wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning, or make greater show with a little, decking and *pruning* himselfe with borrowed feathers, than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lop off superfluous twigs or branches, as from a vine, bush, or tree.

A good husbandman is ever *proyning* and stirring in his vineyard; he ever findeth somewhat to do. *Bacon.*

With plenty where they waste, some others touch'd with want;
Here set, and there they sow; here *proin*, and there they plant. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 358.

2. To arrange or dress the feathers with the bill: said of birds, and also used figuratively.

And, efter this, the birdis everichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clothit in a soyte full fresch and newe.
King's Quair, ii. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

A hawk *proines* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail. *Markham.* (*Halliwell.*)

Every scribbling man
. . . grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face.
Dryden, All for Love, Epil., l. 13.

Pruneæ (prö'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Prunus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, characterized by the drupaceous fruit, numerous stamens in a complete ring, and a single pistil with one subterminal style and two pendulous ovules. It includes 5 genera, of which *Prunus* is the type. (See also *Nuttallia*.) They are trees and shrubs, natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, including most of the drupes among the edible fruits, and sometimes known as the plum family, sometimes as the almond family. Also called *Drupaceæ* (A. P. de Candolle, 1805) and *Amygdaleæ* (Jussieu, 1789). See cuts under *almond-tree*, *Prunus*, *apricot*, and *corymb*.

prunel† (prö-nel'), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2].

prunelet (prön'let), *n.* [< *prune*[1] + dim. *-let.*] A liquor made from sloes or wild plums. *Simmonds.*

prunell (prö-nel'), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, prunella: see *prunella*[4].] A milled cashmere. Compare *prunella*[4].

prunella[1]† (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [< ML. *prunella* (Kilian), a disorder of the throat, < MHG. *brüne*, G. *bräune*, sore throat, quinsy, lit. brownness, < *brun* (> ML. *brunus*), brown: see *brown.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Sore throat. (*b*) Thrush. (*c*) Angina pectoris.

prunella[2] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*, formerly *prunel*, *prunello* (= G. *prunelle*, formerly *brunelle* = Dan. *prunel*); < F. *prunelle*, *brunelle* = Sp. *brunela*, self-heal, = It. *prunella*, wallwort, < ML. *prunella*, the plant self-heal, said to have been named from the disease prunella, which it was reputed to cure: see *prunella*[1].] 1†. A plant of the genus *Prunella.* Also *brunel.* —2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier *Brunella*, Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of plants, now known as *Brunella*, belonging to the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Scutellarieæ*, characterized by a two-lipped calyx with three lobes in the upper and two in the lower lip, anthers with two divaricate cells, and both style and filaments two-toothed at the apex. There are two or three species, widely dispersed throughout temperate regions and on mountains in the tropics. They are perennial herbs, partially erect from a decumbent base, with opposite and entire toothed or pinnatifid leaves, a flattened and truncate ten-nerved calyx, and purplish, blue, red, or white flowers, six in a verticillaster, and crowded in a dense terminal spike with broad rounded bracts between. *P.* (*Brunella*) *grandiflora* and other species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. *P.* (*Brunella*) *vulgaris*, the self-heal, widely distributed over the world (except Africa) and remarkable for the intense violet of its flower-buds, has also the old or provincial names *allheal, brunel, carpenter-grass, herb-carpenter, heart-of-the-earth, hookheal, hookweed, sickleheal,* and *sicklewort.* (See *heal-all* and *carpenter's-herb*, and cut under *self-heal.*) The decoction of its leaves and stem is still in domestic use for healing wounds, for which it was once in the highest esteem.

prunella[3] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. *prunella*, < F. *prunelle*, the ball of the eye, lit. a plum, < ML. *prunellum*, a plum (*prunellus*, plum-tree), dim. of L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*[1].] A preparation of purified niter or potassium nitrate molded into cakes or balls. Also called *prunella salt* and *sal prunella.*

prunella[4] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*; = G. *prunell* = Dan. *prunel*, < F. *prunelle*, a stuff so called, supposed to be so named from its color, < *prunelle*, plum: see *prunella*[3].] A kind of lasting of which clergymen's gowns were once made, now rarely used except for the uppers of women's shoes. Also called *everlasting.*

> Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
> The rest is all but leather *or prunella.*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 201.

> The finest lawn makes common cause with any linen
> hands — the silken apron shrinks not from poor *prunella.*
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, John Applejohn, viii.

> You know the sort of man — a linen duster for a coat,
> *prunella* shoes, always smiling and hopeful — a great deal
> about "Brethren." *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 815.

Prunella[5] (prö-nel'ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds: same as *Accentor.* *Vieillot*, 1816.

prunello[1] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[1].

prunello[2] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2].

prunello[3] (prö-nel'ō), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, a plum, = It. *prunello*, blackthorn: see *prunella*[3].] A prune of the finest grade, prepared from the green gage and the St. Catherine varieties of plum. The skin and stone are removed.

prune-purple (prön'pėr'pl), *n.* A maroon or dark and rather reddish purple color, like the stain of prunes. A color-disk mixture of artificial ultramarine 7 parts, intense red 8 parts, and black 85 parts gives a prune-purple.

pruner (prö'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *proiner*; < *prune*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

> His father was
> An honest *proiner* of our country vines.
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, iii.

prune-tree (prön'trē), *n.* 1. A plum-tree. Specifically—2. *Prunus occidentalis*, an excellent timber-tree of the West Indies. See *Prunus.*

pruniferous (prö-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing plums. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

pruniform (prö'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a plum; plum-shaped. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pruning (prö'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prune*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of trimming or lopping off what is superfluous; specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening of those that remain, or to the bringing of the tree or plant into a desired shape. Root-pruning is also practised with a spade or otherwise in order to control size, promote fruitfulness, or secure a growth of fibrous roots near the stem prior to transplanting. Compare *lopping*, 1, and *pollard*, 1. 2†. In *falconry*, what is cast off by a bird when it prunes itself; hence, refuse. *Beau. and Fl.*

pruning-chisel (prö'ning-chiz#el), *n.* A chisel used for pruning trees. It is often made with a concave cutting edge, as a safeguard against slipping.

pruning-hook (prö'ning-hůk), *n.* A knife with a hooked blade, used for pruning trees, vines, etc.

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their
> spears into *pruninghooks.* Isa. ii. 4.

pruning-knife (prö'ning-nīf), *n.* A knife used for pruning; a cutting-tool with a curved blade for pruning; a pruning-hook.

pruning-saw (prö'ning-sâ), *n.* A saw similar to a table- or compass-saw, but with larger, thicker, and keener teeth. Some pruning-saws are made with double teeth and the back and cutting edge of the blade nearly parallel, but with the back only half as thick as the tooth-edge.

pruning-shears (prö'ning-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs. One form has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw-cut is produced similar to that of a knife, instead of the crushing cut produced by common shears.

Prunus (prö'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *prunus*, plum-tree: see *prune*[1].] A genus of rosaceous trees, the type of the tribe *Pruneæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed calyx, five petals, commonly broad, large, and showy, numerous stamens, and a single ovary, becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe with a hard, smooth, or roughened bony stone, containing a single pendulous seed with two thick seed-leaves. There are about 96 species, mainly natives of north temperate regions, also numerous in tropical America, rare in tropical Asia, and elsewhere entirely lacking. They are usually



Wild Yellow or Red Plum (*Prunus Americana*).
1. Branch with flowers. 2 Branch with leaves and fruit.

small trees, sometimes shrubs, bearing alternate undivided leaves, usually finely toothed and folded lengthwise by the midrib (conduplicate) in the bud. The white, pink, or rose-colored flowers are in umbel like clusters or racemes, or sometimes solitary. Many of the most valuable fruit-trees belong to this genus, including the peach, apricot, cherry, and plum. Many are used as febrifuges or for other medicinal properties. A gum exudes from their bark, especially in the cherry. Nearly all parts contain the elements of prussic acid, rendering the kernels and bark of some species poisonous if eaten freely, particularly the wilted leaves and young branches of some cherries. One fourth of the known species are American, of which 14 are found east and 6 west of the Rocky Mountains. Mexico is the home of a remarkable group of 6 species (section *Lampetocladus*, Torrey), extending to Utah and California, with velvety fruit, smooth stone, and solitary or two in flowers appearing with the leaves, somewhat akin to the almond. The section or former genus *Amygdalus* has a downy fruit, rough and wrinkled stone, conduplicate vernation, and flowers preceding the leaves, and includes about 10 species, natives of warmer Europe and Asia, of which the type is *P. Amygdalus* (*A. communis*), the almond. (See *almond, almond-tree, Amygdalus,* and *amygdalin.*) Its variety *amara*, the bitter almond, is the source of a well-known essence. *P. Persica*, the peach, is now placed in this section also. (See *peach*[1], *nectarine, clingstone,* and *Persica.*) The apricot section, *Armeniaca* (Tournefort, 1700), is similar in its downy drupe and flowers preceding the leaves, but differs in its smooth stone and convolute vernation. It includes *P. Armeniaca*, the apricot; *P. Sibirica*, the Siberian apricot, valued for its earlier and ornamental flowers; *P. dasycarpa*, the black apricot, also Siberian; and *P. Brigantiaca* from Briançon in France, known as the *marmotte-oil tree*, from the oil expressed from its kernels and used like olive-oil. The section *Prunus* proper, including the plums of the Old World, has a short calyx, smooth fruit, usually with a bloom, a flattened stone, and solitary or twin flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, which are convolute in the bud, as in *P. domestica*, the cultivated plum, and its probable original, *P. spinosa*, the sloe or blackthorn. (See *plum*[1].) The related *P. cocomilia* of Calabria is valued in Italy as a remedy for fever. The plums of the New World differ in their conduplicate vernation, fruit with little or no bloom, and in some species very turgid stones, approaching those of the cherry, as in *P. Americana*, the red or yellow plum of the Atlantic States (also called *Canada plum* and *horse-plum*); *P. maritima*, the beach-plum; *P. subcordata*, the wild plum of California; and *P. angustifolia* (*P. Chicasa*), the Chickasaw plum, or hog-plum. The cherry section, *Cerasus*, known by its smooth fruit without a bloom, conduplicate vernation, and solitary clustered or umbeled flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, includes about 20 species, of which *P. Cerasus* is the parent of the red and many other garden cherries. (See *cherry*[1], *Cerasus, bigaroon,* and *morello.* For *P. avium*, also called *mazard* and *merry*, see *gean* and *hedgeberry*; also *kirsch-wasser, marasca, maraschino,* and *ratafia.* For *P. Mahaleb*, see *mahaleb*, and cut under *corymb.* For *P. Chamæcerasus*, see *ground-cherry.*) Two related species belong to the eastern United States, the dwarf *P. pumila*, or sand-cherry, and *P. Pennsylvanica*, the wild red cherry, pin-cherry, or pigeon-cherry. (See *pin-cherry.*) The section *Padus* contains cherries with racemed flowers following the leaves, and smaller, less edible fruit, as *P. Padus* of Europe, known as *bird-cherry*, and 4 American species, *P. Capuli* and *P. demissa*, the wild cherries, respectively, of Texas and the Rocky Mountains; *P. serotina*, the black cherry, rum-cherry, or cabinet-cherry (see *rum-cherry*); and *P. Virginiana*, the choke-cherry. Another section, *Laurocerasus*, suggests the true laurel in its evergreen leaves, and has racemed flowers with a short obconical calyx, a conduplicate vernation, and a small, smooth, inedible berry-like fruit. It includes about 30 species, both temperate and tropical, mainly American, as *P. occidentalis*, the West Indian laurel or prune tree; the Californian *P. ilicifolia*, the islay, also called *holly-laurel*; and *P. Caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel, also known as *wild orange* and *wild peach.* (See *orange*[1] and *peach-brake.*) For the long-cultivated *P. Laurocerasus*, type of this section, also known as *cherry-bay, laurel-cherry,* and *date of Trebizond*, see *cherry-laurel*, also *laurel-water.* The Versailles laurel of gardens is a variety of this. *P. Lusitanica* is the Portugal laurel. A species similarly valued for the beauty of both its leaves and flowers is *P. Pseudocerasus*, the sakura of Japan, also called *Chinese cherry*, used in Japanese wood-engraving.

prurience (prö'ri-ens), *n.* [< *prurien*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Same as *pruriency.*

> There is a *prurience* in the speech of some,
> Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 31

pruriency (prö'ri-en-si), *n.* [As *prurience* (see *-cy*).] The character or state of being prurient. (*a*) An itching or longing after something; an eager desire or appetite.

> This selfsame vile *pruriency* for fresh adventure in all
> things has got . . . strongly into our habits and humours.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 20.

> The bustling insignificance of Maximilian, cursed with
> an impotent *pruriency* for renown. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

(*b*) A tendency toward, or a habit of, lascivious thought; sensuality.

> Between prudery and *pruriency* in such matters there
> is a wide debatable ground, and it is not always easy to
> draw the line which separates what is permissible from
> what is not. *The American*, XVII. 110.

prurient (prö'ri-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *pruriente*, < L. *prurien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *prurire*, itch.] 1. Itching; having an eager desire or longing for something.

> There was always in the generality of mankind a *pru-*
> *rient* desire and hankering after the knowledge of future
> events. *Culverwell*, Light of Nature. (Ord MS.)

> Love
> Should have some rest and pleasure in himself,
> Not ever be too curious for a boon,
> Too *prurient* for a proof against the grain
> Of him ye say ye love. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Inclined to lascivious thought; of an unclean habit of mind; sensual.

> The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object
> to object of illicit attraction. *Isaac Taylor.*

pruriently (prö'ri-ent-li), *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing or lascivious desire.

pruriginous (prö-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *prurigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pruriginoso*, < L. *pruriginosus*, having the itch, scabby, < *prurigo* (*-gin-*), an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] Affected by prurigo; caused by or of the nature of prurigo.

> Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted by the
> salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange,
> scabs, and leprosies. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming (1705), p. 164.

prurigo (prö-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; specifically, a papular eruption of the skin in which the papules vary in size from a millet-seed to a small pea, are discrete, often in great numbers and close set, irregular in distribution, nearly of the color of the cuticle, and usually intolerably itchy.

pruritus (prö-rī'tus), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; more specifically, a functional affection of the skin

characterized by simple itching without structural change.

If there be a *pruritus*, or itch of talking, let it be in matters of religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Pruritus hiemalis, a form of pruritus in which the skin is dry and harsh, with smarting and burning sensations. It occurs chiefly in winter, and affects especially the inner sides of the thighs, the popliteal spaces, and the calves.

prusiano (prö-si-ä′nō), *n.* [Sp.: see *Prussian.*] The western nonpareil, *Passerina versicolor*, a beautiful finch of southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico, related to the nonpareil, lazuli-finch, and indigo-bird, of a Prussian-blue color varied with purplish tints.

Prussian (prush′an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Prussien* = Sp. *Prusiano* = Pg. It. *Prussiano*, < ML. **Prussianus*, < ML. *Prussia*, *Prusia*, *Prucia*, *Prutia*, *Borussia*, *Brussia*, etc., G. *Preussen*, etc., Prussia. Cf. *prune*, *spruce*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia—(*a*) a former duchy near the southeastern angle of the Baltic, which, after its union with the Mark of Brandenburg, formed the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy; or, (*b*) a kingdom of northern Germany, now the chief state in the reconstituted German empire.—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Prussian asparagus.** See *asparagus*.—**Prussian binding**, a kind of twilled binding having a silk face and a cotton back.—**Prussian blue, brown, carp, green**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Prussia.—2. A language belonging to the Lettish division of the Slavo-Lettic branch of the Aryan family, and usually called *Old Prussian*. It was spoken in the region between the lower Vistula and the Niemen; it became extinct in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, being replaced largely by German.

Prussianize (prush′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Prussianized*, ppr. *Prussianizing*. [< *Prussian* + *-ize.*] To render Prussian in character, institutions, laws, etc.

The first step taken by the Emperor Paul after his accession to the throne was to march his little *Prussianized* army from Gatchina to St. Petersburg.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 580.

prussiate (prus′i-āt), *n.* [< *pruss(ic)* + *-i-ate.*] A common name for the ferrocyanides and ferricyanides: thus, potassium ferrocyanide is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash, potassium ferricyanide red prussiate of potash, etc.—**Prussiate cake**, in the manufacture of Prussian blue, the solid cake produced by calcining potassium carbonate, iron-borings, -filings, or -clippings, and animal matter, such as dried blood, horn, leather-clippings, etc. This cake, when broken up, is leached, and the liquor concentrated to crystallization. The crystals are purified by re-crystallization.

prussic (prus′ik), *a.* [< *Pruss-ian* (with ref. to *Prussian blue*) + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, related to Prussian blue, which was the first cyanogen compound isolated.—**Prussic acid**, the common name of *hydrocyanic acid*. See *hydrocyanic*.

prussine (prus′in), *n.* [< *pruss-ic* + *-ine*2.] Cyanogen.

prut1†, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud*.

prut2 (prut), *interj.* [ME. *prut*, *ptrot*, *ptrupt*, also *trut*, < OF. *trut*, an exclamation of contempt or indignation. Cf. *trut*, *tut*.] An exclamation of contempt or indignation.

And setteth hym ryght at the lefte,
And seyth *prut* for thy cursyng prest.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

Prutenic (prö-ten′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Prutenus*, *Prutinus*, *Pruscenus*, etc., a Prussian: see *Prussian.*] Prussian: noting certain planetary tables by Erasmus Reinhold in 1551, and so called by the author in allusion to the liberality of his patron, Albert, Duke of Prussia. They were the first application of the Copernican system.

I trust anon, by the help of an infallible guide, to perfect such *Prutenic* tables as shall mend the astronomy of our wide expositors. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

prutten†, *v. i.* [< *prut*1, obs. form of *proud.*] To be proud; hold up the head in pride or disdain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pry1 (prī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< ME. *pryen*, *prien*, peep, peer; supposed to be a transposed form of *piren*, peer: see *peer*1. Transposition of this kind (of *r* in second syllable before a vowel to the first syllable before the first vowel) is peculiar; transposition as in *brid* to *bird* is in the other direction.] I. *intrans.* To look closely or with scrutinizing curiosity; hence, to search curiously or impertinently into any matter; peer; peep.

So ferde another clerk with astromye;
He walked in the feeldes, for to *prye*
Upon the sterres, what ther sholde bifalle,
Til he was in a marle put yfalle;
He saugh nat that. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 272.

O eye of eyes,
Why *pry'st* thou through my window? leave thy peeping.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1089.

Woe to the vassal who durst *pry*
Into Lord Marmion's privacy!
Scott, Marmion, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* To observe; note.

Pandarus, that gan ful faste *prye*
That al was wel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1710.

pry1 (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [< *pry*1, *v.*] 1. A peeping glance; peering; curious or narrow inspection. [Rare.]

From the sun and from the show'r
Haste we to yon boxen bow'r,
Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity. *C. Smart*, A Noon-piece.

They seldom meet the eye
Of the little loves that fly
Round about with eager *pry*.
Keats, To ——.

2. One who pries; a prier; an inquisitive, intrusive person (with allusion to Paul *Pry*, a fictitious name which, in its turn, was evidently suggested by this sense of the word).

We in our silence could hear and smile at the busy cackle of the "*Prys*" outside the door
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 82.

pry2 (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [Appar. for *prize*3, taken erroneously as a plural: see *prize*3.] A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize.

A dozen strong wooden poles served us as *pries* over many a lake and river bar of sand, gravel, and mud.
Science, III. 226.

pry2 (prī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< *pry*2, *n.*] To raise or move by means of a pry; prize: bring into a desired position or condition by means of a pry: as, to *pry* a box open.

pryan (prī′an), *n.* [Corn. *pryan*, *prian*, clayey ground.] Clay. [Cornwall, Eng.]

pryany (prī′an-i), *a.* [< *pryan* + *-y*1.] Containing pryan, or mixed with pryan.—**Pryany lode**, a lode in which the masses, bunches, or stones of ore occur mixed with more or less flucan and gossan. [Cornwall, Eng.]

prydet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pride*1.

pryer, *n.* See *prier*.

pryghtet. An obsolete preterit of *prick*. *Chaucer.*

prying (prī′ing), *p. a.* Peeping; peering; looking closely into anything; hence, inquisitive; curious.

Many have been *prying* and inquisitive into this matter, hoping to know something more particularly of it.
Waterland, Works, I. 227.

Prying eyes the fire-blast seldom lack
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 13.

=Syn. *Inquisitive*, etc. See *curious*.

pryingly (prī′ing-li), *adv.* In a prying manner; with close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

To those who peer *pryingly* into all corners the little inn of the place will suggest some memories of a very modern history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 236.

prykt, **pryket**, *v.* Middle English spellings of *prick*.

prymet, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *prime*.

prymert, *n.* An obsolete form of *primer*1.

pryst, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *price*.

pryset, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *prize*2.

prytaneum (prit-ą-nē′um), *n.*; pl. *prytanea* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *πρυτανιον*, the meeting-place or official house of the prytanes, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis.*] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities, housing and typifying the common ritual or official hearth of the community. That of Athens is especially famous. In it the city extended hospitality both to her honored citizens and to strangers. The prytanes, or presidents of the senate, were entertained in it at the public charge, together with those who, on account of personal or ancestral services, were entitled to this honor.

prytanis (prit′ą-nis), *n.*; pl. *prytanes* (-nēz). [L., < Gr. *πρύτανις*, dial. *πρόταvις*, a chief lord, prince, ruler, a presiding magistrate, president (see def.); prob. < *πρά*, before.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A chief magistrate or priest in several states, as Rhodes, Lycia, and Miletus. (*b*) A member, during the term of presidency of his section, of one of the ten sections of fifty each into which the Senate of Five Hundred was divided at Athens. These sections constituted standing committees, every one of which, in rotation, represented the full senate in minor matters, and had charge of routine business. See the quotations.

The *prytanes* were by turns presidents, had the custody of the seal, and the keys of the treasury and citadel, for one day. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 180.

The principal functions of the state itself grew out of the care which was bestowed on the tribal fire. The men who attended it in Hellas were called the *Prytanes*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 220.

prytanize (prit′ą-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prytanized*, ppr. *prytanizing*. [< *prytan-y* + *-ize.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, to exercise the prytany: said of a state or tribe, or of an individual legislator.

The order of the ten tribes in line of battle, beginning from the right wing, was conformable to their order in *prytanizing*, as drawn by lot for the year.
Grote, Hist. Greece, IV. 360.

prytany (prit′ą-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρυτανεία*, a presidency, the term of office or authority of a prytanis, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis.*] In ancient Greece, a presidency or direction; the office or dignity of a prytanis; especially, in ancient Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

If Schomann's older view is correct, the presiding officer in the Senate and the Assembly must always belong to the tribe which holds the *prytany* at the time.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 169.

prythee†. An obsolete spelling of *prithee*.

P. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *postscript*; (*b*) (*theat.*) of *prompt-side*.

psallenda (sa-len′dą), *n.*; pl. *psallendæ* (-dē). [L., fem. sing. gerund. of *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms: see *psalm.*] In the Ambrosian office, one of two proper antiphons sung at lauds and vespers on Sundays and certain saints' days.

psalloid (sal′oid), *a.* [< NL. *psalloides*, irreg. < Gr. *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument, + *εἶδος*, form.] Lyriform; like the lyra, or corpus psalloides, of the brain.

psalm (säm), *n.* [< ME. *psalme*, *psaume*, *salm*; partly (*a*) < AS. *scalm* = D. *psalm* = MLG. *salme* = OHG. *psalmo*, *salmo*, *salm*, MHG. *psalme*, *psalm*, *salme*, *salm*, G. *psalm* = Sw. *psalm* = Dan. *psalme*; partly (*b*) < OF. *psaume*, F. *psaume* = Pr. *psalm*, *psalme*, *salme* = Sp. It. *salmo* = Pg. *salmo*, *psalmo*; < LL. *psalmus* = Goth. *psalma*, *psalmō*, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a song sung to the harp, a song, psalm, the sound of the cithara or harp, a pulling or twitching with the fingers (cf. *ψάλμα*, a tune played on a cithara or harp, > LL. *psalma*, a psalm), < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument (> L. *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms). Cf. *psalter*, *psaltery.*] 1. A sacred poem or song, especially one in which expressions of praise and thanksgiving are prominent: usually restricted either to those contained in the Book of Psalms, or to the versifications of these composed for the use of churches, as the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, etc.

"This Dragon of Dissait, that thou derfly hath fourmet:"
So sethe in the sauter the *Salme* to the end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

Even the name *Psalmes* will speake for mee, which, being interpreted, is nothing but songes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

They do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth *Psalm* to the tune of "Green Sleeves."
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 63.

The great organ . . . rolling thro' the court
A long melodious thunder to the sound
Of solemn *psalms*, and silver litanies.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A book of the Old Testament which follows Job and precedes Proverbs, and contains 150 psalms and hymns; more fully, the Book of Psalms. The authorship of a large number of the psalms is ascribed traditionally to David. Many of them, however, are supposed to date from the time of the exile or later.

3. *pl.* Among the ancient Jews, the Hagiographa: so called because the Psalms constitute the first book in it. Luke xxiv. 44.—**Abecedarian, gradual, penitential**, etc., **psalms.** See the adjectives.—**Psalms of commendation.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Psalms of degrees.** Same as *gradual psalms* (see *gradual*).

psalm (säm), *v.* [ME. **psalmen*, *salmen*; < *psalm*, *n.*] I.† *intrans.* To sing psalms.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in psalms; hymn.

That we her Subjects, whom He blesseth by her,
Psalming His praise, may sound the same the higher.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

psalm-book (säm′bůk), *n.* [< ME. **salmbok*, *salmboc*, < AS. *scalmbōc* (= D. *psalmboek* = MLG. *salmbōk* = G. *psalmbuch* = Sw. *psalmbok* = Dan. *psalmebog*), < *scalm*, psalm, + *bōc*, book: see *psalm* and *book*.] 1. A collection of metrical translations of the Psalms prepared for liturgical use; a Psalter.—2. Any collection of sacred poems or songs for liturgical use, with or without music.

psalmist (sä′mist or sal′mist), *n.* [= F. *psalmiste* = Pr. *psalmista*, *salmista* = Sp. It. *salmista*, < LL. *psalmista*, < LGr. **ψαλμιστής*, a composer or singer of psalms, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a psalm: see *psalm.*] 1. A writer or composer of psalms; especially, one of the authors of the psalms in the Bible; specifically, David.

David, . . . the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet *psalmist* of Israel. 2 Sam. xxiii. 1.

She tun'd to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre.
J. Hughes, Divine Poetry.

2. In *early Christian music*, a cantor or other official of the minor clergy charged with the singing of church music.

psalmister (sä'mis-tėr or sal'mis-tėr), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-er*[1].] Same as *psalmist*, 2.

psalmistry (sä'mis-tri or sal'mis-tri), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-ry*.] The art, act, or practice of singing psalms; psalmody.

He who, from such a kind of *psalmistry*, or any other verbal devotion, . . . can be persuaded of a zeal and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Works, I. 403. (*Jodrell.*)

psalm-melodicon (säm'me-lod″i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument of the wood wind group, having several finger-holes and keys and a compass of four octaves, and so constructed that from four to six tones could be produced at once. It was invented by S. Weinrich in 1828, and improved by L. Schmidt in 1832. Also called *apollolyra*.

psalmodic (sal-mod'ik), *a.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to psalmody.

That glorious body of *psalmodic* literature or hymnology which constitutes the Book of Psalms.
J. A. Alexander, On the Psalms, II. 294.

psalmodical (sal-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *psalmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *psalmodic*.

If Queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical*.
W. Mason, Church Music, p. 170.

psalmodist (sal'mō-dist or sä'mō-dist), *n.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears to turn *psalmodists*.
Hammond, On the Psalms, Pref. (*Latham.*)

Prophet in some parts of the Scripture seems to imply little more than a mere poet, or *psalmodist*, who sung extempore verses to the sound of an instrument.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 230.

psalmodize (sal'mō-dīz or sä'mō-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodized*, ppr. *psalmodizing*. [< *psalmod-y* + *-ize*.] To practise psalmody.

In short, the bird perform'd his part
In all the *psalmodising* art.
J. G. Cooper, Ver-Vert, ii.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *n.* [< ME. *psalmody*, < OF. (and F.) *psalmodie* = Pr. *psalmodia* = Sp. *salmodia* = It. *salmodia* = Pg. *psalmodia*, < ML. *psalmodia*, < Gr. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, < (MGr.) *ψαλμῳδεῖν*, sing to the harp, < *ψαλμός*, a song (see *psalm*), + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing: see *ode*[1].] 1. The art, act, or practice of singing psalms or hymns as a part of worship.

As touching that is laide to our charge in *psalmodies* and songs, wherewith our slaunderers do fray the simple, I haue thus to say. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1021, an. 1588.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than the other [Luther], rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody*.
W. Mason, Church Music, iii.

He was also an expert in *psalmody*, having in his youth been the pride of the village singing-school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

2. Psalms collectively, especially in the form of metrical versions prepared for liturgical use.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodied*, ppr. *psalmodying*. [< *psalmody*, *n.*] To hymn; celebrate in psalms.

It is an event which can be looked on; which may still be execrated, still be celebrated and *psalmodied;* but which it were better now to begin understanding.
Carlyle, Misc., iv. 119. (*Davies.*)

psalmograph† (sal'mō-grāf), *n.* [< LL. *psalmographus*, < Gr. *ψαλμογράφος*, a psalm-writer, < *ψαλμός*, a psalm, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *psalmographer*.

That great King-Prophet, Poet, Conqueror,
Sweet *Psalmograph*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 10.

This, the most sweet and sacred *psalmograph*.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

psalmographer (sal-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-er*[1].] A writer of psalms or sacred songs.

Therefore our *Psalmographer*, ver. 15 [Ps. cxviii.], having shewed that "the voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous," he adds, "The right hand of the Lord hath done valiantly."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 119.

psalmographist (sal-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *psalmographer*.

psalmography (sal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψαλμός*, song, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *psalmograph*.] The art or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs.

psalm-singer (säm'sing″ėr), *n.* One who sings psalms; especially, one who holds that the congregational singing of psalms is a necessary part of all church worship.

psalm-singing (säm'sing″ing), *n.* The act or practice of singing psalms or similar sacred poems as a part of church worship.

psalm-tone (säm'tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a melody or tone to which a portion of the Psalter was habitually sung.

psaloid (sā'loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψαλίς*, an arch, vault, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an arch. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

psalter (sâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *psauter*, *psautere*, *sauter*, *sautre*, < OF. *psaultier*, *sautier*, F. *psautier* = Pr. *psalteri*, *salteri*, *sauteri* = Sp. *salterio* = Pg. *psalterio* = It. *saltero*, *salterio*, < L. *psalterium*, a song sung to the psaltery, LL. the psalms of David, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a psaltery, LGr. the Psalter, Book of Psalms: see *psaltery*.] 1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms, considered as a separate book of the Old Testament: usually restricted to those versions of or compends from it which are arranged especially for the services of the church, such as the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer. The translation of the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer is not that of the authorized version, but that of the earlier version of Cranmer's Bible.

The prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng; As the *psauter* vs seith, so dude moni othere.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 107.

As David seythe in the *Psautere*, Quoniam persequebatur unus mille, & duo fugarent decem milia.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

2. In *liturgics*, that portion of the Psalms appointed for a given day or service.

And [let] each brother of common condition [sing] two *psalters* of psalms, one for the living and one for the dead.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devout utterances or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ.

Euery brother and sister shal payen, of ye commoun catel, a peny to a *sauter* for ye dedes soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

(*b*) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, corresponding to the number of the Psalms.

psalterial (sal-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *psalterium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the psalterium: as, the *psalterial* aperture of the reticulum; the *psalterial* laminæ.

psalterian (sal-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *psaltery* + *-an*.] Pertaining to a psaltery; resembling the music of a psaltery; musical.

Then once again the charmed God began
An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran
Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*.
Keats, Lamia, i.

psalterion (sal-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [< Gr. *ψαλτήριον*: see *psalterium*.] Same as *psaltery*, 1.

He was driven, for revenge and his own defence, to answer with great and stout words, saying that indeed he had no skill to tune a harp, nor a viol, nor to play on a *psalterion*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 96.

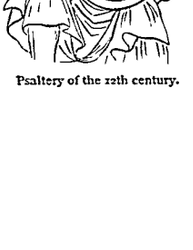
psalterium (sal-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [L.: see *psalter*, *psaltery*.] 1. Same as *psalter*.—2. Same as *psaltery*, 1.

The *psalterium* was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape; . . . it was played with a rather large plectrum.
South Kensington Art Handbook, No. v., p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, the third division of the stomach of a typical ruminant, between the reticulum or honeycomb and the abomasum; the omasum: also called *manyplies*, from the numerous folds of mucous membrane which nearly fill the interior. It is reduced to a mere tube, without folds, in the less typical ruminants, as the *Tragulidæ*. See cut under *ruminant*.

When this portion of the stomach is slit open longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of Manyplies.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 323.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The lyra of the fornix. (*b*) The pectuneulus.


Psaltery of the 12th century.

psaltery (sâl'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *psalteries* (-iz). [< ME. *psalterie*, *sautrie*, < OF. *psalterie*, < L. *psalterium*, psaltery, also a psalter, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument, a psaltery, also the Psalms of David, the Psalter, < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument: see *psalm*.] 1. A musical instrument of the zither group, having several or many strings variously tuned, which are sounded by the finger with or without the aid of a plectrum. Its use has been extensive, beginning in Biblical times, and continuing to the seventeenth century. It is similar to the dulcimer, except that its tone is produced by twitching or picking instead of by striking. It differs from the harp proper in having a sound-board behind and parallel with the strings. In some cases two or three strings tuned in unison were provided for a single tone.

And al above ther lay a gay *sautrie*,
On which he made a nyghtes melodie,
So swetely that al the chambre rong.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 27.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings. Ps. xxxiii. 2.

Deep rob'd in white, he made the Levites stand
With cymbals, harps, and *psalteries* in their hand.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

2. Same as *psalter*.

She knew all the *Psaltery* by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides.
Lamb, Dream-Children. (*Davies.*)

psaltress (sâl'tres), *n.* [< Gr. **ψαλτής*, equiv. to *ψάλτης*, a harper (< *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument), + *-ess*.] A woman who plays upon the psaltery.

Earth is a wintry clod;
But spring-wind, like a dancing *psaltress*, passes
Over its breast to waken it. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

Psaltria (sal'tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1832), < L. *psaltria*, < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of *ψαλτής*, a harper: see *psaltress*, *Psaltriparus*.] A genus of *Paridæ*, the type of which is *P. exilis*, a very small Javan titmouse: extended to various American species. See *Psaltriparus*.

Psaltriparus (sal-trip'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1851), < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of **ψαλτήρ*, a harper, + L. *parus*, a titmouse.] An American genus of *Paridæ*, containing several species of diminutive tits, with long tails, building very large pensile nests and laying pure-white eggs; the bush-tits. *P. melanotis*, *P. minimus*, and *P. plumbeus* are three species found in western parts of the United States, respectively known as the *black-eared*, *least*, and *plumbeous bush-tit*. See cut under *bush-tit*.

Psammat (sam'at), *n.* [NL. (P. de Beauvois, 1812), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand.] A former genus of grasses: same as *Ammophila*, 1.

Psamminæ (sa-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spongillidæ*, without flesh-spicules, the skeleton consisting of foreign bodies cemented by indistinct spongin.

psammismus (sa-mis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand. Cf. Gr. *ψαμμισμός*, a burying in the sand.] In *pathol.*, the passage of gravel in the urine.

psammite (sam'īt), *n.* [< F. *psammite*, < Gr. *ψαμμίτης*, of sand, sandy, < *ψάμμος*, sand.] Sandstone; gritstone. [Little used by American geologists.]

psammitic (sa-mit'ik), *a.* [< *psammite* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, having a structure like that of sandstone made up of rounded grains of sand. If the grains are sharp, the structure is called *gritty*, and the rock a *grit* or *gritstone*.

psammocarcinoma (sam-ō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + NL. *carcinoma*.] A carcinoma with a calcareous deposit.

psammoma (sa-mō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing abundant calcareous deposit, usually growing from the membranes of the brain, and most frequently a myxoma or fibroma.

Psammonemata (sam-ō-nē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread.] A group of horny or fibrous sponges, having sand or other foreign substance in the axis of the spongin. The common bath-sponge is an example.

Psammophidæ (sa-mof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless colubrine *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Psammophis*, now reduced to a subfamily of *Colubridæ*; the sand-snakes. In Günther's classification it contained four genera, represented chiefly by African and Indian species. Also *Psammophididæ*.

Psammophinæ (sam-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, represented by three genera, *Psammophis*, *Psammodynastes*, and *Mimophis;* the sand-snakes or desert-snakes. They have the head distinct, the body moderately slender, not compressed, the middle teeth elongated, and the posterior ones grooved. The species are all tropical. Also *Psammophidinæ*. *E. D. Cope.*

Psammophis (sam'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typi-

eal genus of *Psammophidæ*, having a loral plate and divided anal gastrostege. There are numerous African and Asiatic species, as *P. condanarus*, frequenting sandy places.

Psaris (sā'ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ψάρ*, a starling.] A genus of tityrine birds, now called *Tityra*.

Psarocolius (sar-ō-kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψαρός*, speckled, + *κολιός*, a woodpecker.] A very extensive genus of *Icteridæ*, under which Wagler in 1829 included a number of dissimilar generic types: inexactly synonymous with *Cacicus* and *Icterus* in a broad sense.

Psaronius (sā-rō'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *psaronius*, < Gr. *ψαρώνιος*, an unidentified precious stone, < *ψαρός*, speckled, < *ψάρ*, a starling.] In *fossil bot.*, a genus of petrified tree-ferns. They have been found chiefly in the Permian, but also in the coal measures. Portions of these petrified trunks have been cut and polished for ornamental purposes, and called by the name of *staarstein* in German, and *star-* or *starry-stone* in English.

psautert, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

psautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

pschem, *n.* Same as *pshem*.

pschent (pskent), *n.* [Egypt.] In *archæol.*, the sovereign crown of all Egypt, composed of the tall pointed miter, or white crown, of southern



Pschent.—From reliefs of the temple-court of Edfou, Egypt.

Egypt, combined with the red crown, square in front and rising to a point behind, of northern Egypt. The two kingdoms were united by Menes, who founded the greatness of the Egyptian monarchy and restrained the power of the priests, at the dawn of recorded history.

Pselaphi (sel'a-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pselaphus*, q. v.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, containing *Pselaphus* and *Claviger* as leading genera. It corresponds to the modern family *Pselaphidæ*, but was differently located in the system.

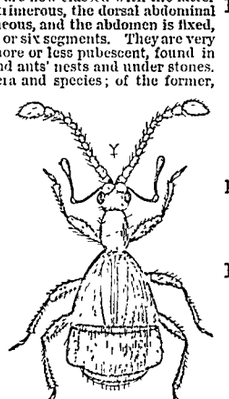
pselaphid (sel'a-fid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pselaphidæ*.

II. *n.* Any beetle of this family.

Pselaphidæ (sē-laf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817). < *Pselaphus* + *-idæ*.] An anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pselaphus*. They have been variously located in the *Palpicornia* or *Clavicornia*, and are now classed with the latter suborder. The tarsi are trimerous, the dorsal abdominal segments are entirely corneous, and the abdomen is fixed, unappendaged, and of five or six segments. They are very small brownish beetles, more or less pubescent, found in most countries in moss and ants' nests and under stones. The family is rich in genera and species; of the former, 20 are represented in the United States.

pselaphotheca (sel"a-fō-thē'kii), *n.*; pl. *pselaphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel about, + *θήκη*, a box, chest.] In *entom.*, one of the two conical processes on the anterior extremity of many butterfly pupæ, in which the palpi are developed.

Pselaphus (sel'a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1792), < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel or grope about.] The typical genus of *Pselaphidæ*, having the tarsi single-clawed, and the maxillary palpi extremely long, the last joint club-shaped. It is wide-spread, but the species are not numerous, less than 30 being described. Only two, *P. erichsoni* and *P. longiclavus*, are found in North America north of Mexico.



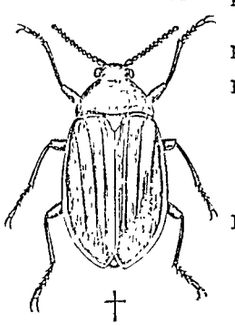
Pselaphus erichsoni.
(Cross shows natural size.)

psellism (sel'izm), *n.* [< NL. *psellismus*, < Gr. *ψελλισμός*, a stammering, < *ψελλίζειν*, stammer, pronounce indistinctly, < *ψελλός*, faltering in speech, stammering.] A defect in enunciation; misenunciation. Psellism may consist in lisping, stammering, burring, hesitation, etc. It also designates defective enunciation due to a hare-lip or defect of lip.

psellismus (se-lis'mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *psellism*.

Psephenidæ (sē-fen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psephenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Le Conte in 1861 from the genus *Psephenus*: now merged in *Parnidæ*.

Psephenus (sē-fē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Haldeman, 1853), < Gr. *ψεφηνός*, dark, obscure.] The typical genus of *Psephenidæ*. Two species only are known, both of the United States.

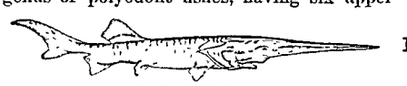


Psephenus lecontei.
(Cross shows natural size.)

psephism (sē'fizm), *n.* [< L. *psephisma*, < Gr. *ψήφισμα*, an ordinance of a deliberative assembly, < *ψηφίζειν*, count, reckon with pebbles or counters, < *ψῆφος*, also *ψῆφις*, a pebble, a smooth stone, < *ψάειν*, rub.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public vote of an assembly, specifically of an assembly of the Athenian people; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

psephomancy (sē'fō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ψῆφος*, a pebble, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles drawn from a heap. *Roget.*

Psephurus (sē-fū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1873), < Gr. *ψῆφος*, pebble, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of polyodont fishes, having six upper



Psephurus gladius.

caudal fulcra enormously developed. *P. gladius* is a Chinese fresh-water species, with a long snout extending far beyond the mouth. It attains a length of 18 feet.

Psetta (set'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < L. *psetta*, < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, characterized by the broad and nearly scaleless tuberculated body, whose colored side is brown with dark blotches. *P. maxima* is the famous turbot, next in size to the halibut among the flatfishes.

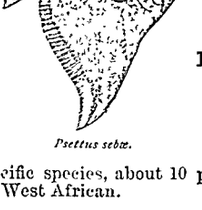
Psettidæ (set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psettus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Psettus* (or *Monodactylus*). The body is much compressed and elevated, the vertical fins are covered with scales, the dorsal has seven or eight spines and the anal three, and the ventrals are rudimentary. The few species are inhabitants of the Pacific and African coasts. See cut under *Psettus*.

Psettinæ (se-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psetta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Pleuronectidæ*, typified by the genus *Psetta*. They have a nearly symmetrical and generally large mouth, and the ventral fins unsymmetrical, that of the eyed side having an extended base on the ridge of the abdomen, while the other is narrower and lateral. The eyes are on the left side. It includes the turbot, brill, whiff, topknot, scaldfish, and many other flatfishes.

psettine (set'in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psettinæ*.

II. *n.* Any member of the group *Psettinæ*.

Psettus (set'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish, a plaice, sole, or turbot.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the family *Psettidæ*. *P. argenteus* is an Indo-Pacific species, about 10 inches long. *P. sebæ* is West African.



Psettus sebæ.

pseud-. See *pseudo-*.

pseudaconitine (sū-da-kon'i-tin), *n.* Same as *pseudo-aconitine*.

pseudacusis (sū-da-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀκουσις*, a hearing.] False hearing.

pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *αἴσθησις*, feeling: see *æsthesia*.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been removed, as when pain is felt as if in the fingers or toes of an amputated limb. Also spelled *pseudesthesia*.

Pseudalopex (sū-da-lō'peks), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox.] A genus or subgenus of South American *Canidæ*, related to *Lycalopex*, but further resembling foxes in having the pupil of the eye elliptical when contracted, as in *P. azaræ*, *P. magellanicus*, etc.

pseudambulacral (sū-dam-bū-lā'kral), *a.* Simulating ambulacra or ambulacral areas, as certain spaces observed in blastoid crinoids.

pseudaphia (sū-dā'fi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἁφή*, a touch: see *paraphia*.] Paraphia.

pseudapostle (sūd-a-pos'l), *n.* [< LL. *pseudapostolus*, < LGr. *ψευδαπόστολος*, a false apostle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀπόστολος*, apostle: see *apostle*.] A false or pretended apostle. Also *pseudo-apostle*.

For these Philippian *pseudapostles*, two ways were they enemies to the crosse of Christ: in their doctrines, in their practice. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Phil. iii. 18, 19.

Pseudarachnæ (sū"da-rak'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider: see *Arachnida*.] A group of arthropod animals composed by Haeckel to contain the sea-spiders, or *Pycnogonida*, and the water-bears, or *Arctiscæ*. In Gegenbaur's system the *Pseudarachnæ* are one of two prime divisions of *Arachnida*, the other being *Antarachnæ*. Also called *Pseudarachna*. See cuts under *Arctiscæ* and *Pycnogonida*.

pseudarthrosis (sū-där-thrō'sis), *n.* A condition in which, after fracture, there is failure of bony union, and there remains an actual joint or a fibrous union with slight movement.

Pseudastacus (sū-das'ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀστακός*, a lobster, crawfish: see *Astacus*.] A genus of fossil decapod crustaceans, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, containing such species as *P. pustulosus*. Also *Pseudo-astacus*.

Pseudecheneis (sū-dek-e-nē'is), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1860), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Echeneis*.] A genus of Asiatic catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*: so called from the adhesive apparatus or sucking-disk formed by plaits of skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones in the mountain streams which it inhabits.

pseudelephant (sū-del'ē-fant), *n.* A mastodon. *Cones.*

pseudelminth (sū-del'minth), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A supposed entoparasitic worm which proves to be something else. Also *pseudhelminth*.

Sometimes the *pseudelminths* are really so worm-like that a mere naked-eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature.

T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1866), p. 9.

pseudelytrum, pseudelytron (sū-del'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *pseudelytra* (-trä). A false elytrum; a spurious or degenerate wing-cover or fore wing, as the small twisted process of a stylops. See *Strepsiptera* and *Stylopidæ*.

pseudembryo (sū-dem'bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A false embryo: applied to various larval forms after the egg stage. (*a*) The echinopædium of a sea-urchin. *Wyville Thomson.* (*b*) The bipinnaria or brachiolaria of a starfish. (*c*) The swarm-gemmule of a sponge, or so-called sponge-embryo. *W. S. Kent.*

pseudembryonic (sū-dem-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *pseudembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a pseudembryo, or having its character; echinopædic.

Pseudemydæ (sū-dem'i-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudemys* (*-emyd-*) + *-æ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Pseudemys*, now merged in the family *Clemmydæ* or *Testudinidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Pseudemys (sū'de-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Emys*.] A genus of tortoises of the family *Emydidæ*, sometimes giving name to the *Pseudemydæ*. It contains chiefly North American turtles, among them *P. rugosa* or *rubriventris* (the potter, slider, or red-bellied terrapin), *P. concinna*, *P. mobiliensis*, etc.

pseudencephalus (sūd-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain is replaced by a vascular tumor derived from the pia mater.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig'ra-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδεπίγραφα*, neut. pl. of *ψευδέπίγραφος*, falsely inscribed or ascribed: see *pseudepigraphous*.]

Spurious writings; specifically, those writings which profess to be Biblical in character and inspired in authorship, but are not adjudged genuine by the general consent of scholars; those professedly Biblical books which are regarded as neither canonical nor inspired, and from their character are not worthy of use in religious worship. Biblical literature is divided into three classes: (*a*) The canonical and inspired; (*b*) the non-canonical and uninspired, but on account of their character worthy of use in the services of the church; (*c*) those which, though Biblical in form, so vary from the Biblical writings in spirit that they are not deemed worthy of any place in religious use. The second constitute the apocrypha, the third the pseudepigrapha. Thus, what is sometimes known as the New Testament Apocrypha, being not considered worthy of regard by any branch of the Christian church, properly consists of pseudepigrapha.

pseudepigraphic (sū-dep-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-ic.*] Inscribed with a false name: specifically, pertaining to the Jewish pseudepigrapha.

Of these *pseudepigraphic* Hermetic writings some have come down to us in the original Greek.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 751.

pseudepigraphical (sū-dep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pseudepigraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic*.

Pseudepigraphical writings, which ought not only to be rejected but condemned. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 12.

pseudepigraphous (sū-de-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος, falsely inscribed or ascribed, not genuine, < ψευδής, false, + ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic*.

Herodotus . . . seemed . . . to conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudepigraphous*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 296.

pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-y.* Cf. *epigraphy.*] The false ascription of a particular authorship to works.

pseudepiploic (sū-dep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepiploon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudepiploön.

pseudepiploön (sū-de-pip'lō-on), *n.* A kind of omentum found in birds.

The *pseudepiploon* [of the flamingo] was also shown to differ from that of Lamellirostres, and to agree with that of storks, in extending back to the cloaca.
Athenæum, No. 2931, p. 870.

pseudepiscopacy (sū-dē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* False or pretended episcopacy. Also *pseudepiscopy*, *pseudo-episcopacy.* [Rare.]

A long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopy* of prelates. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

pseudesthesia, *n.* See *pseudæsthesia*.

pseudhæmal (sūd-hē'mal), *a.* Same as *pseudohæmal*.

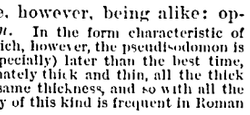
pseudhelminth, *n.* Same as *pseudelminth*.

pseudimaginal (su-di-maj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a pseudimago; subimaginal.

pseudimago (sū-di-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *pseudimagines* (sū-di-maj'i-nēz). A false imago: same as *subimago*.

Pseudis (sū'dis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. ψευδής, var. of ψειδής, false: see *pseudo-*.] A genus of areiferous batrachians of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing frogs the webs of whose hind toes extend up between the metatarsals, and whose tadpoles acquire legs and reach the size of the adults before losing their tails. The jakie, *P. paradoxa*, is an example, inhabiting South America.

pseudisodomon (sū-di-sod'ō-mon), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδισόδομος, built of stones of unequal size, < ψευδής, false, + ἰσόδομος, built alike, i. e. in equal courses: see *isodomon*.] In *arch.*, a type of masonry in which the courses differ as to the height, length, or thickness of their stones, the stones of any one course, however, being alike: opposed to *isodomon*. In the form characteristic of Greek masonry, in which, however, the pseudisodomon is usually earlier or (especially) later than the best time, the courses are alternately thick and thin, all the thick courses being of the same thickness, and so with all the thin courses. Masonry of this kind is frequent in Roman work


Pseudisodomon

pseudo-, [Before a vowel sometimes *pseud-*; < Gr. ψευδο-, ψευδ-, combining form of ψευδής, false, sham, deceitful, ψεῦδος, a falsehood — or rather of the orig. verb, ψεύδειν, lie, cheat, deceive.] An element, a quasi-prefix, in compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'false,' 'counterfeit,' 'spurious,' 'sham.' It is freely used as an English prefix, with words of any origin, and by no means all the compounds made with it are given below. In scientific compounds it implies something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation. Thus, in crystallography, it is used in such compounds as *pseudo*-isometric, *pseudo*-tetragonal, etc., to describe crystals which appear to belong to the isometric, tetragonal, etc., systems, but in fact belong to a system of lower grade of symmetry. (See *pseudosymmetry.*) In biology it is much used (like *quasi-*) to indicate deceptive likeness of things really quite unlike; but it frequently implies a real resemblance so close as to obscure or hide actual difference.

pseudo-aconitine (sū″dō-a-kon'i-tin), *n.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$) derived from *Aconitum ferox*. Also *pseudaconitine*.

pseudo-angle (sū-dō-ang'gl), *n.* An angle in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudo-annulus (sū-dō-an'ū-lus), *n.* In *Musci*, an apparent annulus or ring of non-vesicular cells.

pseudo-apostle (sū″dō-a-pos'l), *n.* Same as *pseudapostle*.

pseudo-aquatic (sū″dō-a-kwat'ik), *a.* Growing in very moist places, yet not strictly aquatic.

pseudo-archaic (sū″dō-är-kā'ik), *a.* Same as *archaistic:* used especially in the fine arts.

It is possibly a *pseudo-archaic* work of the fifteenth century. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 344, note.

pseudo-articulation (sū″dō-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep impressed line or constriction surrounding a part, and resembling a true joint. (*b*) A pseudo-joint, or part resembling a true joint, but not really jointed.

pseudo-ascetic (sū″dō-a-set'ik), *n.* A pretended ascetic.

These may be termed a set of *pseudo-ascetics*, who can have no real converse either with themselves or with heaven. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 1.

pseudo-axis (sū-dō-ak'sis), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sympodium*.

pseudobacterium (sū″dō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobacteria* (-ä). A corpuscle resembling or mistaken for a bacterium.

It was simply *pseudo-bacteria*, or broken blood corpuscles. *Science*, III. 739.

pseudobasidia (sū″dō-bā-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, false basidia: bodies with the form and appearance of basidia and produced with them. See *basidium*.

pseudo-Bible (sū-dō-bī'bl), *n.* A false or pretended Bible.

The work which the reader has now the privilege of perusing is as justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so-called *pseudo-bible* itself, because the word signifies "that which ought to be read."
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter iv. (*Davies.*)

pseudoblepsia (sū-dō-blep'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudoblepsis.*] Same as *pseudoblepsis*.

pseudoblepsis (sū-dō-blep'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + βλέψις, vision, < βλέπειν, look, see.] Parablepsia; visual illusion or hallucination.

Pseudobombus (sū-dō-bom'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Bombus:* see *Bombus*, 2.] In *entom.*: (*a*) An alternative generic name of bees of the genus *Apathus*, which closely resemble the species of *Bombus* proper and live parasitically in their nests. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bee of this genus.

Pseudobombyces (sū-dō-bom-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + βομβύξ, a silkworm: see *Bombyx.*] In Latreille's classification, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, approximately corresponding to the modern families *Arctiidæ*, *Lithosiidæ*, and *Psychidæ*. Also *Pseudobombycini*.

pseudobombycine (sū-dō-bom'bi-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pseudobombyces*.

Pseudobombycini (sū-dō-bom-bi-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Pseudobombyces* + *-ini.*] Same as *Pseudobombyces*. *Boisduval*.

pseudobrachial (sū-dō-brā'ki-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pseudobrachium.

pseudobrachium (sū-dō-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobrachia* (-ä). A kind of false arm formed by the actinosts of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. *Gill.*

pseudobranch (sū'dō-brangk), *n.* A false or spiracular gill. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

pseudobranchia[1] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudobranchiæ* (-ē). [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + βράγχια, gills.] A false gill. See the quotation.

The anterior branchial vein [in fishes] gives off the hyoidean artery, which ascends along the hyoidean arch, and very generally terminates by one branch in the cephalic circle, and by another enters a rete mirabile which lies in the inner side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Pseudobranchia[2] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudobranchia*[1].] A suborder of scutibranchiate gastropods, with the gills developed as a branching vessel on the inner surface of the mantle, the body and shell spiral, the lateral central teeth of the odontophore large and irregular, and no operculum. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for terrestrial forms belonging to the family *Proserpinidæ*.

pseudobranchial (sū-dō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pseudobranch or to pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobranchiate (sū-dō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobrookite (sū-dō-brūk'īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in minute rectangular tables in cavities in some volcanic rocks, as andesite. It resembles brookite, and is related to it in composition, consisting of the oxids of titanium and iron.

pseudobulb (sū'dō-bulb), *n.* A fleshy enlargement of the base of the stem in many epiphytic orchids, having the appearance of a bulb, but solid in structure: nearly allied to the corm, but not subterranean.

pseudobulbar (sū-dō-bul'bär), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudobulbar paralysis*, under *paralysis*.

pseudobulbil (sū-dō-bul'bil), *n.* In *bot.*, an oöphytic outgrowth sometimes replacing ordinary sporangia in ferns, and producing antheridia and archegonia.

pseudobulbous (sū-dō-bul'bus), *a.* Having the character of, or marked by the presence of, a pseudobulb.

pseudocarcinoid (sū-dō-kär'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Being macrurous and simulating a brachyurous crustacean; looking like a crab without being one.

II. *n.* A pseudocarcinoid crustacean, as a member of the genus *Thenus* or *Ibacus*. *Huxley.*

pseudocarp (sū'dō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus*, < Gr. ψευδής, false, + καρπός, fruit.] That part of an anthocarpous fruit which does not belong to the pericarp. Also called *anthocarp* or *anthocarpium*. See *anthocarpous*.

pseudocarpous (sū-dō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus:* see *pseudocarp.*] In *bot.*, same as *anthocarpous*.

pseudo-Christ (sū'dō-krīst), *n.* [< LL. *pseudochristus*, < Gr. ψευδόχριστος, a false Christ, < ψευδής, false, + Χριστός, Christ.] One who falsely claims to be the Christ.

Be on your guard against the seductions of the *pseudo-Christs*. *Lange*, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christianity (sū-dō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* The religion or doctrines of a false or pretended Christ; counterfeit Christianity.

Pseudo-Christs, *pseudo-Christianities*, false prophets.
Lange, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christology (sū'dō-kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous doctrine or system of doctrines regarding the nature of Christ.

The latter [modern evangelical theology] has to vindicate . . . the true divinity and historicity of Christ against the mythical, legendary, and humanitarian *pseudo-Christologies* of the nineteenth century.
P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 172.

pseudochromia (sū-dō-krō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + χρῶμα, color.] False perception of color.

Pseudochromidæ (sū-dō-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ*. *J. Richardson*, 1856.

Pseudochromides (sū-dō-krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pseudochromis*, q. v.] A group of acanthopterygian trachinoid fishes, having the dorsal fin continuous and the lateral line interrupted, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis*, and corresponding to the family *Pseudochromididæ*. In Günther's classification it was the fourth group of *Trachinidæ*. *Müller and Troschel*, 1849.

Pseudochromididæ (sū″dō-krō-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudochromis* (*-mid-*) + *-idæ.*], A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis*. The body is oblong, the lateral line interrupted, the head convex forward, and the pharyngeal lines distinct. The species are mostly inhabitants of the Indo-Pacific ocean. They have a superficial resemblance to pomacentrids, but the distinct lower pharyngeals distinguish them. Also *Pseudochromidæ*, *Pseudochromides*, and *Pseudochromidoidei*. See *Plesiopidæ*, and cut under *Plesiops*.

pseudochromidoid (sū-dō-krom'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pseudochromididæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudochromididæ*.

Pseudochromidoidei (sū-dō-krom-i-doi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ*. *Bleeker*, 1859.

Pseudochromis (sū-dok'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1837), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + χρόμις, a kind of sea-fish.] The typical genus of the family *Pseudochromididæ*.

pseudochrysalis (sū-dō-kris'ā-lis), *n.* Same as *pseudopupa*.

pseudo-citizen (sū-dō-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who falsely lays claim to the right of citizenship.

Some indeed hold that he who is unjustly a citizen is a *pseudocitizen*, a mere counterfeit.
Gillies, tr. of Aristotle, II. 195. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-classicism (sū-dō-klas'i-sizm), *n.* A false or affected classicism.

An increasing number of persons were perverse enough to feel [a difficulty in reading] . . . the productions of a *pseudo-classicism*, the classicism of red heels and periwigs.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 391.

pseudocœle (sū'dō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κοίλος, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, a certain cavity of some invertebrates: better called *pseudocœlom*.

The adult body cavity comes entirely from *pseudocœle*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlic (sū-dō-sē'lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pseudocœle.

This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both *pseudocœlic*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlom (sū-dō-sē'lom), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Same as *pseudocœle*.

pseudocolumella (sū-dō-kol-ū-mel'ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudocolumellæ* (-ē). In corals, a kind of false columella formed by the twisting together of the inner ends of septa; a parietal or septal columella.

The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the corallite, and then either unite evenly by their free inner margins or curve round each other to a slight extent, thus forming a structure to which the name of *pseudocolumella* has been given.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 210.

pseudocolumellar (sū-dō-kol-ū-mel'är), *a.* Pertaining to a pseudocolumella.

pseudocommissura (sū-dō-kom-i-sū'rä), *n.*; pl. *pseudocommissuræ* (-rē). Same as *pseudocommissure*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 420.

pseudocommissural (sū-dō-kō-mis'ū-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudocommissure: as, *pseudocommissural* fibers.

pseudocommissure (sū-dō-kom'i-sūr), *n.* A sort of commissure, formed of connective tissue, between the olfactory lobes of some batrachians, as the frog. Also *pseudocommissura*.

pseudoconcha (sū-dō-kong'kä), *n.*; pl. *pseudoconchæ* (-kē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*.] An alinasal turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper, connected with the internasal septum, and separating the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

pseudocorneous (sū-dō-kôr'nē-us), *a.* Partly or somewhat horny, as the mass of agglutinated hairs of the deciduous horns of the American antelope, which form the base of the horn-sheath and gradually change into true horn toward the tip of those organs.

pseudocortex (sū-dō-kôr'teks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *cortex*, bark.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of secondary branches in the *Floridæ*, originating at the nodes, and closely adpressed to the main or axial branch of a frond, forming a false cortex.

pseudocosta (sū-dō-kos'tä), *n.*; pl. *pseudocostæ* (-tē). [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *costa*, rib.] One of the flattened or rounded interspaces which stand out in slight relief between the septa of some corals. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 213.

pseudocostate (sū-dō-kos'tāt), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *costa*, rib: see *costa, costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, false-ribbed: said of leaves in which the true veins are confluent into a marginal or intramarginal rib or vein, as in many *Myrtaceæ*. —2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudocostæ, as a coral.

pseudocotyledon† (sū-dō-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams. The name was formerly so employed on the supposition that these threads were in a measure analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams, but is not now in use.

pseudocrisis (sū-dō-krī'sis), *n.*; pl. *pseudocrises* (-sēz). In *pathol.*, a sudden remission of temperature, resembling a crisis, but followed immediately by a return to the previous fever, as may occur in croupous pneumonia.

pseudo-critic (sū-dō-krit'ik), *n.* A pretended or would-be critic.

The greatest hurt those poetasters and *pseudo-critics* did him was pretending to fix things on him of which he was not author. *Ayre*, Pope (ed. 1754), I. 247. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-croup (sū'dō-krōp), *n.* False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

pseudocyclosis (sū"dō-sī-klō'sis), *n.* The apparent circulation of food in an amœba, superficially resembling cyclosis. *Wallich*.

pseudocyesis (sū"dō-sī-ē'sis), *n.* Spurious pregnancy.

pseudocyst (sū'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κύστις, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, one of many more or less imperfectly spherical bodies produced by the breaking up of the protoplasm of the filaments in certain of the *Protophyta*.

pseudodeltidium (sū"dō-del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudodeltidia* (-ä). In *Brachiopoda*, a false deltidium, such as occurs in a spirifer.

pseudodipteral (sū-dō-dip'tę-ral), *a.* [< L. *pseudodipteros*, < Gr. ψευδοδίπτερος, < ψευδής, false, + δίπτερος, two-winged: see *dipteral*.] In *classical arch.*, noting a disposition in the plan of a columnar structure resembling that of a dipteral building in the wide space left between the peristyle and the cella, but with the inner row of columns omitted, or, a disposition of plan like that of the Parthenon, in which there is an inner portico of six columns within the peristyle before both pronaos and opisthodomos, but no such secondary range on the flanks.

pseudodipterally (sū-dō-dip'tę-ral-i), *adv.* In a pseudodipteral manner or style. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 471.

pseudodistance (sū-dō-dis'tans), *n.* The distance in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudodont (sū'dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having false teeth, as a monotreme.

pseudodox (sū'dō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ψευδόδοξος, holding a false opinion, < ψευδής, false, + δόξα, a notion, an opinion, < δοκεῖν, think. Cf. *orthodox*.] **I.** *a.* False; not true in opinion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A false but common opinion.

Mad. He 's a rare fellow, without question! but He holds some paradoxes.
Alm. Ay, and *pseudodoxes*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

The Romists stick not as once the Valentinian heretics veritatis ignorantiam cognitionem vocare, by a paradox, *pseudodoxa*, to call the ignorance of the truth the true knowledge thereof. *Rev T. Adams*, Works, I. 412.

The counterpart of false and absurd paradox is what is called the vulgar error, the *pseudodox*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 23.

pseudodoxal (sū'dō-dok-sal), *a.* [< *pseudodox* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a pseudodox or false opinion; falsely believed; untrue or mistaken in opinion. [Rare.]

Orosia is much degenerated from what she was by the Gherlonian sectaries, who have infected the inhabitants with so many *pseudodoxall* and gingling opinions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

pseudo-episcopacy (sū"dō-ē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* Same as *pseudepiscopacy*.

pseudofilaria (sū"dō-fi-lā'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudofilariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *filum*, thread: see *filar*.] A stage in the development of a gregarina, supervening upon the finishing of the early embryonic condition of a pseudonavicella, and passing into the condition of the adult. See *pseudonavicella*. *E. Van Beneden*.

pseudofilarian (sū"dō-fi-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *pseudofilaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a pseudofilaria, or having its character.

II. *n.* A pseudofilaria.

pseudofoliaceous (sū-dō-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *foliaceus*, leafy: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, provided with lobes or expansions resembling leaves: said of a thallus or stem.

Pseudo-foliaceous forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms.
Underwood, Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

pseudogalena (sū"dō-gā-lē'nä), *n.* False galena. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

pseudogastrula (sū-dō-gas'trȯ-lä), *n.* A false gastrula; that embryonic stage or state in which an organism resembles a gastrula without having undergone a proper gastrulation. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 348.

pseudogeneral (sū-dō-jen'ę-ral), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudogeneral paralysis*, under *paralysis*. The *pseudo-* here really qualifies not *general*, but *general paralysis*.

pseudogeneric (sū"dō-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Spurious or merely nominal as a genus; of the character of a pseudogenus: as, a *pseudogeneric* form; *pseudogeneric* names.

pseudogenus (sū-dō-jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *pseudogenera* (-jen'ę-rä). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *genus*, birth: see *genus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a form-genus; a genus based upon apparent species which are really only stages in the life-cycle of species of other genera. Many of the so-called genera of fungi, bacteria, etc., are *pseudo-* or *form-genera*. See *form-genus*, and compare *form-species*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus. Pseudogenera, or pseudogeneric names, may be due to (*a*) the imagination, as when hypothetical or supposititious ancestral forms, of which nothing is actually known, are named as genera (see several cases among words beginning in *Pro-*, *Proto-*); (*b*) defect or error of observation, particularly of microscopic objects liable to look different when differently manipulated; (*c*) defective or mutilated specimens accurately described but mistaken for normal examples of their kind; (*d*) natural monstrosities not recognized as such; (*e*) normal stages of growth or development of any organism mistaken for a different organism. Many pseudogenera of class (*e*) have been named among animals which undergo marked or peculiar transformations from the embryo to the adult, not understood by the observer at the time, as many cœlenterates, echinoderms, crustaceans, etc., and even some vertebrates, as fishes and batrachians. Pseudogenera in the above senses are all foreign to the question of what degree of difference shall be accounted generic, and also of any question of priority or other nomenclatural rule. Those of class (*a*) have such standing as one may choose to allow them. Those of class (*b*) can have no standing. In classes (*c*) and (*d*) pseudogeneric names may hold if they can be identified and properly recharacterized (and are not obnoxious to any rule of nomenclature). The large class (*e*) of cases based upon literally "larval" or masked forms of organisms whose adults are already named generically has no claim to recognition among New Latin genera properly so called. But many such pseudogeneric words are conveniently retained in a modified sense as English names of the objects which they designate. See, for examples, *Bipinnaria, Brachiolaria, Cysticercus, Leptocephalus, Megalops, Nauplius, Phyllosoma, Zœa*.

pseudogeusia (sū-dō-gū'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + γεῦσις, sense of taste, < γεύεσθαι, taste: see *gust*2.] False taste-perception.

pseudogeustia (sū-dō-gūs'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + γευστός, verbal adj. of γεύεσθαι, taste.] Same as *pseudogeusia*.

pseudograph (sū'dō-gräf), *n.* A false writing. See *pseudography*.

pseudographeme (sū-dog'ra-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδογράφημα, that which is untruly drawn, < ψευδής, false, + γράφειν, write.] A fallacy imitating an apodictic syllogism.

pseudographize (sū-dog'ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pseudographized*, ppr. *pseudographizing*. [< *pseudograph-y* + *-ize*.] To write wrongly; present a word, etc., in an incorrect form by writing, printing, or any other method of graphic representation. [Rare.]

If we account this error typographical, there must have been a widespread conspiracy among old printers to *pseudographize*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 159.

pseudography (sū-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδογραφία, a false drawing of a line, < ψευδογραφεῖν, draw falsely, < ψευδής, false, + γράφειν, write.] An incorrect system or method of graphic representation; bad spelling.

"Gh" is only a piece of ill writing with us, . . . for the g sounds just nothing in "trough," "cough," "might," "night," &c. Only the writer was at leisure to add a superfluous Letter, as there are too many in our *pseudography*. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

I do not intend to pursue the many *pseudographys* in use, . . . but to shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 104.

Pseudogryphus (sū-dog'ri-fus), *n.* [NL. (Ridgway, 1874), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *Gryphæa*.] A genus of *Cathartidæ*, or American vultures, of which the California condor, *P. californianus*, is the only species, having no caruncles on the head, and the plumage of the under parts of peculiar texture. See cut under *condor*.

pseudogyne (sū'dō-jīn), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + γυνή, female.] One of the agamic or asexual females of plant-lice and some other insects which reproduce without union with the male. With the *Aphididæ*, coition of males and true females results in the winter egg, from which hatches a pseudogyne, which gives birth to a number of generations of pseudogynes. Lichtenstein and others use the term especially for a member of the first-winged or migrant generation of plant-lice, as distinguished from one of the pupiferous or return migrant generation.

A gall-making aphis, the foundress *pseudogyne*.
Nature, XXX. 69.

pseudogynous (sū-doj'i-nus), *a.* [< *pseudogyne* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a pseudogyne, or having its character.

pseudogyrate (sū-dō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *gyratus*, pp., turned round: see *gy-*

rate.] In *bot.*, falsely ringed, as when an elastic ring is confined to the vertex of the sporecases of ferns. *Treasury of Botany.*

pseudo-heart (sū-dō-härt'), *n.* In brachiopods, one of several tubular infundibuliform organs by which the perivisceral cavity communicates with the pallial chamber, and which were described by Owen as hearts. See cut under *Waldheimia.*

It is probable that these *pseudo-hearts* subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts; and that they are the homologues of the organs of Bojanus of other mollusks, and of the segmental organs of worms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 400.

pseudohemal (sū-dō-hē'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *αἷμα*, blood: see *hemal.*] Like or analogous to blood without being blood: noting various fluids which circulate in the bodies of some invertebrates, especially annelids, and the structures which provide for the circulation of such fluids; water-vascular; chylaqueous; aquiferous. Also *pseudhæmal.*

In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or *pseud-hæmal* vessels are known. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 57.

pseudohermaphrodite (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dīt), *a.* Apparently hermaphrodite, though sexed; affected by pseudohermaphroditism.

pseudohermaphroditism (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dī-tizm), *n.* False hermaphroditism; an appearance of hermaphroditism resulting from a monstrous conformation of the external genitals in sexed individuals. The usual conditions are extensive hypospadia of the male organs, or hypertrophy of the clitoris of the female.

pseudohexagonal (sū″dō-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* In *crystal.*, falsely hexagonal; appearing to be hexagonal, though not really so. Twins of orthorhombic aragonite resembling hexagonal crystals are said to be *pseudohexagonal;* some of the micas are *pseudohexagonal*, because they approximate to the hexagonal system closely in angle.

pseudohypertrophic (sū-dō-hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pseudohypertrophy.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

pseudohypertrophy (sū′dō-hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* The enlargement of an organ without increase of its proper tissue, as when in muscular pseudohypertrophy there is increase of fat and connective tissue while the muscle-fibers are atrophied.—**Muscular pseudohypertrophy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*

pseudo-Isidorian Decretals. See *False Decretals*, under *decretal.*

pseudolabial (sū-dō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *pseudolabium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudolabium of a myriapod.

pseudolabium (sū-dō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudolabia* (-ä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *labium*, lip.] In chilopodous *Myriapoda*, the sternite of the subbasilar plate, being the part called *labium* by Newport: usually a large plate, with a median indentation in front and teeth on each side.

It may for convenience in descriptive zoology be termed the *pseudolabium.* *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 201.

Pseudolarix (sū-dol'a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Gordon, 1858), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λάριξ*, larch: see *Larix.*] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abietineæ.* By some it is included in the genus *Larix*, the larch, from which it differs in its cones, their pointed scales falling away with the seeds, and in its leaves, which resemble those of *Cedrus*, the cedar, but are deciduous like those of the larch. The only species, *P. Kæmpferi*, is a native of China, and is known as *golden larch*, from the color to which the light-green leaves turn in autumn. It bears pendulous cones about 3 inches long, broad and conical, falling asunder when ripe, except as long woody threads, passing out of the base of the scales, bind them in masses. See *larch.*

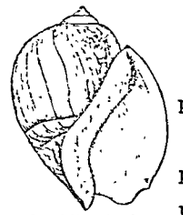
pseudolateral (sū-dō-lat'ē-ral), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ.*

pseudoleucemia (sū″dō-lū-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucæmia.* < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λευκός*, white, + *αἷμα*, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] A disease characterized by progressive hyperplasia of the lymph-glands, sometimes of the spleen, with anemia and the development of secondary lymphatic growth in various parts of the body, but without leucocytosis. Also called *Hodgkin's disease, lymphadenoma, malignant lymphoma, lymphosarcoma, anemia lymphatica*, etc.

pseudoleucocythemia (sū-dō-lū″kō-sī-thē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucocythæmia*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *λευκός*, white, + *κύτος*, cell, + *αἷμα*, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] Same as *pseudoleucemia.*

pseudolichen (sū-dō-lī'ken), *n.* A so-called lichen which does not possess the one mark of a true lichen—that is, the presence of algæ in the thallus. These plants are simply ascomycetous fungi parasitic upon a true lichen-thallus or other plant. See *lichen.*

Pseudoliva (sū-dol'i-vä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Oliva*, q. v.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pseudolivinæ.* *Swainson.* Also *Gastridium.*



Pseudoliva plumbea.

Pseudolivinæ (sū-dol-i-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoliva* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Buccinidæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudoliva.* The shell is buccciniform, and the operculum has a lateral nucleus. The typical species is the existing *Pseudoliva plumbea* of the Atlantic coast of Africa, but most of the species are extinct.

Pseudolmedia (sū-dol-mē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Trécul, 1847), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Olmedia*, a related genus of plants.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*, and subtribe *Olmedieæ*, characterized by receptacles containing numerous staminate flowers mixed with scales and without distinct perianths, and by pistillate flowers solitary in their receptacles. There are 5 species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They bear shining entire alternate short-stalked leaves, which are feather-veined and thin but coriaceous. The ovoid fruit is inclosed in a persistent and enlarged fleshy perianth, and the whole forms in *P. spuria* of Jamaica an edible red drupe-like fruit. See *bastard bread-nut* (under *bread-nut*), and *milkwood.*

pseudologist† (sū-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδολόγος*, one who speaks falsely, a liar, < *ψευδολόγος*, speaking falsely: see *pseudology.*] A retailer of falsehoods; a liar.

pseudology† (sū-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδολογία*, falsehood, < *ψευδολόγος*, speaking falsely, < *ψευδής*, false, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of lying; falsehood of speech; mendacity; lying.

Not according to the sound rules of *pseudology.*
Arbuthnot.

pseudomalachite (sū-dō-mal'a-kīt), *n.* A hydrous phosphate of copper occurring ordinarily in massive forms of a bright-green color, much resembling malachite. It is closely related to dihydrite and chlite.

Pseudomelania (sū-dō-mē-lā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Melania*, q. v.] An extinct genus of shells superficially resembling a melanian, typical of the family *Pseudomelaniidæ.*

Pseudomelaniidæ (sū-dō-mel-a-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudomelania* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pseudomelania.* They had elongated turreted shells with the aperture oval and the columella simple or plicated forward. The species inhabited the seas of the Paleozoic to the Tertiary epochs, and are entirely extinct.

pseudomembrane (sū-dō-mem'brān), *n.* A false membrane. See *membrane.*

pseudomembranous (sū-dō-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pseudomembrane.—**Pseudomembranous bronchitis**, bronchitis with the formation of a false membrane lining the bronchial tubes. It may be due to diphtheria, to the inhalation of hot steam, or to other causes.—**Pseudomembranous enteritis**, a non-febrile affection of the intestinal mucous membrane, characterized by the periodical formation of viscous, shreddy, or tubular exudates composed mainly of mucin.—**Pseudomembranous laryngitis**, a laryngitis characterized by the formation on and in the mucous membrane of a croupous pseudomembrane; true croup.—**Pseudomembranous tracheitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea accompanied by the formation of a pseudomembrane.

pseudometallic (sū″dō-me-tal'ik), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic: specifically applied to a kind of luster closely resembling that of metals.

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū-dō-mon-ō-kot-i-lē'dō-nus), *a.* In *bot.*, having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass, as in the horse-chestnut.

pseudomorph (sū'dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μορφή*, form.] A deceptive, irregular, or false form; specifically, in *mineral.*, a mineral having a definite form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared. Sometimes quartz is found in the form of fluor-spar crystals, the fluor-spar having been changed by a process of substitution into quartz. Such crystals are pseudomorphs by substitution; another illustration is that of tinstone, cassiterite, after orthoclase feldspar. A more common and important class of pseudomorphs includes those formed by the chemical alteration of the original mineral: these are illustrated by pseudomorphs of native copper after the oxid cuprite, where there has been a simple loss of one ingredient, in this case oxygen; also, of gypsum after anhydrite, where the anhydrous calcium sulphate has been changed by assumption of water to the hydrous sulphate; or, still more important, where there has been a more or less complete exchange of constituents, as of the lead carbonate cerusite after the lead sulphid galena, or of serpentine after chrysolite, or of kaolin after feldspar, etc. Pseudomorphs are also formed by molecular change without change of chemical substance, as of calcite after aragonite, or rutile after brookite; these last are also called *paramorphs.* (See *paramorphism.*) Pseudomorphs very commonly have a noncrystalline waxy structure, but this is not necessarily the case.

pseudomorphia (sū-dō-môr'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *morphia.*] One of the alkaloids of opium, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. Also called *phormia, oxymorphia.*

pseudomorphic (sū-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *pseudomorphous.*

pseudomorphine (sū-dō-môr'fin), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *morphina*, morphine.] Same as *pseudomorphia.*

pseudomorphism (sū-dō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ism.*] The state of having a form, usually crystalline, different from that proper to the mineral; the process by which this state is brought about. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorphosis (sū″dō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping, < *μορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *pseudomorphism.*

pseudomorphous (sū-dō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ous.*] Not having the true form; characterized by or exhibiting pseudomorphism; in *mineral.*, noting substances having an external form, usually crystalline, which does not properly belong to themselves. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorula (sū-dō-mor'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudomorulæ* (-lē). A false morula: applied by W. S. Kent to a collection or aggregate of cells or spores of distinctly unicellular animals, resembling a morula, but of a different morphological character. See *morula.*

pseudomorular (sū-dō-mor'ō-lär), *a.* [< *pseudomorula* + *-ar*³.] Having the character of a pseudomorula.

pseudonavicella (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonavicellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + LL. *navicella*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *navc*².] The embryonic form of a gregarine; one of a number of minute bodies into which the substance of an adult encysted gregarine breaks up in reproduction. Pseudonavicellæ are so called from their resemblance to the navicellæ or naviculæ of diatoms. On the rupture of the cyst of the adult gregarine these bodies escape; and on rupture of the pseudonavicellæ themselves the embryo proper is similarly set free. See *pseudofilaria*, and cut under *Gregarinidæ.* Also *pseudonavicula.*

pseudonavicellar (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'ėr), *a.* [< *pseudonavicella* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to a pseudonavicella, or having its character, as the spores of *Sporozoa.* Also *pseudonavicular.*

pseudonavicula (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *navicula*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship.] Same as *pseudonavicella.*

pseudonavicular (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *pseudonavicula* + *-ar*³.] Same as *pseudonavicellar.*

pseudoneuropter (sū″dō-nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [< *Pseudoneuroptera.*] A pseudoneuropterous insect.

Pseudoneuroptera (sū″dō-nū-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Neuroptera*, q. v.] An order of *Insecta*, proposed by Erichson in 1840 to contain those neuropterous insects which have the metamorphosis incomplete, four membranous wings usually manyveined, and mandibulate mouth-parts (except in one family, *Ephemeridæ*). The order thus defined has been divided into three suborders: (1) *Platuptera*, including the *Perlidæ, Psocidæ, Embiidæ*, and *Termitidæ;* (2) *Odonata* or dragon-flies; and (3) *Ephemerina* or May-flies. Brauer, however, dismembers the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and distributes its components in his second, third, fourth, and sixth orders—*Ephemerida, Odonata, Plecoptera*, and *Corrodentia*—his *Plecoptera* including the perlids, and his *Corrodentia* the termites and *Psocidæ.*

pseudoneuropterous (sū″dō-nū-rop'te-rus), *a.* [< *Pseudoneuropter-a* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Pseudoneuroptera*, or having their characters.

pseudo-nipple (sū'dō-nip″l), *n.* A false nipple of the mammary gland, produced by the elevation of the non-glandular part around a depression at the bottom of which the ducts open.

Pseudoniscidæ (sū-dō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of synziphosurous merostomatous crustaceans of Carboniferous age, typified by the genus *Pseudoniscus.* They had an oval body, short head, large compound eyes, and abdomen with seven segments besides the telson.

Pseudoniscus (sū-dō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pseudoniscidæ*.

pseudonomania (sū″don-ō-mā'ni-ĭ), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ψεύδειν* (ppr. *ψεύδων*), belie, mid. *ψεύδεσθαι*, lie (see *pseudo-*), + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid propensity to lie.

pseudonucleolus (sū″dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleous*.] An accessory or supplementary nucleus of some ova.

pseudonychium (sū-dō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *onychium*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the onychium or spurious claw between the true tarsal claws. See *empodium* and *onychium*, and compare *paronychium*.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* [Also *pseudonyme*: < F. *pseudonyme*, < Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] 1. A false name; especially, a fictitious name assumed by an author in order to conceal or veil his identity.

> The [Brontë] sisters adopted the *pseudonyms* Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, corresponding to their initials.
> *L. Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., VI. 410.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the vernacular name of a species or other group of animals or plants, as distinguished from its tenable technical name: thus, *robin* is the *pseudonym* of *Turdus migratorius*. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321 (1884).

pseudonymal (sū-don'i-mal), *a.* [< *pseudonym* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, vernacular; not technical nor tenable, as the name of an animal; not having the character of an onym. *Coues*.

pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< *pseudonym* + *-ity*.] The state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name. *Contemporary Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pseudonymous (sū-don'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name: see *pseudonym*.] Bearing a pseudonym, or false name: applied to an author who publishes a work under a false or feigned name, or to a work thus published.

> In the primitive age of publication, before there existed "a reading public," literary productions were often anonymous; or . . . they wore the mask of a fictitious name, and were *pseudonymous*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 346.

pseudonymously (sū-don'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pseudonymous manner; under a pseudonym, or fictitious or false name.

> That virulent potion of camomile which you so *pseudonymously* dignify with the title of "Bitter Ale."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II., Pref.

pseudoparalysis (sū″dō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paralysis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparalysis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparaplegia (sū-dō-par-a-plē'ji-ĭ), *n.* An affection like paraplegia, but regarded as essentially distinct.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudo-parasite (sū-dō-par'a-sīt), *n.* An apparent parasite; a commensal or inquiline; also, a plant which attacks vegetable tissues, but only when they are dead.

pseudoparasitic (sū-dō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* Parasitic apparently but not really; commensal; inquiline.

pseudoparenchyma (sū″dō-pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* In *mycol.*, a tissue resembling parenchyma, but of far different origin, being produced from united and transformed hyphæ.

pseudoparenchymatous (sū-dō-par-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling pseudoparenchyma.

pseudoparenchyme (sū″dō-pa-reng'kim), *n.* Same as *pseudoparenchyma*.

pseudoparesis (sū-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paresis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparesis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparthenogenesis (sū-dō-pär″the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* That mode of reproduction which is intermediate between metagenesis and parthenogenesis proper. *Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 214.

pseudo-patron (sū-dō-pā'tron), *n.* A pretended or would-be patron. [Rare.]

> Disturbers of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons—the *pseudo-patron*, his clerk, and the ordinary. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

pseudopediform (sū-dō-ped'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a pseudopod; pseudopodial.

> Body ciliated, . . . without *pseudopediform* prolongations. *Arthur Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 370.

pseudopercular (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lėr), *a.* [< *pseudoperculum* + *-ar*3.] False or secondary, as an operculum; pertaining to a pseudoperculum.

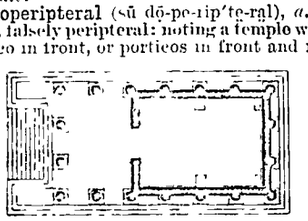
pseudoperculate (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *pseudoperculum* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a pseudoperculum; having the aperture closed by a pseudoperculum.

pseudoperculum (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudopercula* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *operculum*, a lid, cover: see *opercle*.] A false opercle; a kind of secondary lid closing the aperture of the shell of some pulmonate gastropods. See *clausilium*. Also called *hibernaculum*.

pseudoperidium (sū″dō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false peridium: a name given to the membranous cup inclosing the spores in *Æcidium*. See *peridium* and *Æcidium*.

pseudoperiodic (sū-dō-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Quasi-periodic.

pseudoperipteral (sū-dō-pe-rip'te-ral), *a.* In *arch.*, falsely peripteral: noting a temple with a portico in front, or porticos in front and rear,



Plan of Pseudoperipteral Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

but with the columns on its flanks engaged in the walls, instead of standing free. Compare plan under *opisthodomos*.

> There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a *pseudo-peripteral* structure: the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, and the nine-columned edifice at Pestum. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

pseudoperipteros (sū″dō-pe-rip'te-ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ψευδόπερίπτερος*, with a false peristyle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *περίπτερος*, with a single row of columns all around: see *peripteros*.] A pseudoperipteral structure.

> It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar *pseudo peripteros* [temple of Zeus at Agrigentum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal, . . . or whether other considerations led to this abnormal negation of the fundamental principles of columnar architecture. *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 219.

Pseudophallia (sū-dō-fal'i-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] In Mörch's system, a class of gastropods characterized by the supposed absence of an intromittent male organ, comprising the orders *Rhipidoglossa* and *Docoglossa*. Also called *Exocephala*.

Pseudophidia (sū-dō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄφιδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *Ophidia*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Amphibia*, characterized by the limbless serpentiform body (whence the name); the cæcilians, or *Ophiomorpha*. See *Cæciliidæ*.

pseudophidian (sū-dō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pseudophidia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having the appearance of an ophidian, as an amphibian; belonging to the *Pseudophidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudophidia*.

pseudophone (sū'dō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φωνή*, voice.] An instrument for the study of the perception of direction of sounds by the human ear. By it sound may be made to appear as coming from any direction other than the true one. Earpieces fastened to the head by straps, and carrying adjustable tin-plate mirrors—the latter producing the effects—constitute the instrument.

Pseudophyllidea (sū″dō-fi-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-idea*.] A group of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which, when mature, have neither suckers nor lobes on the head, but a deep groove on each side. The group includes tapes found in various fishes, amphibians, and waterbirds, as well as *Bothriocephalus latus*, the broad tapeworm, occasionally infesting the human body.

Pseudopneumona (sū-dop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills in very numerous cross-rows on the inner surface of the mantle, eyes in front of the bases of the tentacles, and operculum spiral. It included the families *Littorinidæ*, *Lacunidæ*, and *Truncatellidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

pseudopod (sū'dō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A member of the *Pseudopoda*, as an amœba; any protozoan which is provided with pseudopodia, or has the power of protruding diversiform parts of its sarcode in the form of pseudopodia, serving as temporary organs of locomotion; a rhizopod; a myxopod.—2. A pseudopodium.

Pseudopoda† (sū-dop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudopod*.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing those called *root-footed*, or the *Amœbæa*, *Arcellina*, and *Bacillaria*. The term is disused, but is the origin of the very common words *pseudopod* and *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodal (sū-dop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-al*.] 1. Provided with pseudopods; furnished with false feet; of or pertaining to the *Pseudopoda*; rhizopod; myxopod.—2. Pertaining to pseudopodia; pseudopodial.

pseudopode (sū'dō-pōd), *n.* [< *pseudopodium*.] Same as *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodia, *n.* Plural of *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodial (sū-dō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to pseudopodia; forming or formed by pseudopodia: as, a *pseudopodial* process; *pseudopodial* movement; the *pseudopodial* aperture for the protrusion of pseudopodia in the test of a foraminifer.

pseudopodian (sū-dō-pō'di-an), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-an*.] Same as *pseudopodial*.

pseudopodic (sū-dō-pod'ik), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *pseudopodal*. *W. S. Kent.*

pseudopodium (sū-dō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *Protozoa*, as pseudopods, rhizopods, or myxopods, a temporary diversiform prolongation or protrusion of the sarcode or body-substance of the animalcule, to any extent or in any shape, capable of being withdrawn or reabsorbed into the general mass of the body, and serving as an organ of locomotion, prehension, or ingestion; a pseudopod, or false foot: generally in the plural. The term is very comprehensive in its application to foot-like, finger-like, or ray-like processes of the body of protozoans; but it is the essential character of a pseudopodium to be soft, diversiform, or variable in shape, and temporary, or subject to reabsorption—in which respects the organ differs from the fixed or constant processes of many protozoans, as cilia or flagella. Pseudopodia are highly characteristic of the lower or non-corticate protozoans, the myxopods or rhizopods proper, as all the amœbiforms, the heliozoans, the foraminifers, etc. They may be broad and lobate processes of sarcode, or slender filamentous rays. When lobate the pseudopodia remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body, or the whole body of the animalcule may flow into such a pseudopod, thus effecting a peculiar kind of locomotion. But when they are filiform they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate and regain their previous form; and, whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these pseudopodia are beset by minute granules, which are in incessant motion. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *Amœba*, and *Rotalia*.

2. In *Rotifera*, the aboral region, caudal extremity, or tail-end of a wheel-animalcule. It varies much in size, form, and function, and may be absent. When best developed, it is a considerable muscular organ, serving as a sucker-like means of attachment or as a fin-like organ for swimming. It is sometimes a pair of tails, like styles or flaps.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Musci*, a false pedicel, or elongation of the extremity of a branch of the oöphyte, in the form of a stalk, supporting a sporogonium or capsule.

> In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigonal leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the *pseudopodium*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 116.

(*b*) In *Mycetozoa*, a protrusion of the protoplasm of an amœboid body, which may be drawn in, or into which the whole body may move.

pseudoproct (sū'dō-prokt), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false + *πρωκτός*, anus.] 1. The anus or anal opening of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm.—2. The false oscule, or pseudostome, of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas.*

> The faulty use of the term oscule for what is neither functionally nor morphologically a mouth is here obvious, for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudoproct* could be substituted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

pseudoproctous (sū-dō-prok'tus), *a.* [< *pseudoproct* + *-ous*.] Provided with a pseudoproct.

pseudoprostyle (sū-dō-prō stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πρόστυλος*, prostyle.] Noting a portico the projection of which from the wall is less

than the width of its intercolumniation. *Hosking.*

pseudopsia (sū-dop'si-ą). *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + ὄψις, sight.] False sight-perception.

pseudopupa (sū-dō-pū'pą). *n.*; pl. *pseudopupæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *pupa*, q. v.] A false pupa: applied to the fifth stage, or coarctate pupa, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis. Also called *semipupa*. See *coarctate*, and cut under *Sitaris*.

pseudopupal (sū-dō-pū'pal), *a.* [< *pseudopupa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a pseudopupa, or having its characters.

Pseudopus (sū'dō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of lizards of the family *Zonuridæ*, having rudimentary hind limbs and traces of shoulder-girdles. *P. pallasi* is an example.

pseudoramose (sū-dō-rā'mōs). *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*, *ramose*.] In *bot.*, forming false branches. See *pseudoramulus*.

pseudoramulus (sū-dō-ram'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudoramuli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.*, a false branch: applied to the filaments of the *Rivulariaceæ* and other algæ, in which the terminal part of the filament detaches itself and applies itself laterally to an enlarged part of the filament called the heterocyst. See *heterocyst*.

pseudo-ray (sū'dō-rā), *n.* A straight line or ray in non-Euclidean geometry.

Pseudorca (sụ-dôr'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *Orca*[1].] A genus of cetaceans, established for the reception of the *Phocæna crassidens* of Owen, discovered subfossil in England, and afterward found living, related to *Orca*, but having only about 40 teeth and 50 vertebræ, the cervicals mostly ankylosed, the lumbars half as long again as they are broad. The animal is black, and attains a length of 14 feet.

Pseudoscines (sū-dos'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] In *ornith.*, in Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a suborder of *Passeres*, including the *Acromyodi abnormales* of Garrod and Forbes, or the genera *Menura* and *Atrichia* of Australia, as together distinguished from *Oscines*, or normal acromyodian *Passeres*.

pseudoscinine (sū-dos'i-nin), *a.* Anomalously oscinine, as the lyre-birds and scrub-birds of Australia; belonging to the *Pseudoscines*.

pseudosclerosis (sū'dō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* A case resembling clinically multiple sclerosis, but not presenting the characteristic lesions post mortem.

pseudoscope (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of stereoscope that makes concave parts appear convex, and convex parts concave. Wheatstone's pseudoscope produces these effects by the use of two flint-glass rectangular prisms, which reflect the light coming from the object viewed from their inner surfaces, the latter being, with reference to the eye of the observer, at the angle of total reflection.

Hence, too, the obstinacy with which human faces and forms, and other extremely familiar convex objects, refuse to appear hollow when viewed through Wheatstone's *pseudoscope*. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 528.

pseudoscopic (sū-dō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pseudoscope, or to the class of optical phenomena which it presents, in which false impressions of visual objects are conveyed to the mind.

By *pseudoscopic* vision we mean that "conversion of relief" which is produced by the combination of two reversed perspective projections. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

The second [group of illusions] relates to the instability of our judgments of relative distance and size by the eye, and includes especially what are known as *pseudoscopic* illusions. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 524.

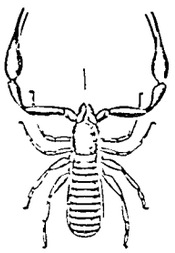
pseudoscopically (sū-dō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pseudoscopic manner; as in a pseudoscope.

When mounted *pseudoscopically*, at first it [a photograph] is very unsatisfactory. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 428.

pseudoscopy (sū'dō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-y*[3].] The use of the pseudoscope, or the production of effects similar to those exhibited by it.

pseudoscorpion (sū-dō-skôr'pi-ọn), *n.* [< NL. *pseudoscorpio*(*n-*), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + σκορπίος, L. *scorpio*(*n-*), a scorpion.] A false scorpion; a member of the *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidæ*. See cut in next column.

Pseudoscorpiones (sū"dō-skôr-pī'ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pseudoscorpio*(*n-*): see *pseudoscorpion*.] An order of tracheate arachnidans, with segmented abdomen not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, didactyl or chelate maxillary palps, two or four eyes, and no postabdomen nor poison-glands; the false scorpions, of the families *Cheliferidæ* and *Obisiidæ*. Also called *Chelifera*. Also *Pseudoscorpionina*, and as a family *Pseudoscorpionidæ*.



Pseudoscorpion (*Chelifer cancroides*). (Hair-line shows natural size.)

pseudoseptate (sū-dō-sep'tāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the appearance of being septate, as many spores.—2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudosepta, as corals.

pseudoseptum (sū-dō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *pseudosepta* (-tą). In corals, a false septum; a septum not homologous with the regular septa of corals—that is, not identified as a calcified mesentery. Thus, in *Heliopora*, with eight mesenteries only, there are twelve pseudosepta.

pseudosiphon (sū-dō-sī'fọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + σίφων, siphon: see *siphon*.] A false siphon; the vertical trace in the external solid plug of the truncated shell of certain cephalopods, as orthoceratites, continuous with the true siphon. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 258.

pseudosiphonal (sū-dō-sī'fō-nal), *a.* [< *pseudosiphon* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the pseudosiphon of cephalopods.

pseudosiphuncle (sū-dō-sī'fung-kl), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + E. *siphuncle*.] A pseudosiphon. *A. Hyatt.*

pseudosmia (sū-dos'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + ὀσμή, odor.] False smell-perception.

Pseudosolaneæ (sū"dō-sō-lā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Solaneæ*.] A series or suborder of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ*, having some relationship with the order *Solanaceæ*, and characterized by alternate leaves, uniformly centripetal inflorescence, a five-lobed corolla with the two upper lobes exterior, and four, sometimes five, perfect stamens. It includes 9 genera and 3 tribes, of which the *Verbasceæ*, or the mullen tribe, is the chief. They are herbs or shrubs, the flowers with a broad corolla-tube bearing rather flat and spreading lobes.

pseudospermic (sū-dō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *pseudosperm-ium* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, forming or pertaining to a pseudospermium.

pseudospermium (sū-dō-spėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, any one-seeded indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp so closely invests the seed that the whole appears as merely a seed—for example, an achenium.

pseudospermous (sū-dō-spėr'mus), *a.* [As *pseudosperm-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *pseudospermic*.

pseudosphere (sū'dō-sfēr), *n.* 1. A surface of constant negative curvature.—2. A sphere in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudospherical (sū-dō-sfer'i-kal), *a.* Having a constant negative curvature.

Were space really *pseudospherical*, then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 664.

Pseudospherical surface, a surface like that generated by the rotation on its axis of the curve

$$x + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} = r \log \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{y}.$$

Pseudospora (sū-dos'pō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + σπόρος, seed.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Pseudosporeæ*, with plasmodium wanting, or at least unknown.

pseudospore (sū'dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + σπόρος, seed.] In *mycol.*, same as *teleutospore*.

Pseudosporeæ (sū-dō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zopf), < *Pseudospora* + *-eæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi of the class *Monadineæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudospora*.

pseudostella (sū-dō-stel'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *stella*, star.] A meteor or phenomenon of any kind resembling a star in the heavens.

pseudostigma (sū-dō-stig'mą), *n.*; pl. *pseudostigmata* (-mą-tą). A kind of false stigma with which some tracheate acarines, as the *Oribatidæ* or beetle-mites, are provided. In these mites the pseudostigmata are conspicuous, dorsal, tubular, and each has a filament projecting from the interior of the tube.

pseudostoma (sū-dos'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *pseudostomata* (sū-dō-stō'mą-tą). [NL.: see *pseudostome*.] 1. In *anat.*, a supposed opening on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *pseudostome*, 2. (*b*) [*cap.*] The name-giving genus of *Pseudostomidæ*: synonymous with *Geomys*. *Thomas Say*, 1823. Also called *Diplostoma*, *Saccophorus*, and *Ascomys*.

pseudostomatous (sū-dō-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [< *pseudostoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Provided with pseudostomata, as a serous surface; of or pertaining to a pseudostoma.

pseudostome (sū'dō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *pseudostoma* (cf. Gr. ψευδόστομα, the false or blind mouth of a river), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. The mouth or oral orifice of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm; a pseudostoma: correlated with *pseudoproct*.—2. The false oseulum or secondary opening replacing an original oseule of a sponge. Also called *pseudoproct*.

Secondary canals or cavities, which may be incurrent (vestibular) or excurrent (cloacal), the opening of the latter to the exterior being termed a false oscule or *pseudostome*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

3. A pouched rat, or pocket-gopher, of North America, as *Geomys bursarius*. See *Pseudostoma*, 2 (*b*).

Pseudostomidæ (sū-dō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gervais, 1848), < *Pseudostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of American rodents, with external cheek-pouches, named from the genus *Pseudostoma*; the pocket-rats and pocket-mice, now dissociated in the two families *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ*; the pseudostomes.

pseudostomine (sū-dō-stō'min), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ine*[1].] Having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse; saccomyine.

pseudostomosis (sū"dō-stō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *pseudostome* + *-osis*.] The formation or existence of a pseudostome, or false oscule, as that of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

pseudostomotic (sū"dō-stō-mot'ik), *a.* [< *pseudostomosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting pseudostomosis; provided with pseudostomes or false oscules, as a sponge.

pseudostomous (sū-dos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ous*.] Having pseudostomes, as a sponge; of or pertaining to pseudostomes.

pseudostroma (sū-dō-strō'mą), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false stroma; a cellular body resembling a stroma, as that produced in certain lichens. See *stroma*.

pseudosymmetry (sū-dō-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *crystal.*, false symmetry; the appearance of having a higher degree of symmetry than is actually the case, usually produced through twinning. See *twin*.

Pseudotetramera (sū"dō-te-tram'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotetramerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are five-jointed, but the fourth joint is minute and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptopentamera* of Burmeister and the *Subpentamera* of Latreille. It includes the large and important groups *Rhynchophora*, *Longicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

pseudotetramerous (sū'dō-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + τέτταρες (τετρα-), four, + μέρος, part.] Having apparently four-jointed but actually five-jointed tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotetramera*.

pseudotinea (sū-dō-tin'ē-ą), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *tinea*, a worm.] The larva of certain pyralid moths, as the bee-moth, *Galeria cereana*, which feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees. They sometimes infold the cells in their webs to such an extent as to destroy the community. See *Galeria*, and cut under *bee-moth*.

Pseudotrimera (sū-dō-trim'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotrimerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are four-jointed, the third joint being very diminutive and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptotetramera* of Burmeister and to the *Subtetramera* and *Trimera* of Latreille. It includes the three families *Erotylidæ*, *Endomychidæ*, and *Coccinellidæ*.

pseudotrimerous (sū-dō-trim'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέρος*, part.] Having apparently only three, but actually four tarsal joints, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotrimera*.

Pseudotsuga (sū-dot-sū'gä), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1867), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Tsuga*, q. v.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abietineæ*. By Eichler, Bugler, and others it is united with the related genus *Tsuga*, the hemlock-spruce, from which it has been distinguished by the absence of resin-vesicles in the seeds, by the smooth branchlets, and by cones fringed with conspicuous sharply two-lobed bracts much longer than the scales, with their midribs prolonged into a spine or bristle. There is but one species, *P. Douglasii*, discovered by the Scotch botanist David Douglas, in Oregon, in 1825, the most widely distributed timber-tree of the Pacific States, known as *red* or *yellow fir*, *Oregon pine*, *Douglas fir*, *Douglas spruce*, and *Douglas pine*. (See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*1.) The wood is unlike that of any related conifer in its abundance of spirally marked wood-cells. The trees are at first pyramidal and spruce-like, afterward more spreading, with very thick and rough brown bark. They bear flat and very narrow linear leaves, spirally inserted, but spreading somewhat in two ranks by a twist at the base, and handsome pendulous cones, which are nearly cylindrical, 2 or 3 inches long, and are matured the first year. In the variety *macrocarpa*, the hemlock of the San Bernardino Mountains, a smaller tree, about 50 feet in height, the cones reach 7 inches long, and the larger seeds contain as many as from nine to twelve seed leaves.

Pseudoturbinolidæ (sū-dō-tėr-bi-nol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Turbinolidæ*.] A family of extinct aporose scleroderm-atous corals, resembling *Turbinolidæ*, but with septa each composed of three laminæ free internally, externally united by a single costa. The genus *Dasmia* is an example. Also called *Dasmiidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

pseudova, *n.* Plural of *pseudovum*.

pseudoval (sū-dō'vąl), *a.* [< *pseudovum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovum or metovum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

pseudovarian (sū-dō-vā'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *pseudovar-y* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovary: as, a *pseudovarian* tubule; a *pseudovarian* ovum.

The terminal or anterior chamber of each *pseudovarian* tube is lined by an epithelium, which incloses a number of nucleated cells. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

pseudovarium (sū-dō-vā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudovary*.] Same as *pseudovary*.

A portion of the cells . . . becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 447.

pseudovary (sū-dō'vā-ri), *n.*; pl. *pseudovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *pseudovarium*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*1.] 1. The ovary of a viviparous insect, as an aphis, in which are developed the kind of ova called pseudova.

The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition and may be termed *pseudovaries*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert. p 385.

2. The filmy pellicle or so-called proligerous membrane of infusions of hay, etc., out of which infusorial animalcules were supposed to be produced by the heterogenists, or believers in spontaneous generation.

pseudovelar (sū-dō-vē'lėr), *a.* [< *pseudovelum* + *-ar*3.] Vascular, as the velum of a scyphomedusan; having the character or quality of a pseudovelum.

pseudovelum (sū-dō-vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudovela* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *velum*.] The vascular velum of some hydrozoans, as the *Scyphomedusæ*, containing enteric vessels, and regarded as morphologically distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*. See *velum*.

Pseudoviperæ (sū-dō-vī'pę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vipera*, viper.] The wart-snakes (genera *Acrochordus* and *Erpeton*).

pseudoviperine (sū-dō-vī'pę-rin), *a.* [As *Pseudoviper-æ* + *-ine*1.] Having the appearance of a viper or other venomous serpent, but harmless, as a wart-snake; pertaining to the *Pseudoviperæ*.

pseudo-volcanic (sū"dō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo-volcano (sū"dō-vol-kā'nō), *n.* A volcano that, when in a state of activity, emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Pseudovomer (sū-dō-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vomer*, plowshare: see *vomer*.] A genus of fossil carangoid fishes of Miocene age.

pseudovum (sū-dō'vum), *n.*; pl. *pseudova* (-vä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A pseudovarian ovum; the egg produced in a pseudovary; a false egg, or the germ of an individual, as an aphid, produced agamogenetically and parthenogenetically. The unimpregnated eggs laid by a virgin aphis are pseudova. The delicate investing membrane or cell-wall is ruptured immediately by the active embryos.

One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges and becomes detached from the rest as a *pseudovum*. It then divides and gives rise to a cellular mass, distinguishable into a peripheral layer of clear cells and a central more granular substance, which becomes surrounded by a structureless cuticula. It is this cellular mass which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval aphis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

The ova which originate in it [pseudovary] and are incapable of fertilization [it will be convenient to call] the *pseudova*. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 544.

pseudoxanthin (sū-dok-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] A leucomaïne found in muscular tissue.

psha, pshah (shä or pshä), *interj.* See *pshaw*.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *interj.* [Also *psha, pshah*; a mere exclamation, of no definite formation, but suggesting *pish* and *sho*, accom. to *ah*, *aw*.] An exclamation implying contempt, disdain, impatience, or a sense of absurdity.

Pshaw, Pshaw! you fib, you Baggage, you do understand. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

Pshaw! Sure I must know better than you whether he's come or not. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

You will say that the story is not probable. *Psha!* Is n't it written in a book? *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *v. i.* [< *pshaw*, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *pshaw*; evince contempt or impatience by such interjections as *pshaw*.

My father travelled homewards . . . in none of the best of moods, *pshaw-ing* and pish-ing all the way down.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. xvii



Pshent.

pshent (pshem), *n.* A head-dress for women, derived from the East, probably the Levant, and adopted in Spain in the thirteenth century. It was practically an upright and nearly cylindrical hat.

psi (psē or sī), *n.* A Greek letter, Ψ, *ψ*. It belongs to the Ionic alphabet, and stands for *ps* or *phs*. The character may be a modification of *φ*, *o*.

Psidium (sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), said to have been so called in allusion to the succulent fruit; irreg. < Gr. *ψίζειν*, *ψιειν*, feed on pap, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Myreæ*. It is characterized by a broad calyx-tube bearing four or five lobes which are closed in the bud and become separated on flowering, four or five spreading petals an ovary commonly with four or five cells, and numerous many-ranked ovules containing a curved and ring-like embryo. There are over 100 species, all American, except one in Asia, and all tropical or subtropical. They are commonly hairy or woolly, and bear opposite feather-veined leaves, rather large cymose flowers, and roundish or pear-shaped berries, sometimes crowned with the calyx-lobes, often edible, and known as *guava*. See *guava* (with cut).

Psila (sī'lä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, smooth, blank, mere.] A notable genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psilidæ*, containing shining-black or rust-colored flies, the larvæ of which feed on the roots of plants. *P. rosæ* of Europe is a pest of the carrot and cabbage. See cut under *Psilidæ*.

psilanthropic (sī-lan-throp'ik), *a.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying psilanthropism. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

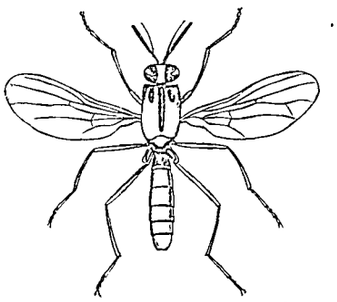
psilanthropism (sī-lan'thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ. [Rare.]

psilanthropist (sī-lan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

The schoolmen would perhaps have called you Unicists: but your proper name is *Psilanthropists*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, April 4, 1832.

psilanthropy (sī-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ψιλάνθρωπος*, merely human, < *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *psilanthropism*.

Psilidæ (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew), < *Psila* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate *Muscidæ*,

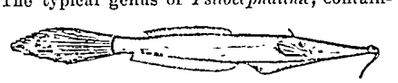


Loxocera cylindrica (much enlarged), one of the *Psilidæ*.

comprising a few small forms distributed in a half-dozen genera, of which *Psila* and *Loxocera* are the most notable.

Psilocephalinæ (sī-lō-sef-ą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilocephalus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification, a subfamily of *Balistidæ*, with the vertebræ increased to 29 or 30, the anterior dorsal represented by a weak spine over the frontal region, and the branchial apertures in advance of the eyes. The only species is from East Indian seas.

Psilocephalus (sī-lō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. The typical genus of *Psilocephalinæ*, contain-



Psilocephalus barbatus.

ing the fish otherwise known as *Anacanthus barbatus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *Raffray*, 1877.

Psiloceras (sī-los'ę-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hyatt, 1868), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonites of the family *Arietidæ*, to which, according to Hyatt, all the forms of true ammonites may be traced. *P. planorbis* is an example.

psiloceratite (sī-lō-ser'ą-tīt), *n.* [< *Psiloceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*1.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Psiloceras*.

Psilodermata (sī-lō-dėr'mą-tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*).

psilodermatous (sī-lō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Having the skin naked (that is, not scaly), as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Psilodermata*.

psilology (sī-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Love of idle talk. *Coleridge*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

psilomelan (sī-lom'e-lan), *n.* Same as *psilomelane*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 479.

psilomelane (sī-lom'e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A hydrous oxid of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal and stalactitic forms and massive, and having a color iron-black to steel-gray.

psilomelanic (sī"lō-me-lan'ik), *a.* [< *psilomelane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of psilomelane.

The writer found in one of these [manganese nodules] . . . a total of 21.04 per cent. of the *psilomelanic* part.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 479.

Psilonotidæ (sī-lō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilonotus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, represented by the genus *Psilonotus*. They are among the smallest plectognaths, and inhabit tropical seas. The frontals are separated from the supraoccipital by the intervention of the postfrontals, which are connected together and laterally expanded but short; the ethmoid is prominent above, enlarged and narrow forward; the vertebræ are few, about 8 + 9; the head is compressed, with a projecting attenuate snout, and the dorsal and anal fins are short and pauciradiate.

Psilonotus (sī-lō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of *Psilonotidæ*.

Psilopædes (sī-lō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), pl. *παῖδες*, child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system (1872), a primary group of birds, embracing those which are hatched naked and require to be fed in the nest by the parent. The term is nearly conterminous

with *Altrices*, but of more exact signification. The antithesis is *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes*. Also called *Gymnopædes*.

psilopædic (sī-lō-pē′dik), *a.* [< *Psilopæd-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Psilopædes*: opposed to *ptilopædic* and *hesthogenous*. Also *gymnopædic*.

Psilophyton (sī-lof′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, smooth, + *φυτόν*, a plant: see *phyton*.] A genus of fossil plants considered by Dawson as being a connecting-link between the rhizocarps and lycopods, and so named by him in consequence of its partial resemblance to certain parasitic lycopods placed in the modern genus *Psilotum*. This plant is abundant in the Devonian of Gaspé Bay, Canada. Remains of plants referred to this genus by Lesquereux are also said to have been found in both Ohio and Michigan: in the former case, in rocks of Lower Silurian age; in the latter, of Upper Silurian. The plant has also been found in the Devonian of England and Germany.

Psiloptera (sī-lop′tę-rą), *n.* [NL. (Solier, 1833), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] An important genus of buprestid beetles, comprising more than a hundred species, extremely variable in form, and found mainly in Africa and South America.

Psilorhinus (sī-lō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1831), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] An American genus of *Corvidæ*, containing large magpie-like jays, of dark coloration, with very long graduated tail, crestless head, a stout bill, and naked nostrils; the smoky pies. There are several species, as the brown jay, *P. morio*. This bird inhabits Texas and Mexico, is smoky-brown, paler below, with bluish gloss on the wings and tail, the bill black or yellow, the length 16 inches, of which the tail is about one half.

Psilosomata (sī-lō-sō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *σῶμα*, body: see *Psila*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), a family of his *Aporobranchiata*, consisting of the genus *Phyllirhoë* alone. It was one of three families of pteropods, contrasting with *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. It is now generally called *Phyllirhoidæ* and referred to the nudibranchiates. See cut under *Phyllirhoe*.

psilosopher (sī-los′ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *σοφος*, wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; an incompetent or mean pretender to philosophy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Psittaci (sit′ą-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Psittacus*.] An order of birds, having the bill hooked and cered, and the feet yoke-toed; the parrots, or the parrot tribe. This is one of the most natural and well-marked groups in ornithology, formerly referred to an "order" *Scansores*. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, and covered with rugose or granular scales or plates. The wings have ten primaries, and the tail has ten rectrices. The bill is strongly epignathous, and furnished with a naked or feathered cere. The tongue is thick and fleshy, sometimes peculiarly brushy, and may be used as an organ of taction or prehension; the upper mandible is peculiarly movable, and the beak is habitually employed in progression. The symphysis of the lower jaw is short and obtuse. The bony orbits of the eyes are often completed by union of the lacrymal with the postorbital process. The sternum is entire or simply fenestrated behind, and the clavicles are weak, sometimes defective or wanting. The lower larynx or syrinx is peculiarly constructed, with three pairs of intrinsic muscles. The plumage is aftershafted; the oil-gland is absent or present and tufted; there are no cæca and no gall-bladder; the carotid arteries are variable; the ambiens muscle is present, variable, or absent; the femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and its accessory are present; the accessory femorocaudal is absent. The *Psittaci* are considered to represent only one family, *Psittacidæ*: or two families, *Stringopidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Schater); or two families, *Palæornithidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Garrod, Coues); or three families, *Psittacidæ*, *Cacatuidæ*, and *Strigopidæ* (Gray); or nine families, *Stringopidæ*, *Pliosolophidæ*, *Platycercidæ*, *Micropsittacidæ*, *Trichoglossidæ*, *Palæornithidæ*, *Psittacidæ*, *Conuridæ*, and *Pionidæ*. There are upward of 400 species, inhabiting all tropical regions, but poorly represented in the temperate zones. They are chiefly frugivorous, and are sometimes called *frugivorous Raptores*. See the family names, and *cockatoo*, *lory*, *lorikeet*, *love-bird*, *macaw*, *owl-parrot*, *parrakeet*, and *parrot*. Also called *Psittacinæ*, *Psittacini*, and *Psittacomorphæ*.

psittacid (sit′ą-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A parrot, as a member of the *Psittacidæ* in any sense.

II. *a.* Same as *psittacine*.

Psittacidæ (sī-tas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Psittaci*; the parrots. (*a*) The only family, conterminous with the order. In this sense the *Psittacidæ* are divided by Finsch into 5 subfamilies: *Stringopinæ*, owl-parrots; *Plictolophinæ*, cockatoos; *Sittacinæ*, with numerous genera, both American and Old World; *Psittacinæ*; and *Trichoglossinæ*, the lories. See cuts under *owl-parrot*, *parrot*, *parrakeet*, *Prioniturus*. (*b*†) Restricted by exclusion of the owl-parrots and cockatoos, and divided into *Pezoporinæ*, *Arinæ*, *Lorinæ*, *Trichoglossinæ*, *Nestorinæ*, and *Psittacinæ*. *G. R. Gray*. (*c*) Restricted by exclusion of the *Palæornithinæ* to *Psittaci* with two carotids, of which the left is normal, and divided into *Arinæ*, *Pyrrhurinæ*, *Platycercinæ*, and *Chrysotinæ*. *Garrod; Coues*. (*d*) Restricted to the gray African parrots of the genera *Psittacus* and *Coracopsis*. *Reichenow*.

psittacine (sit′ą-sin), *a.* [< LL. *psittacinus*, of or pertaining to a parrot, < *psittacus*, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] Parrot-like; resembling or related to parrots; of or pertaining to the *Psittaci* or *Psittacidæ* in any sense; psittacomorphic. Also *psittaccan*, *psittaccous*, *psittacid*.

Psittacini (sit-ą-sī′ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Psittaci*.

psittacinite (sit′ą-si-nīt), *n.* [< *psittacine* + *-ite*[2].] A vanadate of lead and copper from Montana, occurring in thin crusts of a siskin or parrot-green color.

Psittacirostra (sit″ą-si-ros′trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus* (< Gr. *ψιττακός*), a parrot, + *rostrum*, beak.] A remarkable genus of Hawaiian birds of the family *Dicæidæ*, having a stout festooned bill. The only species is the parrot-billed grosbeak, *P. psittacea*. Originally *Psittirostra*. *Temminck*, 1820. Also called *Psittacopis*, *Psittacina*.

Psittacomorphæ (sit″ą-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds, established by Huxley in 1867, corresponding to the order *Psittaci*. The technical characters used in defining the group are the arched and hooked rostrum, regularly articulated with the skull; no basipterygoid processes; movable, vertically elongated palatines; spongy maxillopalatines; lacrymal and postorbital processes approximated or united; quadrate bone with a small orbital and single mandibular facet; mandibular rami deep, with rounded truncate symphysis; sternum unnotched or single fenestrate; clavicles weak and separate, or wanting; tarsometatarsus short, broad, with two articular facets on its outer distal end, for jointing with the reversed fourth digit; syringeal muscles three pairs; contour-feathers aftershafted, and oil-gland with a circlet of feathers when present.

psittacomorphic (sit″ą-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Psittacomorph-æ* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a parrot; belonging to the *Psittacomorphæ*; psittacine.

Psittacula (si-tak′ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Psittaculinæ*, containing the pygmy parrots of various countries, some of which are commonly known as *love-birds*, and including in its different applications a large number of small species with short tail and mostly green coloration. (*a*) American parrots, such as *P. passerina* and sundry other small species. *Illiger*, 1811. (*b*) African species of small size, as *P. pullaria* or *P. roseicollis*, now placed in *Agapornis*. These are the love-birds proper. (*c*) Various small Indian, Philippine, Papuan, and Australian parrots, among them species of *Loriculus* and *Nasiterna*.

Psittaculinæ (si-tak-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named from the genus *Psittacula*.

Psittaculus (si-tak′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *Psittacula* (*a*). *Spix*, 1824.—**2.** Same as *Psittacula* (*c*), or *Loriculus*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Psittacus (sit′ą-kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. *ψιττακός*, also *ψιττάκη* (also *βίττακος*, *σιττάκη*), a parrot; prob. of foreign origin.] A Linnean genus of *Psittaci*, formerly conterminous with the order, subsequently variously restricted, now usually confined to the gray African parrots, or jackos (as *P. erithacus*, in which the plumage is grayish, with a short square red tail), which are among the commonest cagebirds. See cut under *parrot*.

psittakeť, *n.* [ME. *psitake*; < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] A parrot.

> And there ben manye Popegayes, that thei clepen *Psitakes* in hire Langage. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

Psittirostra (sit-i-ros′trą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Psittacirostra*.

psoadic (sō-ad′ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoad-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoatic: as, the *psoadic* plexus. *Owen*.

psoas (sō′as), *n.* [NL., prop. *psoa* (the form *psoas* being perhaps due to a genitive *psoas*), < Gr. *ψόα*, also *ψύα*, usually in pl. *ψόαι*, *ψύαι*, a muscle of the loins.] A muscle of the loins and pelvis; the tenderloin.—**Psoas abscess**, a burrowing abscess formed by caries of the spine, and confined by the sheath of the psoas magnus muscle.—**Psoas magnus**, a large fusiform muscle situated within the abdomen at the side of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, from which it takes its origin, and inserted with the iliacus into the trochanter minor of the femur. It helps to form the iliopsoas. Also called *psoas major lumbaris*, and *magnipsoas*. See cut 3, *c*, under *muscle*, and *tenderloin*.—**Psoas major**. Same as *psoas magnus*.—**Psoas parvus**, a small muscle, frequently absent in man, lying on the front and inner side of the psoas magnus, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis by a long tendon. Also called *parvipsoas*.

psoatic (sō-at′ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoadic.

Psocidæ (sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Psocus* + *-idæ*.] An important family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Psocus*, having an oval body, a free head, and a small prothorax. The wings when present are of unequal size, the hind pair being smaller. The tarsi are two- or three-jointed. It comprises two subfamilies, the *Atropinæ* and *Psocinæ*. The former contains wingless species, such as *Atropos divinatoria*, the common book-louse, and *Clothilla pulsatoria* (formerly *Atropos pulsatorius*), the death-watch, while the latter contains a host of small winged forms which feed upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. Also *Psocina*. See cut under *death-watch*.

psocine (sō′sin), *a.* [< *Psocus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Psocidæ* or *Psocina*, especially to the subfamily *Psocinæ*.

Psocus (sō′kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1797), appar. for **Psochus*, < Gr. *ψώχειν*, rub in pieces (cf. deriv. *ψῶχος*, dust, sand); cf. **ψώειν*, collat. form of *ψᾶν*, rub away, grind.] A large and wide-spread genus of pseudoneuropterous insects, typical of the family *Psocidæ*. The species have ocelli, and the wings are well developed. *P. venosus* is often found in decaying cotton-bolls in the southern United States.

psoitis (sō-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *psoas* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

Psolidæ (sol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes, 1841), < *Psolus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrochirotous dipneumonous holothurians, typified by the genus *Psolus*, having branching tentacles, a pair of water-lungs, polar mouth and anus, uniserial pedicels, separate sexes, and Cuvierian organs.

Psolus (sō′lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken), < Gr. *ψωλός*, circumcised.] The typical genus of *Psolidæ*, having the dorsal ambulacra atrophied.

Psophia (sō′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψόφος*, any inarticulate noise.] The only genus of *Psophiidæ*, containing several species, the best-known of which is *P. crepitans*, the trumpeter, agami, or yakamik. See cut under *agami*.

Psophiidæ (sō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psophia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gruiform or geranomorphic grallatorial birds, represented by the genus *Psophia*; the trumpeters or agamis. They are confined to South America. The family is isolated, to some extent combining the characters of cranes and rails, and having some relationship with the seriema and kagu. The *Psophiidæ* share with tinamous the remarkable character of a chain of suborbital bones. The sternum is entire; the pterylosis is crane-like; the legs are long, and the bill is stout, shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the plumage of the head and neck is short and velvety, that of the rump long and flowing. Also *Psophiidæ*.

psora (sō′rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *psora*, < Gr. *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, < **ψώειν*, *ψᾶν*, rub.] Same as *scabies*.

Psoralea (sō-rā′lē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the glands or dots sprinkled over their surface; < Gr. *ψωραλέος*, scurfy, scabby, mangy, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] A genus of leguminous herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, the type of the subtribe *Psoraliceæ*, characterized by an ovary with one ovule, an indehiscent pod with its seed adherent, and entire calyx-lobes which are unchanged in fruit. There are about 105 species—over 40 in South Africa, 30 in North America, and others in both tropical and temperate regions. They are peculiar in their glandular-dotted herbage, and bear compound leaves usually of three leaflets, and purple, blue, red, or white flowers, in heads or spikes, or variously clustered. Many species have been cultivated on account of their flowers, both for the lawn and for the greenhouse. *P. esculenta*, of the plains from the Saskatchewan to Texas, yields an edible tuberous root, known as *pomme-de-prairie*, *pomme-blanche*, *prairie-turnip*, *prairie-apple*, *Cree potato*, or *Missouri bread-root*. Its introduction into Europe as an esculent was unsuccessfully attempted at the time of the potato-rot. It is a rough-hairy plant with palmate leaves and dense oblong spikes of purplish flowers, and once yielded a great part of the food of the Indians. *P. Lupinellus* is the small lupine of southern pine-barrens, a slender plant with violet flowers. *P. bituminosa* is the bitumen-trefoil, an evergreen shrub of the south of Europe. *P. glandulosa* is the Jesuit's tea or Mexican tea, known in Chili as *culen*, and there used to form a medicinal drink, also as a purgative and for poultices. For *P. corylifolia*, see *bawchan-seed*.

psoriasis (sō-rī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρίασις*, the itch, < *ψωριᾶν*, have the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] A chronic non-contagious skin-disease, characterized by reddish, slightly elevated, dry patches of varying size, shape, and number, covered with whitish or grayish imbricated scales. The upper stratum and papillæ of the corium become infiltrated with leucocytes, the lower part of the epidermis becomes overgrown, cornification of the surface is interfered with, and the cells become loosened. Psoriasis is found chiefly on extensor surfaces—elbows, knees, back, and scalp—not on mucous surfaces.—**Psoriasis annularis** or **circinata**, patches of psoriasis which have healed in the center, but are progressing at the edges.—**Psoriasis diffusa**, patches of psoriasis of very irregular shapes.—**Psoriasis guttata**, psoriasis with drop-like nodules, of the size of peas.—**Psoriasis gyrata**, patches similar to psoriasis circinata, except that the edges take on a wavy, festooned, or figured shape.—**Psoriasis linguæ**. Same as *leucoplacia*.—**Psoriasis nummularis**, patches of psoriasis of the size and shape of small coins.—**Psoriasis palmaris**, psoriasis affecting the palms of the hands.—**Psoriasis punctata**, an early stage of psoriasis, with a small pinhead eruption.

psoric (sō′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ψωρικός*, itchy, mangy, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.]
I. *a.* Pertaining to psora or scabies.

If the *Psoric* theory has led to no proper schism, the reason is to be found in the fact that it is almost without any influence in practice.
Quoted in *O. W. Holmes's* Med. Essays, p. 83.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

psoroid (sō′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψωροειδής*, *ψωρώδης*, like the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *εἶδος*, form: see *psora*.] Similar to, or relating to, psora or scabies.

psorophthalmia (sō-rof-thal′mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia*.] Inflammation of the eyelids, especially along the margins.

psorophthalmic (sō-rof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *psorophthalmi-a* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with psorophthalmia.

psorosperm (sō′rō-spėrm), *n.* One of the psorospermiæ.

The *psorosperms* of J. Müller are the spores of Myxosporidia. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 855.

psorospermiæ (sō-rō-spėr′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, itchy, mangy (< *ψώρα*, the itch, mange), + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Certain vesicular, usually caudate, bodies that occur as parasites in the bodies of various animals. Their nature is questionable; some are probably embryonic *Gregarinidæ;* others may be different organisms.

psorospermial (sō-rō-spėr′mi-ȧl), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-al*.] Same as *psorospermic*.

psorospermic (sō-rō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of psorospermiæ; composed of psorospermiæ.

psorous (sō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψωρός*, itchy, mangy: see *psora*.] Affected by psora or the itch.

psychal (sī′kal), *a.* [< *psyche*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychic. [Rare.]

All excitements are, through a *psychal* necessity, transient. *Poe*, The Poetic Principle.

psychalgia (sī-kal′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] The painful feeling attending mental action observed in melancholia.

Psyche (sī′kē), *n.* [< L. *Psyche* (in myth.), < Gr. *ψυχή*, breath, spirit, life, the spirit, soul, mind, etc., a departed spirit, ghost, etc., also a butterfly or moth as the symbol of the soul, < *ψύχειν*, breathe, blow.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom she was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol.


Cupid (Eros) and Psyche.—Capitoline Museum, Rome.

2. [*l. c.*] The human soul or spirit or mind.

Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul.
New Princeton Rev., V. 272.

3. The 16th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1852.—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, a genus of bombycid moths, erected by Schrank in 1801 (after Linnæus, 1735), and typical of the family *Psychidæ*. They have wingless females, and males with wings which scarcely reach beyond the tip of the abdomen. About 70 species are known, nearly all of which are European, one belonging to Australia and one to Ceylon. (*b*) In *conch.*, a genus of gymnosomatous pteropods of the family *Eurybiidæ*. Also called *Halopsyche*.—5. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the cerebrospinal nervous system: in Haeckel's vocabulary applied to the brain and spinal cord as the physiological center of the nervous system, in the activities of which he supposed the soul or spirit to subsist. In this use of the term, the psyche is divided into *protopsyche* (forebrain), *deutopsyche* ('tween-brain), *mesopsyche* (midbrain), *metapsyche* (hindbrain), *epipsyche* (afterbrain, or medulla oblongata), and *notopsyche* (the spinal cord).

6. [*l. c.*] A large mirror, in which the whole person can be seen, usually hung on pivots at the sides, the whole being supported in a movable frame.

psyche-glass (sī′kē-glȧs), *n.* Same as *psyche*, 6.

psycheometry (sī-kē-om′e-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psycheometria* (Wolf), irreg. < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *psychometry*.] The mathematical theory of mental phenomena.

psychiater (sī-kī′ȧ-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal: see *iatric*.] One who treats diseases of the mind; an alienist.

psychiatria (sī-ki-ā′tri-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *psychiatry*.] Same as *psychiatry*.

psychiatric (sī-ki-at′rik), *a.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or connected with psychiatry.

psychiatrical (sī-ki-at′ri-kal), *a.* [< *psychiatric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychiatric*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 449.

psychiatrist (sī-kī′ȧ-trist), *n.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises psychiatry; a psychiater.

psychiatry (sī-kī′ȧ-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psychiatria*, < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἰατρεία*, a healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal. < *ἰατρός*, a healer, physician.] The treatment of mental diseases.

psychic (sī′kik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *psychique*, < Gr. *ψυχικός*, pertaining to the soul or to life, also (> LL. *psychicus*), pertaining to mere animal life, carnal, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the human soul or mind; mental; spiritual; psychological.

A good third of our *psychic* life consists in these rapid premonitory perspective views of schemes of thought not yet articulate. *W. James*, Mind, ix. 15.

2. Pertaining to the science of mind: opposed to *physical:* as, *psychic* force.—3. Pertaining to the class of extraordinary and obscure phenomena, such as thought-reading, which are not ordinarily treated by psychologists: as, *psychic* research.—4. Pertaining to the lower soul, or animal principle, and not to the spirit, or higher soul.

The *psychic*, or animal, man is the natural man of this present age. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 399.

Psychic force, a supposed power or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and capable of causing certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena: so named by William Crookes in 1871.

II. *n.* A person specially susceptible of psychic impressions, or subject to psychic force; a medium; a sensitive. [Recent.]

psychical (sī′ki-kal), *a.* [< *psychic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychic*.

Hence the right discussion of the nature of price is a very high metaphysical and *psychical* problem. *Ruskin.*

Psychical excitation, an idea considered as the cause of another idea by virtue of an association: so called to express the hypothesis that there is some scientific analogy between this phenomenon and the excitation of a peripheral nerve by a physical excitation.—**Psychical research**, experimental and observational research into alleged phenomena apparently implying a connection with another world, or faculties unknown to psychologists.

psychically (sī′ki-kal-i), *adv.* In a psychical manner; with reference to the mind; in connection with or by effect upon the mind: opposed to *physically*.

psychics (sī′kiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychic* (see *-ics*).] The science of psychology, or the investigation of mind: especially, the doctrine of those who reject the methods of the psychophysicists and favor those of the advocates of psychical research.—**Mathematical psychics**, the application of mathematics to the moral sciences.

Psychidæ (sī′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1829), < *Psyche*, 4 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, including forms which have case-bearing larvæ and wingless females. It is not a well-defined group, and its genera may be divided among several other families. As at present accepted, the family is of wide distribution, and comprises about 20 genera. The common bag-worm of the United States, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*, is a representative form. See cut under *bag-worm*.

psychism (sī′kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization. *Fleming.*—2. The character of being psychic or mental.

There can be no question that the world-object furnishes overwhelming proof of *psychism*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 54.

psychist (sī′kist), *n.* [< *Psyche* (see *psyche*, 2) + *-ist*.] One who engages in psychical research; especially, one who holds the doctrines of psychics or of psychic force in any form.

psychoblast (sī′kō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The germ from which a soul is developed.

Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast*, if we may invent such a term. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 12.

Psychoda (sī-kō′dȧ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ψυχή*, a butterfly (see *Psyche*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psychodidæ*, comprising small light-colored flies which live as larvæ in dung and decaying vegetation, as *P. phalænoides*. Only a few species are known, two of which inhabit North America.

psychodectic (sī-kō-dek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχοδαικτης*, destroying the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *δαίκτης*, < *δαΐζειν*, cleave, slay.] Soul-destroying.

Psychodidæ (sī-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < *Psychoda* + *-idæ*.] A small family of nemocerous dipterous insects, allied to the *Tipulidæ*, represented in Europe by ten small genera, and in North America by only two species of the typical genus *Psychoda*.

psychodometer (sī-kō-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ὁδός*, way, process, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the duration of mental processes.

psychodynamic (sī″kō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to psychodynamics.

psychodynamics (sī″kō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the laws of mental action.

psycho-ethical (sī-kō-eth′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἠθικός*, ethical: see *ethic, ethical*.] Of or pertaining to inborn moral notions.

psychogenesis (sī-kō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γένεσις*, origin.] 1. The origination and development of the soul, or psychic organism.

Psychogenesis . . . teaches that instinct is organized experience, i. e. undiscursive intelligence.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

It interests the psychologist as an important chapter in the study of mind, its *psychogenesis*. *Science*, VI. 435.

2. Generation or reproduction by means of or due to the activity of the inmost life or vitality of an organism; biogenesis referred to the operation of higher than vital forces.

Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life: that is to say, it must be a result of a process of *psychogenesis*.
Mivart, The Forum, VII. 102.

psychogenetical (sī″kō-jē-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *psychogenesis*, after *genetical*.] Pertaining to the formation of the mind by development.

psychogenetically (sī″kō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In reference to the theory of the origin of the mind.

psychogeny (sī-koj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] 1. The development of mind.—2. The theory of the development of mind.

Psychogeny will show us that color, heat, etc., are, from one point of view, both in the objects and in us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 82.

psychogonic (sī-kō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *psychogon-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

psychogonical (sī-kō-gon′i-kal), *a.* [< *psychogony* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

The controversy between the *psychogonical* and introspective methods of studying mind.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XI. 211.

psychogony (sī-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχογονία*, the generation of the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, generation: see *-gony*.] The doctrine of the development of mind.

Psychogony . . . endeavors to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

It deals rather with *psychogony*, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is. *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 235.

psychograph (sī′kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument or machine used in psychography. Several kinds are in use. A common one consists of a light, freely movable bar or pointer pivoted on a board upon which the letters of the alphabet are printed in a circle, the movement of the pointer spelling out words. The planchette is a kind of psychograph.

psychographic (sī-kō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *psychograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to psychography.

psychography (sī-kog′rȧ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The natural history of mind; the description of the phenomena of mind: a branch of psychology.—2. Supposed "spirit-writing" by the hand of a medium; the supposed transmission of a spirit's thought in writing by the hand of a medium, either directly or by means of an instrument.

psychol. An abbreviation of *psychology*.

psychologic (sī-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *psychologique* = Sp. *psicológico;* as *psychology-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *psychological*.

psychological (sī-kō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychology; of the nature of psychology; of or pertaining to the mind as the subject of psychology.

Shakspeare was pursuing two Methods at once; and, besides the *Psychological* Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. . . . We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum; but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and, what is worse, the Principles of that Philosophy are commonly called Metaphysical, a word of very different meaning.
Coleridge, Method, § 2.

Doubt of it [personal identity] in a sane person is a *psychological* impossibility.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 171.

Psychological materialism, the doctrine that intelligence is a consequent of matter.

psychologically (sī-kō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* [< *psychological* + *-ly*[2].] In a psychological manner; from a psychological point of view; by psychological methods.

psychologics (sī-kō-loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychologic* (see *-ics*).] Psychology; metaphysics.

Five thousand crammed octavo pages
Of German *psychologics*
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, vi. 14.

psychologist (sī-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *psychologiste;* as *psychology-y* + *-ist.*] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

psychologize (sī-kol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *psychologized*, ppr. *psychologizing*. [< *psychology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make psychological speculations; investigate or reason psychologically.

Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, should we hesitate to *psychologize* about it as "the feeling of that relation"?
W. James, Mind, IX 5.

II. *trans.* To hypnotize or mesmerize. [Recent.]

Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate juryman in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously *psychologized* by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII 592.

psychologue (sī'kō-log), *n.* [< F. *psychologue* = Sp. *psicólogo*, < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A psychologist.

psychology (sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *psychologie* = Sp. *psicología, sicología* = Pg. *psychologia* = It. *psicologia* = G. *psychologie*, < NL. *psychologia* (Melanchthon), < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the phenomena of mind; mental science. It is said to have originated with Pythagoras. Aristotle greatly improved it, and stated its most important principle, that of the association of ideas. It has, however, only recently taken the position of a universally acknowledged science; and its methods are still in dispute. Some psychologists hold that we know the mind by direct intuition in consciousness; others, distinguishing between consciousness and self-consciousness, hold that the former involves no recognition of the mind, while the latter is not an original power, but only acquired knowledge. But, though such inward vision be denied, most psychologists still consider the observation of what passes within us as the main foundation for psychology. Others regard introspection as too deceptive to be of much use, and some deny its possibility. A few psychologists only, since Descartes, have held that the distinctions we naturally draw about mental functions—as, for example, between thinking and willing—have, in good part at least, a real significance. The great majority have denied this, explaining that the faculties are nothing in the soul (which itself has no parts), but are mere conveniences of description. Nevertheless, these writers are accused by many modern psychologists of practically assuming that our natural ideas of mind are in some approximate harmony with the facts of mind, just as physicists assume that among the conceptions which appear simple and natural to man are likely to be found those that are embodied in laws of nature. The prevalent school of modern psychologists attributes great importance to systematic experimentation by one person upon another, especially to quantitative determinations, as of the time occupied in different mental processes, the force required to produce sensations of given intensity, and the like; yet some of the older generation predict that the utility of this method will be found to have narrow limits. Psychology has also been pursued by means of extensive observations upon persons in abnormal mental states, upon persons having some mental peculiarity, upon the development of the minds of children, upon the languages, institutions, mythology, and arts of different races, and by means of the comparative study of biography. Psychology has often been divided into psychography, psychonomy, and psychosophy. See the somewhat deceptive quotation from Coleridge, 1817, under *psychological*, and the first quotation below.

Under the general term [physiology] I also comprehend natural theology and *psychology*, which in my opinion have been most unnaturally disjoined by philosophers.
G. Campbell, Philos. of Rhet. (1776), I. v. 2.

Psychology, or the Philosophy of the Human Mind, strictly so denominated, is the science conversant about the phænomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Conscious-Subject, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, viii.

Abstract psychology, the account of the general phenomena of the human mind, their classification, and laws. —**Comparative psychology**, the study of mental phenomena in different kinds of animals, including man.—**Criminal psychology**, the study of psychology in relation to crime.—**Empirical psychology**, psychology studied by means of observation.—**Evolutional psychology**, the account of the development of mind.—**Experimental psychology**, psychology studied largely by the method of experiment.—**Infant-psychology**, the study of the development of mind in children.—**Introspective psychology**, psychology resting mainly on self-observation.—**Mathematical, nomological psychology**. See the adjectives.—**Objective psychology**, psychology resting mainly upon observations of minds other than that of the observer.—**Physiological psychology**, the physiology of psychical functions.—**Rational psychology**, the deduction of certain characters of the mind from certain others assumed as axiomatic.—**Scientific psychology**, psychology based on well-considered methods in harmony with those of the physical sciences.

psychomachy (sī-kom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχομαχία, desperate fighting, < ψυχομαχεῖν, fight to the death, < ψυχή, soul, life, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy (sī'kō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. ψυχομαντεῖον, a place where the souls of the dead were conjured up.] 1. Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.—2. A mysterious influence of one soul upon another.

psychomantic (sī-kō-man'tik), *a.* [< *psychomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychomancy.

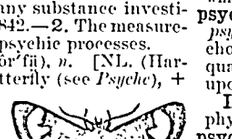
psychometric (sī-kō-met'rik), *a.* [< *psychometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to psychometry.

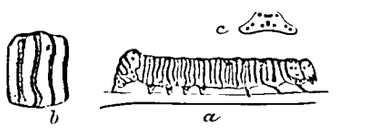
psychometrical (sī-kō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *psychometric*.

psychometrize (sī-kom'e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *psychometrized*, ppr. *psychometrizing*. [< *psychometr-y* + *-ize.*] To practise psychometry on, as a letter or photograph.

psychometry (sī-kom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-μετρια*, < μετρον, measure.] 1. The power, fancied to be possessed by some sensitive persons, of catching impressions from contact which enable them to describe the properties of medicines, the vital forces of any part of the human constitution, the character, physiological condition, etc., of persons whose autographs or photographs are touched, and the scenes associated with any substance investigated. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842.—2. The measurement of the duration of psychic processes.

Psychomorpha (sī-kō-môr'fạ), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1839), < Gr. ψυχή, butterfly (see *Psyche*), + μορφή, form.] A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Lithosiidæ*, having the body slender, and pilose at the apex, palpi porrect, antennæ simple in the female, shortly pectinate in the male. The sole species is *P. epimenis*, of North America, commonly called the *grape-vine epimenis*, of considerable economic importance from the damage its larva does in drawing together and destroying the terminal shoots of the vine in early summer. The moth is velvety-black, with a white patch on the front wings, and an orange or brick-red blotch on the hind wings.


Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*), natural size.


Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*).
a, larva; *b*, side view of one segment, enlarged; *c*, hump on eleventh joint, enlarged

psychomotor (sī'kō-mō-tor), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + L. *motor*, mover.] Pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction.—**Psychomotor centers**, the areas of the cortex about the central fissure immediately related to muscular action.—**Psychomotor nerve-fibers**, the fibers passing downward from the psychomotor centers to the points of origin of the motor nerves.

psychoneurology (sī″kō-nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + νεῦρον, nerve, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of neurology which deals with mental action.

psychoneurosis (sī″kō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψυχή, soul, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] Mental disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, and without evidence and history of preceding chronic mental degeneration. Under this head come melancholia, mania, primary acute dementia, and mania hallucinatoria. These cases issue in recovery, or in secondary dementia or imbecility of various grades.

psychonomy (sī-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + ὄνομα, name.] The science of the laws of mental action: one of the branches of psychology in many of the older systems.

psychonosology (sī″kō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + νόσος, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.

psychopannychism (sī-kō-pan'i-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + παννύχιος, all night long (< πᾶς, πᾶν, all, + νύξ (νυκτ-), night), + *-ism.*] The theological doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep, and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

psychopannychist (sī-kō-pan'i-kist), *n.* [< *psychopannych-ism* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine of psychopannychism.

The Saducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ, or the *Psychopannuchists* the soul's immortality.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 283. (*Davies.*)

psychoparesis (sī-kō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πάρεσις, paralysis: see *paresis*.] Mental weakness.

psychopath (sī'kō-path), *n.* [< *psychopath-ic.*] A morally irresponsible person.

psychopathic (sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of psychopathy.—2. Pertaining to the cure of the sick by psychic means.

II. *n.* An insane or nearly insane patient.

psychopathist (sī-kop'ạ-thist), *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ist.*] A physician for psychopathy; an alienist.

psychopathy (sī-kop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πάθος, disease.] 1. Derangement of the mental functions. This is a slightly more extensive word than *insanity*, as the latter is not usually applied to idiocy, and is often reserved for disorder of a certain considerable grade of intensity.
2. The cure of the sick by psychical influence.

psychophysic (sī-kō-fiz'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + φυσικός, physical: see *physic.*] Same as *psychophysical*.

psychophysical (sī-kō-fiz'i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysics.—**Fechner's psychophysical law.** See *law*[1].—**Psychophysical time**, that part of the reaction-time which is occupied with brain-action. See *reaction-time*.

psychophysicist (sī-kō-fiz'i-sist), *n.* and *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A student of psychology who relies mainly or extensively upon quantitative experiments made by one person upon another.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or composed of psychophysicists.

psychophysics (sī-kō-fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychophysic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the relations between stimuli and the sensations which they evoke.

psychophysiological (sī-kō-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychophysiolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysiology.

psychophysiology (sī-kō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + φυσιολογία, physiology.] Physiological psychology. See *psychology*.

psychoplasm (sī'kō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πλάσμα, anything formed: see *plasm.*] The material medium or physical basis of consciousness: same as *protyle*. See the quotation.

The vital organism is evolved from the bioplasm, and we can now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the *psychoplasm*. . . . We may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the neural tremors of the *psychoplasm;* these tremors are what I call neural units—the raw material of Consciousness. The movements of the bioplasm constitute vitality; the movements of the *psychoplasm* constitute sensibility. We may say that the sentient material out of which all the forms of consciousness are evolved is the *psychoplasm*, incessantly fluctuating, incessantly renewed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 100.

psychoplasmic (sī-kō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *psychoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychoplasm; composed of or subsisting in psychoplasm.

psychopomp (sī'kō-pomp), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχοπομπός, conductor of souls, < ψυχή, soul, + πομπός, conductor, < πέμπειν, send, conduct: see *pomp.*] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls to the other world: a special title of Hermes.

A kind of *psychopomp* or leader of departed souls.
J. Fiske, Myths and Mythmakers, p. 102.

psychoscope (sī'kō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A means of observing the mind.

Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 61.

psychosensorial (sī″kō-sen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *psychosensory* + *-al*.] Of the nature of percepts, but not produced by any real action on the senses at the time. Thus, a person who sees an object which is not really present, and does not merely have an ordinary imagination of it, though he may be able to distinguish it from real perception, has a *psychosensorial* hallucination.

psychosensory (sī-kō-sen′sō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + E. *sensory*.] Same as *psychosensorial*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, 1887.

psychosis (sī-kō′sis), *n.*; pl. *psychoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. ψύχωσις, a giving of life or soul, animating, < ψυχοῦν, give life or soul to, animate, < ψυχή, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] 1. Mental constitution or condition.

It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men — namely, rational speech. *Mivart.*

2. A change in the field of consciousness.

This conception of the relation of states of consciousness with molecular changes in the brain — of *psychoses* with neuroses — does not prevent us from ascribing freewill to brutes. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism

3. In *pathol.*, any mental disorder; any form of insanity.

psychosomatic (sī″kō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + σῶμα, body: see *somatic*.] Relating to both soul and body.

psychosophy (sī-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + σοφία, skill, knowledge.] The metaphysics of mind: one of the branches of psychology in the older systems.

psychostasia (sī-kō-stā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψυχοστασία, weighing of souls, < ψυχή, soul, + στάσις, weighing.] The weighing of souls: an ancient belief that during a combat the souls of the combatants were weighed against one another, and that he whose soul was overbalanced was slain.

psychostasy (sī′kō-stā-si), *n.* [< NL. *psychostasia*, q. v.] Same as *psychostasia*.

psychostatic (sī-kō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + στατικός, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to psychostatics.

psychostatical (sī-kō-stat′i-kal), *a.* [< *psychostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychostatic*.

But the feelings registered are *psychostatical* elements.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 195.

psychostatically (sī-kō-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a psychostatic manner.

psychostatics (sī-kō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind.

To those who . . . have adopted the view that mind is only one of the forms of life, and that life is not an entity but an abstraction expressing the generalities of organic phenomena, it is obvious that psychology must endeavour to ascertain the conditions of these phenomena, both general and special. These may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term statics) under the heads of biostatics and *psychostatics*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

psychotheism (sī′kō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, spirit, + θεός, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psychotherapeutic (sī-kō-ther-ą-pū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, + θεραπευτικός, pertaining to medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psychotherapeutics (sī-kō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychotherapeutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of curing mental disease.

psychotherapy (sī-kō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + θεραπεία, medical treatment: see *therapy*.] Same as *psychotherapeutics*.

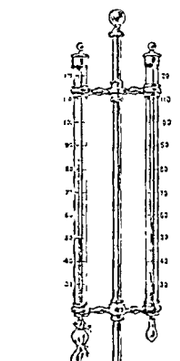
Psychotria (sī-kot′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), said to refer to the medicinal qualities of some of the species; < Gr. ψυχώτρια, vivifying, animating, < ψυχοῦν, give life to, animate: see *psychosis*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Psychotrieæ*. It is characterized by corymbose or panicled flowers with a five-lobed valvate corolla, a short calyx-tube having a small five-toothed border, linear or oblong-obtuse anthers fixed by their back near the base, entire and membranaceous stipules, and a drupaceous fruit with two plano-convex nutlets. It is a vast and polymorphous genus, one of the largest among plants, containing about 425 species, all tropical and especially American. They are shrubs or small trees, rarely perennial herbs, either erect, climbing, or twining. They bear opposite entire and sometimes whorled leaves, and stipules within the petioles, often twin and united into a sheath. The small flowers are white, green, red, or yellow. Most of the species have handsome leaves, but are inconspicuous in flower. *P. paraëltica*, a red-berried, fleshy-leafed species of the West Indies, is there known as *climbing-vine*. *P. daphnoides*, a small evergreen, is the *brushland sage-tree* of Australia. *P. emetica* yields the drug striated ipecacuanha (see *ipecacuanha*), and some other species furnish a dyestuff.

Psychotrieæ (sī-kō-trī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Psychotria* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family. It is characterized by an ovary with two or many cells, each with a single basilar erect anatropous ovule and inferior radicle; a valvate corolla bearing the stamens on its throat; a stigma entire or nearly so; and an indehiscent fruit, commonly with two nutlets, corneous albumen, and curved embryo. It includes about 1,084 species of 32 genera, mostly tropical trees or shrubs. *Psychotria* (the type) with 425 species, *Palicourea* with 135, *Rudgea* with 92, and *Uragoga* (*Cephaelis*) with 120, are large genera mainly of America, and *Lasianthus* with 80 species is principally Asiatic.

psychovital (sī-kō-vī′tal), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + L. *vita*, life, + *-al*: see *vital*.] Psychical and vital: pertaining at once to mind and to life.

psychozoic (sī-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + ζωή, life, + *-ic*.] Same as *psychovital*.

psychrometer (sī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχρός, cold, chill (< ψύχειν, blow, make cool or cold), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of the aqueous vapor in the air or the relative humidity. It consists of two thermometers, commonly called the *dry-bulb* and the *wet-bulb*. The dry-bulb thermometer gives the temperature of the air. The wet-bulb thermometer, whose bulb is covered with muslin wetted at the time of observation, cools below the air-temperature, and indicates what is known as the temperature of evaporation. From the combined readings of the two thermometers, along with that of the barometer at the time, the pressure of the vapor in the air is obtained by means of an empirical formula, or more conveniently from specially constructed tables.


Psychrometer

psychrometric (sī-krō-met′rik), *a.* [< *psychrometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.

psychrometrical (sī-krō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *psychrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychrometric*.

psychrometry (sī-krom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχρός, cold, + *-metra*, < μέτρον, measure.] The theory and art of determining by means of a psychrometer the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

psychrophobia (sī-krō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχροφόβος, dreading cold or cold water, < ψυχρός, cold, + φοβεῖσθαι, fear, < φόβος, fear.] A dread of anything cold, especially cold water; impressibility to cold. *Dunglison.*

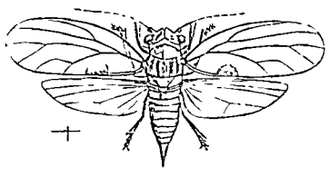
psychrophore (sī′krō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχροφόρος, carrying cold water, < ψυχρός, cold, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] In *surg.*, a sound with double bore through which a current of cold water is made to flow for applying cold to the urethra.

psydracium (sī-drā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *psydracia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ψυδράκιον, dim. of ψύδραξ (ψυδρακ-), a white blister on the tip of the tongue, feigned to be caused by one's telling a lie, < ψυδρός, lying, < ψεύδειν, lie: see *pseudo-*.] A small pustule without inflammatory base.


Psykter in red figured pottery: style of the artist Euthymides, 5th century, B. C.

psykter (sik′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ψυκτήρ, a vase for cooling wine (see def.), < ψύχειν, blow, make cool.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of vase used for cooling wine. The body is of conoid form, with short cylindrical neck and a somewhat tall cylindrical foot, adapted in form for insertion in the crater, and for standing on the table. It was sometimes supported on a tripod. See cut in preceding column.

Psylla (sil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. ψύλλα, a flea; cf. L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of homopterous insects, typical of the family *Psyllidæ*, having a pointed, bent front, highly arched


Pear-tree Flea-louse (*Psylla pyri*) (Cross shows natural size.)

scutum, and strongly developed scutellum, the body smooth, naked, or finely pilose, and the extreme tip of the wing falling between the radius and the fourth vein. It is a large group, represented in all parts of the world. *P. pyri* is a common pest of the pear in Europe and North America, producing two or more summer generations of naked young. From the damage it does to young blossoms in the spring, it is sometimes called the *bud-blight insect*, though more commonly known as the *flea-louse of the pear*.

Psyllidæ (sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < *Psylla* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Psylla*, comprising the flea-lice or jumping plant-lice. They are small insects, resembling plant-lice, having stout legs, the hinder pair fitted for jumping, antennæ nine- or ten-jointed and armed at the tip with one or two bristles. They live on the juices of plants, and many of them form galls. The principal subfamilies are *Livilinæ*, *Aphalarinæ*, *Psyllinæ*, and *Triozinæ*. See cuts under *flea-louse* and *Psylla*.

psyllyt (sil′i), *n.* [< Gr. ψύλλα, a flea: see *Psylla*.] The fleawort, *Plantago Psyllium*. See quotation under *fleawort*.

pt. An abbreviation (*a*) of *part*; (*b*) of *pint*.

Pt. The chemical symbol of *platinum*.

Ptæroxylon (tē-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1834), so called in allusion to the effect on those working with its wood; < Gr. πταίρειν, sneeze, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by four small erect and finally recurved petals, and by the fleshy annular disk, four-parted coriaceous two-celled capsule, and the two long compressed, broadly winged seeds. The only species, *P. utile*, the sneezewood of South Africa, is a tree with bitter bark, opposite pinnate leaves, and flowers in small panicles shorter than the leaves. See *sneezewood*.

Ptah (ptä), *n.* [Egyptian.] An Egyptian divinity of high rank, worshiped especially at Memphis, and reverenced as the creative force.

ptarmic (tär′mik), *n.* [< Gr. πταρμικός, causing to sneeze, < πταρμός, a sneezing, < πταίρειν, Attic πτάρνυσθαι (√ πταρ), sneeze, akin to L. *sternuere*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] A medicine which excites sneezing; a sternutatory.

Ptarmica (tär′mi-kä), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1791), < Gr. πταρμική, a plant, yarrow or milfoil; prop. fem. of πταρμικός, causing to sneeze: see *ptarmic*.] A former genus of plants, now united with *Achillea*.

ptarmigan (tär′mi-gan), *n.* [With unorig. initial *p* (appar. first in F. *ptarmigan*, so spelled


Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), in winter plumage.

prob. because assumed to be of Gr. origin), for *tarmigan, formerly *termigant, termagant,* < Gael. *tarmachan* = Ir. *tarmochan,* also *tarmonach,* the ptarmigan.] A bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and genus *Lagopus,* having feathered feet. The name was originally applied, in Scotland, to *L. mutus* or *alpinus,* a bird which formerly inhabited England and Wales as well as Scotland, and is also found in Russia, Scandinavia, the Alps, Pyrenees, etc., and is represented in Iceland, Greenland, Siberia, and North America by a closely allied species, *L. rupestris.* This bird turns white in winter, like all of the genus *Lagopus,* excepting *L. scoticus,* the red grouse, moor-fowl, or moor-game of Great Britain. The willow-grouse, *L. albus* or *salicti,* of subarctic distribution in Europe, Asia, and America, *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen, and *L. leucurus* of alpine regions in western North America are other ptarmigans. See *Lagopus,* and cut under *grouse.*

Ptelea (tē'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the similarity of the fruit to that of the elm; < Gr. πτελέα, the elm.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ.* It is characterized by having four or five imbricated petals, as many stamens, and for fruit a broadly winged orbicular samara with two or three cells, each one-seeded. The 8 species are all natives of North America. They are shrubs or small trees, with bitter bark, bearing alternate compound leaves of two or rarely five leaflets, which are broad and punctate with pellucid dots. The yellowish-green flowers are followed by rather large clusters of dry and flat disk-like fruit, with veiny wings. *P. trifoliata* is the hop-tree, known also as *wingseed* (from the fruit), *wafer-ash,* and *shrubby trefoil.* See *hop tree.*

Ptenoglossa (tē-nō-glos'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A division or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods, whose odontophore has numerous similar acuminate admedian teeth in each transverse row. It comprises the families *Ianthinidæ, Scalaridæ, Eulimidæ,* and *Pyramidellidæ.*

ptenoglossate (tē-nō-glos'āt), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glossate.*] In *Mollusca,* having on the radula or lingual ribbon, in any one cross-row, no median tooth, but an indefinitely large number of lateral teeth. The term is correlated with *rachioglossate, rhipidoglossate,* etc.

Ptenopleura† (tē-nō-plū'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side.] One of the divisions of the *Prosimiæ* or lemurine animals, represented by the so-called flying-lemurs: now classed with the *Insectivora.* See *Galeopithecus.*

ptenopleural (tē-nō-plū'rȧl), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side, + *-al.*] Having the sides of the body winged or alate; having a parachute or flying-membrane; belonging to the *Ptenopleura.*

Pteranodon (te-ran'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδων (*ἀνοδοντ-*), toothless: see *Anodon.*] The typical genus of *Pteranodontidæ.*

pteranodont (te-ran'ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteranodontida.*

Pteranodontia (te-ran-ō-don'shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδων (*ἀνοδοντ-*), toothless: see *Anodon.*] The toothless pterodactyls, a division of *Pterosauria,* represented by the family *Pteranodontidæ,* by some ranked as a peculiar order.

Pteranodontidæ (te-ran-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteranodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of pterodactyls of the order *Pterosauria,* or giving name to the *Pteranodontia,* having toothless jaws and the coracoid bone solidly united with the scapula. Their remains occur in the Cretaceous. Some species have a spread of wing of 20 feet.

Pteraspis (te-ras'pis), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἀσπίς, shield.] A fossil genus of fishes, the remains of which are found in the Middle Devonian and the Lower Ludlow.

ptere (tēr), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, usually in pl., feathers, wings, plumes, plumage, foliage, also a fan, oar, side-row of columns, side-wall, etc., = E. *feather:* see *feather.*] In *zoöl.,* an alate or wing-like part or organ; specifically, one of the lobes of the prora of a cymba. A ptere resulting from the broadening or lobation of the prora itself is known as a *proral ptere;* a lateral lobe, between the prora and the tropis, is called a *pleural ptere;* additional pteres, resulting from lateral outgrowths of the tropis or keel, are *tropidial pteres.*

pteria, *n.* Plural of *pterion.*

Pterichthyidæ (ter-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes of uncertain relations, typified by the genus *Pterichthys.* It had a cephalic shield with dorsal eyes separated by a movable plate, a dorsal buckler and a flattish abdominal one, long pectoral appendages of two pieces, incased in armor, and a caudal portion destitute of a fin and covered with polygonal scales. The jaws were small and armed with confluent denticles. The organization of the species indicates that they could not have progressed by swimming, and that they probably crawled by the use of the finless pectoral members. They inhabited the Devonian seas. Their pertinence to the class of fishes has been disputed, and they have even been referred to the tunicates in an order called *Antiarcha.*

Pterichthys (te-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pterichthyidæ.*

Pterideæ (te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris.* The sori are marginal or intramarginal, provided with an indusium formed of the reflexed margin of the frond, and opening inward.

pteridium (te-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A key-fruit or samara. Also *pterodium.*

pteridologist (ter-i-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pteridology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the study of ferns.

pteridology (ter-i-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πτερίς (*πτεριδ-*), fern (see *Pteris*), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

pteridomania (ter'i-dō-mū'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερίς (*πτεριδ-*), fern, + μανία, madness.] A mania or excessive enthusiasm in regard to ferns. [Rare.]

> Your daughters, perhaps, have the prevailing *pteridomania,* and are collecting and buying ferns. *Kingsley.*

Pteridophyta (ter-i-dof'i-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pteridophytum:* see *pteridophyte.*] A division of the vegetable kingdom including the ferns and their allies; the vascular cryptogams. See *Cryptogamia,* and compare *Bryophyta.*

pteridophyte (ter'i-dō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *pteridophytum,* < Gr. πτερίς (*πτεριδ-*), fern, + φυτόν, plant.] One of the *Pteridophyta.*

pterigraphy (te-rig'rą-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **pteridography,* < Gr. πτερίς (*πτεριδ-*), fern, + γράφειν, write.] In *bot.,* a description of ferns.

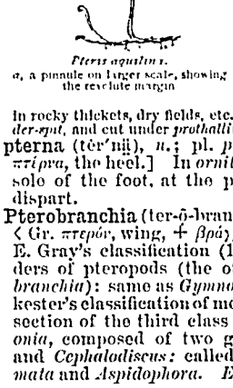
Pteriidæ (te-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteria* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Pteria;* the wing-shells. Now called *Avicelidæ.* Also *Margaritidæ, Malleidæ.*

pterion (tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pteria* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing: see *ptere.*] In *craniom.,* the region where the frontal, squamosal, parietal, and sphenoid bones meet or approach one another. The squamosal is usually cut off from the frontal by a short line of sphenoparietal articulation, where the lower anterior corner of the parietal joins the tip of the alisphenoid; but in some cases this line is reduced to nothing, and then the frontal and squamosal come into contact. See cut under *craniometry.*

> In the region of the *pterion* in the male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. *Anthropological Jour.,* XVIII. 7.

pteriplegistic (ter-i-plē-jis'tik), *a.* Same as *pteroplegistic. Webster.*

Pteris (tē'ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. πτερίς (*πτεριδ-*), also πτέρις (*πτερ-*), a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, < πτερόν, a feather: see *ptere.*] A cosmopolitan genus of ferns, typical of the tribe *Pterideæ;* the brakes. It includes plants of almost every kind of venation and division. The sporangia are in a continuous slender line occupying the entire margins of the fertile frond, and covered by its narrow reflexed edge, which forms a continuous membranaceous indusium. Of the more than 100 species known, only 4 are found in North America. *P. aquilina,* the common brake, is very abundant in rocky thickets, dry fields, etc. See *brake*[5], *bracken, adder-spit,* and cut under *prothallium.*



Pteris aquilina.
a, a pinnule on larger scale, showing the revolute margin

pterna (tėr'nȧ), *n.*; pl. *pternæ* (-nē). [< Gr. πτέρνα, the heel.] In *ornith.,* the heel-pad; the solo of the foot, at the place where the toes dispart.

Pterobranchia (ter-ō-brang'ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + βράγχια, gills.] 1. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of pteropods (the other being *Dactylibranchia*): same as *Gymnosomata.*—2. In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the second section of the third class of a phylum *Podaxonia,* composed of two genera, *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus:* called by others *Podostomata* and *Aspidophora. Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 430.

pterobranchiate (ter-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Pterobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia.*

pterocardiac (ter-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + E. *cardiac.*] Alate, or wing-like, and cardiac: used specifically by Huxley to note an ossicle in the stomach of the crawfish, which articulates with the cardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ.*

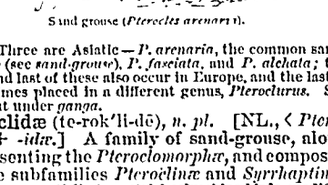
pterocarpous (ter-ō-kar'pus), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.,* having winged fruit.

Pterocarpus (ter-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ,* type of the subtribe *Pterocarpeæ.* It is characterized by a broad or nearly orbicular and oblique pod, which is tipped by a lateral style, is flattened around the edges into a thin coriaceous or membranous wing, and contains in its hard thickened center one, two, or three seeds separated by woody partitions. The 18 species are all tropical, and natives of Asia, Africa, and America. They are large thornless trees, bearing alternate pinnate leaves, and yellow papilionaceous flowers, often showy and sometimes variegated with white or violet, forming racemes or loose panicles. In general they produce hard and valuable timber, and also gum-resins, some very important. For *P. Marsupium,* the bija or bastard teak or Amboyna kino-tree, see *kino* and under *teak.* For *P. Indicus,* the padouk, lingo-tree, Burmese rosewood, or Andaman redwood, see *kiabooca-wood* and under *redwood. P. erinaceus* is the molompi, Gambia kino-tree, cornwood, or African rosewood. For *P. Draco,* see *dragon's-blood. P. santalinus* is the red sandalwood, red sanders-wood, ruby-wood, or East Indian redwood, affording an important dye-stuff.

Pterocaulon (ter-ō-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καυλός, stem.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ.* It is characterized by its small flower-heads massed in dense clusters which are spiked or scattered, and by the slender capillary pappus, and stem winged by the decurrent leaves. The 9 species are nearly equally divided between America and the Old World, and are principally natives of warm climates. They are herbs, or sometimes shrubby at the base, commonly whitened with a dense wool, and bearing alternate leaves and numerous small white or yellow flowers. Two species are found in the southern United States, *P. pycnostachyum* (see *black-root,* 2), and *P. virgatum,* a plant of Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, known in Jamaica as *golden-locks* and *golden-tuft.* See *golden cudweed,* under *cudweed.*

Pterocephala (ter-ō-sef'ą-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + κεφαλή, head.] Thecosomatous pteropods: a synonym of *Thecosomata. Wagner,* 1885.

Pterocles (ter'ō-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1809), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, feather, + κλείς, key, bolt, tongue of a buckle.] The typical genus of *Pteroclidæ.* There are 12 or 14 species, mostly Afri-



Sand grouse (*Pterocles arenarius*).

can. Three are Asiatic—*P. arenaria,* the common sand-grouse (see *sand-grouse*), *P. fasciata,* and *P. alchata;* the first and last of these also occur in Europe, and the last is sometimes placed in a different genus, *Pterocletus.* See also cut under *ganga.*

Pteroclidæ (te-rok'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + *-idæ.*] A family of sand-grouse, alone representing the *Pteroclomorphæ,* and composed of the subfamilies *Pteroclinæ* and *Syrrhaptinæ.* They are essentially terrestrial columbine birds, modified for a grouse-like life; the digestive system resembles that of gallinaceous birds, but the pterylosis and many osteological characters are like those of pigeons.

Pteroclomorphæ (ter'ō-klō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group consisting of the sand-grouse, considered to be intermediate between the *Columbæ* and the *Gallinæ.*

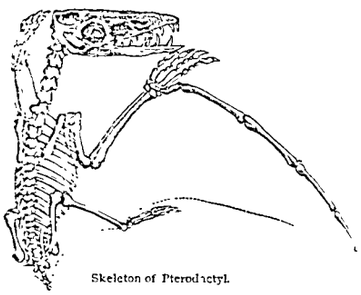
pteroclomorphic (ter'ō-klō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Pteroclomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclidæ;* belonging to the *Pteroclomorphæ.*

pterocymba (ter-ō-sim'bȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + NL. *cymba,* q. v.] A cymba, or cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge, whose proræ are alate, or widened into proral and pleural pteres, whence a figure resembling an anchor results. *W. J. Sollas,* Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

pterocymbate (ter-ō-sim'bāt), *a.* [< *pterocymba* + *-ate*[1].] Alate, as a cymba; having the form or character of a pterocymba.

Pterocynes (te-ros'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *κίων* (*κυν-*), dog.] In some systems, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including the frugivorous bats, or flying-foxes, as distinguished from all the rest of the order, then collectively called *Nycterides*. The two divisions correspond respectively to the terms *Frugivora* and *Animalivora*, which are more frequently used.

pterodactyl, pterodactyle (ter-ō-dak'til), *n.* [< NL. *Pterodactylus*.] An extinct reptile of



Skeleton of Pterodactyl.

the genus *Pterodactylus* or order *Pterosauria*; a pterosaurian; an ornithosaurian; a flying-dragon. Also *pterodactylian*.

Pterodactyli (ter-ō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pterodactylus*.] The pterodactyls as a group of extinct flying-dragons, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*: same as *Pterosauria*.

pterodactylian (ter'ō-dak-til'i-an), *n.* [< *pterodactyl* + *-ian*.] Same as *pterodactyl*.

Pterodactylidæ (ter'ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*. See *Pterosauridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1841.

pterodactylous (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *pterodactylus*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δακτύλος*, finger, digit.] Adapted for flight by having one digit of the fore limb much enlarged and webbed, as a pterodactyl; specifically, pertaining to pterodactyls, or having their characters; pterosaurian; ornithosaurian.

Pterodactylus (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δακτύλος*, finger, digit.] The leading genus of the order *Pterosauria*. It was formerly conterminous with the group *Pterodactyli*, but now gives name to the family *Pterodactylidæ*, and is restricted to species having the usual four joints in the ulnar digit, a very short flexible tail, the metacarpus usually more than half as long as the forearm, and the strong pointed jaws furnished with teeth to their tips. (Compare *Rhamphorhynchus*.) There are several species, extending from the Jura to the Chalk. See cut under *pterodactyl*.

Pterodicera (ter-ō-dis'e-ri), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *δίκερος*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] In Latreille's classification, one of the two main divisions of the class *Insecta*, including all the winged orders. The other division is *Aptera*.

Pterodina (ter-ō-dī'ni), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *δῖνος*, wheel, ring.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Pterodinidæ*.

Pterodinidæ (ter-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, typified by the genus *Pterodina*. They have a trochal disk of two transverse circular lobes, the wreath on each being double; the trophi are malleoramate; and the foot is transversely wrinkled, wholly retractile, and ends in a ciliate cup.

pterodium (te-rō'di-um), *n.* Same as *pteridium*.

Pterodon (ter'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1841), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, closely related to *Hyænodon*, based upon remains of Eocene age found in France.

pteroglossine (ter-ō-glos'in), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue (see *Pteroglossus*), + *-ine*1.] Having a feathery or brushy tongue: specifically applied to the aracaris.

Pteroglossus (ter-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, including those toucans known as *aracaris*. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *aracari*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*. *Chaudoir*, 1847. Also called *Oödius*.

pterographer (te-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *pterography* + *-er*1.] A writer of pterography; the author of a pterographic treatise.

pterographic (ter-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterography.

pterographical (ter-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterographic*.

pterography (te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γράφειν*, write.] The description of feathers; a treatise on plumage: a term of wider sense than *pterylography*, which it includes.

pteroid1 (tē'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (see *ptero*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A slender bone of some pterodactyls extending from the carpal region in the direction of the humerus. Some consider it as an ossification of a tendon corresponding with one which is found in a similar position in birds, while others regard it as a rudimentary first digit, modified to support the edge of the patagium.

pteroid2 (tē'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερίς*, fern (see *Pteris*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, fern-like; resembling a fern; filicoid.

pterological (ter-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pterology; founded on pterology: as, *pterological* characters; the *pterological* description of an insect.

pterology (te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *entom.*, the science of insects' wings; the description of the neuration or venation and other characteristics of the wing-structure.

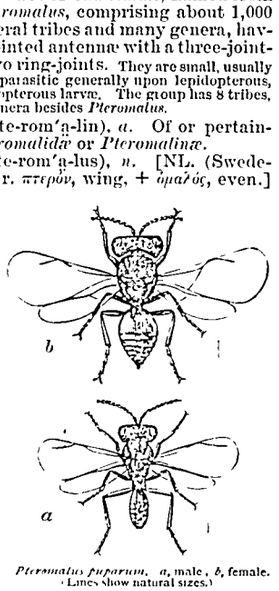
pteroma (te-rō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *pteromata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., < Gr. *πτέρωμα*, a 'wing' of a temple (see def.), also a feathered arrow, < *πτεροῦν*, furnish with feathers or wings, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing: see *ptero*.] In *arch.*, the space between the wall of the cella of a classical temple or any similar columnar structure and the pteron, or the columns of the peristyle.

Pteromalidæ (ter-ō-mal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1831), < *Pteromalus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The *Pteromalinæ* considered as a separate family. —2. A family of parasitic *Hymenoptera*: used by Dalman as the equivalent of and superseding the family *Chalcididæ*.

Pteromalinæ (ter"ō-ma-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker), < *Pteromalus* + *-inæ*.] One of the largest subfamilies of *Chalcididæ*, named from the genus *Pteromalus*, comprising about 1,000 species of several tribes and many genera, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with a three-jointed club and two ring-joints. They are small, usually metallic insects, parasitic generally upon lepidopterous, dipterous, or coleopterous larvæ. The group has 8 tribes, and nearly 100 genera besides *Pteromalus*.

pteromaline (te-rom'a-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteromalidæ* or *Pteromalinæ*.

Pteromalus (te-rom'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swederus, 1795), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὁμαλός*, even.] A genus of chalcidid hymenopterous insects, giving name to the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*. It is characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ; antennal club not clavate; head with the vertex sometimes medially acute; eyes occasionally hairy; mandibles four-dentate; ring-joints of antennæ plain; metathorax carinate; and abdomen never produced at the apex. It is a large unwieldy genus, universally distributed, parasitic upon insects of several different orders. *P. puparum* lives upon several lepidopterous larvæ, notably that of *Pieris rapæ*.



Pteromalus puparum. *a*, male; *b*, female. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Pteromys (ter'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of *Sciuridæ*; the flying-squirrels. (*a*) First used in 1800 by G. Cuvier to include all the squirrels which have a patagium or parachute. (*b*) Restricted in 1825 by F. Cuvier to the large flying-squirrels of southern Asia and the Indian archipelago, having the tail terete and bushy, postorbital processes highly developed, and several other cranial and dental characters different from those of the small flat-tailed flying-squirrels of Europe and America called *Sciuropterus*.

pteron (tē'ron), *n.*; pl. *ptera* (-rȧ). [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, side-row of columns: see *ptero*.] In *Gr. arch.* and *archæol.*, a range of columns; a portico.

Pteronura (ter-ō-nū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), prop. *Pterura*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A South American genus of otters of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Lutrinæ*, having the tail alate, or margined with a flange-like fold or ridge on each side. The type is *P. sandbachi*, known as the *margin-tailed otter*. Also *Pteura*.

Pteropædes (ter-ō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] Those birds which are fledged and able to fly when hatched, as the mound-birds. Compare *Ptilopædes*.

pteropædic (ter-ō-pē'dik), *a.* [< *Pteropæd-es* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Pteropædes*.

Pteropappi (ter-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πάππος*, down: see *pappus*.] A rare synonym of *Odontotormæ*.

pterope (ter'ōp), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus*, q. v.] A fruit-bat or flying-fox; a member of the genus *Pteropus* in a broad sense.

pteropegal (ter-ō-pē'gal), *a.* [< *pteropeg-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pteropegum, or having its character.

pteropegum (ter-ō-pē'gum), *n.*; pl. *pteropega* (-gȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πηγός*, lit. fastened, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten: see *pact*.] In *entom.*, the socket on the side of the thorax in which a wing is articulated.

Pterophora (te-rof'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, having wings: see *Pterophorus*.] In Clairville's system, one of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, including all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*: same as *Ptilota*, *Pterodicera*, and *Pterygota*.

Pterophoridæ (ter-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zeller, 1841), < *Pterophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pterophorus*, including the plume-moths. They have long slim bodies and legs, and most of them are remarkable for having their wings divided into lobes or feathers. The larvæ are fusiform, sixteen-legged, and furnished with irregular protuberances and tubular hairs, and some of them resemble small bundles of dried leaves. The species are not numerous, although the family is of wide distribution. Also called *Alucitidæ*. See *Fissipennæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophorina (te-rof-ō-ri'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterophorus* + *-ina*.] A division of moths, represented by the family *Pterophoridæ*.

Pterophorus (te-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, bearing feathers, feathered, winged, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, type of the *Pterophoridæ*. *P. monodactylus* occurs in Europe, western Asia, and all parts of North America. Its larva feeds on *Convolvulus* and *Chenopodium*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophyllum (ter-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] 1. A genus of cycadaceous fossil plants, with linear leaves attached to the rachis by the full width of their bases, and at right angles to it; the nervation is simple and parallel to the length of the leaf. This genus is first seen in the upper part of the coal-measures, attains its greatest development in the Trias, and finally disappears at the close of the Jurassic.

2. A genus of fishes of the family *Cichlidæ*.

Pteropidæ, etc. See *Pteropodidæ*, etc.

Pteroplatea (ter-ō-plā-tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *πλατύς* (fem. *πλατεῖα*), broad.] A genus of sting-rays, typical of the subfamily *Pteroplateinæ*. *P. maclura* is an eastern and *P. marmorata* a western American species.

Pteroplateinæ (ter-ō-plā-tē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroplatea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trygonoid sting-rays, typified by the genus *Pteroplatea*. They have a very broad disk, the pectoral fins extending far sideways, and the tail short.

pteropod (ter'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *πτερόπους* (*-ποδ-*), wing-footed (as Hermes), < *πτερόν*, wing, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having an alate podium, or wing-like expansions of the foot, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*. Also *pteropodous*.

II. *n.* A mollusk of the class *Pteropoda*. The shell-bearing pteropods are the *Thecosomata*; the naked pteropods are the *Gymnosomata*; spiny pteropods belong to the family *Carolinitidæ*, and spiral pteropods to the *Limacinidæ*; slipper-pteropods are *Cymbuliidæ*. Also *pteropode*.

Pteropoda (te-rop'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pteropus* (*-pod-*), wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] 1. A division of *Mollusca*, having the mesopodium or middle part of the podium or foot expanded into a pair of large alate lobes like wings or flippers, and used as such to swim with; the pteropods. The etenidia are abortive, the nephridium is single, and the general configuration is more or less unsymmetrical, somewhat as in gastropods. The propodium may be produced into tentaculiform organs. There are otidia or otocysts, and one osphradium. The pteropods are hermaphroditic or monœcious; there are organs of

copulation and a single genital pore. According to the presence or absence of a mantle-skirt and shell, the *Pteropoda* are *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. All are oceanic. They originally formed the second class of Cuvier's branch *Mollusca*, under the French name *Ptéropodes*. By most conchologists this view has been accepted, but others have united the pteropods with the cephalopods, and still others with the gastropods. By several anatomists they have been approximated to the tectibranchiates, and even supposed to be derived from different stocks of that order—the thecosomes from the *Cephalaspidea*, and the gymnosomes from the *Anaspidea*. Also called *Coponautæ*. See cuts under *Carolinidæ* and *Pneumodermon*.

2. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his fifth order, *Nucleobranchiata* (the other being *Nectopoda*), composed of the genera *Atlanta*, *Spiratella*, and *Argonauta*. It is thus a highly artificial group, comprising a part of the heteropods together with some cephalopods, etc.

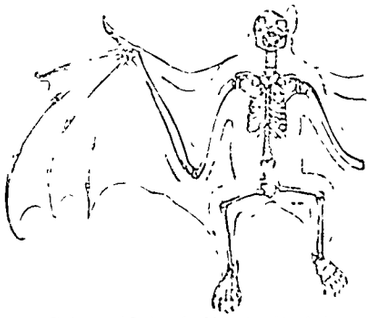
pteropodan (te-rop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *pteropod* + *-an*.] Same as *pteropod*.

pteropode (ter'ō-pōd), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus* (*-pod-*).] 1. An animal of the genus *Pteropus;* a fruit-bat or flying-fox; a pterope.—2. Same as *pteropod*.

pteropodia, *n.* Plural of *pteropodium*.

pteropodial (ter-ō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *pteropodi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pteropodium: as, the *pteropodial* fins or wings of a pteropod.

Pteropodidæ (ter-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Megachiroptera*, *Frugivora*, or fruit-eating bats, of the tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World. They are generally of large size, with the tail excluded from the interfemoral membrane when present, little or no spigelian lobe of the liver but a large caudate lobe, the cardiac end of the stomach generally elongated, the index-finger with three phalanges and usually a claw, and the molar crowns smooth. The family contains about 8 genera of which the best known are *Pteropus*, *Epomophorus*, and *Harpyia*. It is sometimes divided into *Pteropi* and *Macroglossi*. Also called *Pteropidæ*. See also cut under *Pteropus*.



Skeleton and Outline of a Flying Fox (*Pteropus*).

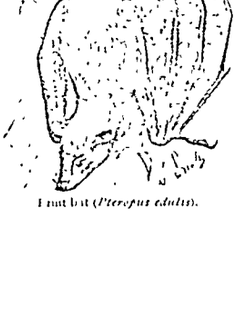
pteropodium (ter-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pteropodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *πούς*, dim. of *πούς* = E. *foot:* see *podium*.] The peculiar podium or foot of a pteropod.

pteropodous (te-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *pteropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *pteropod*.

Pteroptochidæ (ter-op-tok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroptochus* + *-idæ*.] A South American family of tormicarioid passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pteroptochus*, with tracheophonous mesomyodian syrinx, taxaspidean tarsi, operculate nostrils, and ten primaries; the rock-wrens. They are small wren-like birds of skulking habits especially characteristic of Chili and Patagonia. There are about 24 species, leading genera of which, besides the type genus, are *Hylactes*, *Scytalopus*, and *Rhinocrypta*. Some of them are known as *barkan-y-bards*.

Pteroptochus (ter-op-to'kus), *n.* [NL. (Kittlitz, 1830, in the form *Pteroptochos*), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *πτωχός*, one who crouches or cringes.] The typical genus of *Pteroptochidæ*. *P. rubecula* and *P. albicollis* inhabit Chili.

Pteropus (ter'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < Gr. *πτερόπους*, wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] The typical genus of the flying-foxes, or large fruit-bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*. It includes some 40 species, or more than half the family, chiefly of the Malay archipelago and Australia, having no tail, a pointed muzzle like a fox's, woolly fur on the neck, and the dental formula 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 molars above and 3 below on each side. *P. edulis* of Java, one of the best-known species, is the largest, measuring five feet in extent of wings. See also cuts under *Pteropodidæ* and *flying-fox*.



Fruit-bat (*Pteropus edulis*).

Pterorhina (ter-ō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Pterorrhina*, neut. pl. of **pterorrhinus:* see *pterorhine*.] A division of *Alcidæ*, including those whose nostrils are feathered, as typical auks, murres, and guillemots.

pterorhine (ter'ō-rin), *a.* [Prop. **pterorrhine*, < NL. **pterorrhinus*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having feathered nostrils, as an auk; belonging to the *Pterorhina*.

pterosaur (ter'ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Pterosaur-ia*.] A member of the *Pterosauria;* a pterodactyl.

Pterosauria (ter-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] 1. An order of extinct Mesozoic *Reptilia* adapted for flight; the pterosaurians, pterodactyls, ornithosaurians, or flying-dragons. The whole fore limb is modified to support a flying-membrane somewhat like that of bats, and the rest of the skeleton is conformable with this modification. The vertebræ are comparatively few, procœlous, those of the neck very large, and from three to six of the pelvic ones are united to form a sacrum. The anterior ribs have bifurcated heads. The skull is of great size, with long heavy jaws and large eye-sockets including a circlet of sclerotic ossifications. The sternum is broad and carinate, the scapula and coracoid are slender, and clavicles are wanting. The phalanges of the ulnar digit are extremely long and strong, and support the parachute. The hind limbs are smaller than the fore limbs, and comparatively weak. The order contains the families *Pterosauridæ* and *Pteranodontidæ*. They lived from the Lias to the Chalk. See cut under *pterodactyl*. Also called *Ornithosauria*, *Pterodactyli*.

2. Same as *Pterosauridæ*.

pterosaurian (ter-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterosauria*; ornithosaurian.

II. *n.* A pterosaur, pterodactyl, or ornithosaur.

Pterosauridæ (ter-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls, of the order *Pterosauria*, with teeth and separate scapula and coracoid bones. It is represented by such genera as *Pterodactylus*, *Rhamphorhynchus*, and *Dsmorphodon*, from the Jurassic formation. Also *Pterosauria*.

Pterospermum (ter-ō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Helictereæ*. It is characterized by stalked anthers, with parallel linear cells, woody round or five-angled five-valved capsules, and winged seeds. The 16 species are all natives of tropical Asia. They are commonly clothed with stellate hairs, and bear oblique cordaceous leaves, and elongated flowers, which are axillary and nearly or quite solitary, and consist of a tubular five-cleft calyx with five obovate petals and a prominent column of united stamens. The flowers are usually white, fragrant, and several inches in length. *P. acerifolium* and *P. suberifolium* are trees of the East Indies, sometimes cultivated under the name of *winged-seed*. *P. Javanicum* is the bayur of Java.

Pterospora (te-ros'pō-ra), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *σπορός*, seed.] A genus of root-parasitic plants belonging to the order *Monotropaceæ*. It is characterized by a gamopetalous urn-shaped corolla with five short recurving lobes, five persistent sepals, ten stamens with pendulous anthers facing inward and two-spurred on the back, and a five-lobed and five-celled capsule filled with minute seeds which terminate in a large and broad hyaline reticulated wing. The only species, *P. andromedea*, known as *pine-drops*, is a slender, purplish brown, clammy-hairy, and scaly herb, growing 1 or 2 feet high, leafless like most parasites, and with roots consisting of a mass of coral-like thickened fibers. The white nodding flowers are borne in a long raceme. It is a rare plant, found on hard clay soil under pines from Vermont and Pennsylvania northward and westward across the continent. From its early discovery near Albany, and its resemblance to beech-drops, it is also known as *Albany beech-drops*.

pterostigma (ter-ō-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *pterostigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *στίγμα*, a spot, mark: see *stigma*.] The carpus or stigma, a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects. It is a dark-colored triangular or quadrate space on the anterior border of the fore wings of hymenopters, and on both fore and hind wings of dragon-flies. It corresponds to that one of the costal cells which is thickened to strengthen the costal border.

Fenestrate pterostigma. See *fenestrate*.

pterostigmal (ter-ō-stig'mal), *a.* [< *pterostigma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a pterostigma or having its character; pterostigmatic: as, a *pterostigmal* cell or spot.

pterostigmatic (ter"ō-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< *pterostigma(l-)* + *-ic*.] Having a pterostigma, as an insect's wing; provided with pterostigmata, as an insect; pterostigmal.

pterostigmatical (ter"ō-stig-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterostigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterostigmatic*. *Hagen*.

pterotheca (ter-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *pterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, a wing-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa on which is outlined the undeveloped wing beneath it.

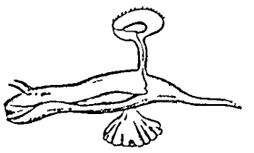
pterotic (te-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*, + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting an ossification of the periotic capsule or petrosal bone, distinct from the proötic, epiotic, and opisthotic, which occurs in some vertebrates between the proötic and the epiotic.

II. *n.* A pterotic ossification. See first cut under *teleost* and cut under *Esox*.

Pterotrachea (ter"ō-trā-kē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *τραχύς*, fem. *τραχεῖα*, rough: see *trachea*.] The typical genus of *Pterotrachеidæ*. Also called *Firola*.

Pterotracheacea (ter-ō-trā-kē-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterotrachea* + *-acea*.] The *Pterotrachеidæ* considered as a suborder of heteropods.

Pterotracheidæ (ter"ō-trā-kē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Pterotrachea* + *-idæ*.] A family of shell-less heteropods, typified by the genus *Pterotrachea*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By some it is extended to all the heteropods with the branchiæ carried in a dorsal peduncle and protected by a small or no shell, and the mesopodium lamelliform. By others it is limited to *Pterotrachea* and *Firoloides*, having the visceral hump reduced to a mere oval sac, embedded in the posterior region of the body, no shell, and a cylindrical slug-like form. Also called *Firolidæ* and, as a suborder, *Pterotracheacea*.



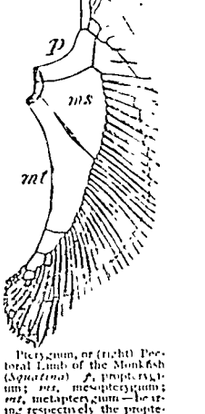
Pterotrachea pedunculata.

Pterozamites (ter-ō-zam'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schimper, 1870), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil cycadaceous plants, differing from other genera chiefly in having only the stronger veins fork at base. It embraces about 5 or 6 species, found in the Rhetic, Lias, and Oölite of Europe.

Pterura (te-rū'rä), *n.* Same as *Pteronura*.

pterygial (te-rij'i-al), *a.* [< *pterygium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pterygium.

pterygium (te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygia* (-ä). [NL., also *pterygion;* cf. L. *pterygium*, < Gr. *πτερύγιον*, a little wing, a fin, projection, film over the eye, growth of flesh over the nails, dim. of *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, < *πτερόν*, wing, feather: see *pter-*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a limb or member of one of the vertebrates, as a fish, in the most general sense, without reference to its specialization in any given instance. A hypothetical pterygium, whence other pterygia are supposed to have been evolved, is an *archipterygium;* the ichthyic modification is an *ichthyopterygium;* the air-breathers' modification is a *choropterygium*. Parts of the pterygium of an elasmobranchiate fish have been called *mesopterygium*, *metapterygium*, *propterygium*, bearing basalia and radialia, as in the accompanying figure.



Pectoral Limb of the Monkfish (*Squatina*). *p*, propterygium; *ms*, mesopterygium; *mt*, metapterygium—bearing respectively the propterygoid, mesopterygoid, and metapterygoid basalia and radialia.

2. In *pathol.*, a more or less triangular patch of hypertrophied conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue with its apex at the edge of the cornea or upon the cornea.—3 In *entom.*, one of the two lateral expansions at the end of the rostrum of certain weevils. They lie above and partly conceal the scrobes or grooves in which the antennæ are concealed.

pterygoblast (ter'i-gō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A germinal fin-ray; the histological element from which the embryonic fin-rays of fishes are developed. *J. A. Ryder*.

pterygobranchiate (ter'i-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), feather, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having feathery gills: noting a section of isopods, in distinction from *phyllobranchiate*.

pterygoda (ter-i-gō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερυγώδης*, wing-like: see *pterygoid*.] In *entom.*,

the tegulæ, a pair of small movable scales or opaulets attached to the mesothorax of *Lepidoptera*, near the insertion of the first legs.

In front of the fore wings . . . are a pair of *pterygoda*, a kind of opaulettes, which extend backwards.
Latreille, in Cuvier's Règne Animal (trans.), ed. 1849, [p. 476.

pterygode (ter'i-gōd), *n.* One of the pterygoda. Also *pterygoid*. *J. O. Westwood.*

pterygofaceting (ter^{y}i-gō-fas'et-ing), *n.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *facet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The formation of an articulate facet for the pterygoid bone on the rostrum of a bird's skull. *Coues.*

pterygoid (ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πτερυγοειδής (contr. πτερυγώδης), wing-like, feathery, < πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Wing-like or wing-shaped; aliform or alate: specifically applied in anatomy to certain bones or bony processes and associate parts. —**Pterygoid artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary, from the second or pterygoid section of that vessel, supplying the pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid bones**, the pterygoids.—**Pterygoid canal.** Same as *Vidian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Pterygoid fossa.** See *fossa*[1]. —**Pterygoid muscles**, the pterygoidei, or muscles which arise from the pterygoid bones or pterygoid processes of the sphenoid. In man the *external* pterygoid muscle arises from the external pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the part of the alisphenoid below the pterygoid ridge, and extends nearly horizontally outward to be inserted into the condyloid section of the lower jaw-bone: it is also called *ectopterygoid*. The *internal* pterygoid muscle arises from the pterygoid fossa and palate-bone, and passes downward and outward to be inserted into the inner surface of the ascending ramus and angle of the lower jaw-bone: it is also called *entopterygoid* and *internal masseter*. The pterygoid muscles effect the lateral and forward and backward movements of the jaw, and the internal maxillary raises it.—**Pterygoid nerves**, two branches of the inferior maxillary to the internal and external pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid notch.** See *notch*.—**Pterygoid plate**, a pterygoid process.—**Pterygoid plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Pterygoid process.** (*a*) Either one of two parts of the compound sphenoid bone of mammals (1) The *external* pterygoid process is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, having no independent center of ossification, and never being a distinct part. (2) The *internal* pterygoid process, on the other hand, is a distinct bone, the pterygoid proper, having its own center of ossification, and representing the freely articulated pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. These processes are also distinguished as *ectopterygoid* and *entopterygoid*. (*b*) The combined internal and external pterygoid processes, the two parts being distinguished as the *internal* and *external pterygoid plates*. (*c*) The pyramidal process, or tuberosity of the palate.—**Pterygoid ridge**, a ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, delimiting the respective attachments of the temporal and external pterygoid muscles, and also serving to distinguish the temporal from the zygomatic fossa.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A bone of the facial part of the skull, forming a part of the hard palate, or pterygopalatal bar, commonly a horizontal rod-like bone, one of a pair on each side of the median line intervening between the palatal and the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the mandible, and movably articulated with both, frequently also articulating with the basisphenoidal rostrum of the skull: in any mammal, detached from its posterior connection with the suspensorium, and commonly immovably sutured with the palatal and ankylosed with the sphenoid, when it forms the part known in human anatomy as the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid. In fishes there are several different pterygoid bones, entering into the formation of the pterygopalatal bar or palatoquadrate arch, and distinguished as *entopterygoid*, *ectopterygoid*, and *metapterygoid*: see these words, and cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *periotic*, *Petromyzon*, *Physeter*, *poison-fang*, *Python*, and *temporomastoid*. (*b*) A pterygoid muscle.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, same as *pterygoda*.

pterygoideus (ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *pterygoidei* (-i). [NL.: see *pterygoid*.] A pterygoid muscle.—**Pterygoideus externus** or **minor** and **pterygoideus internus** or **major**, two stout muscles of mastication; the pterygoid muscles (which see, under *pterygoid*).—**Pterygoideus proprius**, a small occasional muscle of man, passing from the alisphenoid to the outer plate or tuberosity of the palate.

pterygomaxillary (ter^{y}i-gō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process or the pterygoid bone and to either the superior or inferior maxillary bone: specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Pterygomaxillary fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fold**, the fold formed by the pterygomaxillary ligament in the mouth, back of the last molar tooth. —**Pterygomaxillary ligament**, a tendinous band passing from the apex of the internal pterygoid plate to the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw.

pterygopalatal (ter^{y}i-gō-pal'ā-tal), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatal*.] Same as *pterygopalatine*.—**Pterygopalatal bar**, the movable series of bones which connect the upper jaw of vertebrates below mammals with the suspensorium of the lower jaw. No such bar occurs in mammals, in which the lower jaw has no suspensorium, and the pterygoids are entirely cut off from connections behind. In birds the bar is always a single and simple pterygoid bone, movably articulated behind with a quadrate and in front with a palate-bone. The case becomes complicated in lower vertebrates by the presence of more than one pterygoid, and in fishes with several pterygoids, variously disposed, the arrangement is more commonly called the *palatoquadrate arch*. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

pterygopalatine (ter^{y}i-gō-pal'ā-tin), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatine*[2].] Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, or to the pterygoid bone, and to the palate or palate-bone: as, the *pterygopalatine* branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Pterygopalatine artery**, a small branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the pterygopalatine canal to the pharynx, nasal fossa, and sphenoidal sinus. Also called *pharyngeal artery*.—**Pterygopalatine canal.** (*a*) The canaliculus pharyngeus. (*b*) The posterior palatine canal.—**Pterygopalatine foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Pterygopalatine nerve**, a small branch of Meckel's ganglion that passes through the canal of the same name to the pharynx.

pterygo-pharyngeus (ter^{y}i-gō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < *pterygo(id)* + *pharyngeus*.] That part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the internal pterygoid process.—**Pterygo-pharyngeus externus**, a small supernumerary muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted into the wall of the pharynx.

pterygoquadrate (ter^{y}i-gō-kwod'rāt), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *quadrate*.] 1. Pertaining to the pterygoid bone proper and to the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, as in a vertebrate below mammals: as, the *pterygoquadrate* articulation.—2. Combining elements of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: as, the *pterygoquadrate* cartilage of a shark.

pterygosphenoid (ter^{y}i-gō-sfē'noid), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *sphenoid*.] Same as *sphenopterygoid*.

pterygospinosus (ter^{y}i-gō-spī-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *pterygospinosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *pterygospinous*.] A muscular slip, occasionally seen in man, arising from the sphenoidal spine and inserted into the external pterygoid plate.

pterygospinous (ter^{y}i-gō-spī'nus), *a.* [< NL. *pterygospinosus*, < E. *pterygo(id)* + L. *spinosus*, spinous.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process and to the spine of the sphenoid.—**Pterygospinous ligament**, a fibrous band running from the spine of the sphenoid to the posterior margin of the outer pterygoid plate.

pterygostaphylinus (ter^{y}i-gō-staf-i-lī'nus), *n.*; pl. *pterygostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + σταφυλή, uvula.] Same as *tensor palati*.

pterygostium (ter-i-gos'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygostia* (-ä). [Also *pterygosteum*; NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + L. *ostium*, mouth.] One of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. They are thickenings of the two surfaces of the upper and lower wing membranes exactly opposed to each other, the inner surfaces being grooved so as to allow the circulation of fluids and the entrance of tracheæ.

pterygostomial (ter^{y}i-gō-stō'mi-al), *a.* [< Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + στόμα, mouth, + *-ial*.] In *zoöl.*, noting the flaring anterior edges of the carapace of crustaceans, when these turn forward in front of the bases of the limbs, parallel with each other and with the axis of the body. *Milne-Edwards.*—**Pterygostomial plates**, those parts of the carapace of the brachyurous crustaceans which run forward parallel with the axis of the body *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 295.

pterygostomian (ter^{y}i-gō-stō'mi-an), *a.* [< *pterygostomi-al* + *-an*.] Same as *pterygostomial*. [Rare.]

Epistome longer than wide, and the *pterygostomian* regions rudimentary. *Eng. Cyc.*, Nat. Hist., III. 575.

Pterygota (ter-i-gō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Pterygotus*: see *pterygote*.] One of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, containing all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*. *Geyenbaur.* They are normally winged (wingless only as an adaptive specialized modification), and metabolous—that is, they undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis. Also called *Pterodicera*, *Pterophora*, and *Ptilota*.

pterygote (ter'i-gōt), *a.* [< NL. *Pterygotus*, < Gr. πτερυγωτός, winged, < πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing: see *pterygium*.] Winged; alate; having wings or wing-like parts; specifically, belonging to the *Pterygota*.

pterygotrabecular (ter^{y}i-gō-trā-bek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *trabecular*.] Pertaining to the pterygoid bone and the trabecular region of the skull.

A well developed *pterygo-trabecular* process — homologous . . . with the pedicle of the tadpole's suspensorium.
A. S. Woodward, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 221.

Pterygotus (ter-i-gō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερυγωτός, winged: see *pterygote*.] A genus of extinct crustaceans of the Silurian period, belonging to the group *Eurypterida*, occurring chiefly in the passage-beds between the Silurian and the Devonian system. It has a long lobster-like form, composed in the main of a cephalothorax, an abdominal division of several segments, and a somewhat oval telson or tail-plate. The organs of locomotion, three or four pairs in number, are all attached to the under side of the carapace, as in the king-crab. *P. anglicus* is a species sometimes called *seraphim*.

Pterygura (ter-i-gū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), feather, wing, + οὐρά, tail.] A division of anomurous decapod crustaceans.

pterygurous (ter-i-gū'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterygura*.

pteryla (ter'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *pterylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, + ὕλη, wood.] A feather-tract; one of the sets or clumps of feathers which are inserted in definite tracts or areas in the skin of a bird, separated by apteria, or places where no feathers grow. The fact that birds' feathers are seldom implanted uniformly over the whole skin, but usually grow in definite patches, had been known long before the publication of Nitzsch's "System of Pterylography" in 1840; but it remained for this author to define the principal pterylæ and point out the taxonomic significance of pterylosis. The most constant pterylæ are eight: (1) *Pteryla spinalis*, the spinal or dorsal tract, from the nape of the neck to the tail, subject to much modification. (2) *Pteryla humeralis*, the humeral tract, on each wing, running from the shoulder obliquely backward, parallel with the scapula. (3) *Pteryla femoralis*, the femoral tract, a similar oblique strip on each thigh. (4) *Pteryla ventralis*, the ventral tract, forming most of the plumage of the under parts, and presenting numerous modifications. (5) *Pteryla capitalis*, the head-tract. (6) *Pteryla alaris*, the wing-tract. (7) *Pteryla caudalis*, the tail-tract. (8) *Pteryla cruralis*, the lower leg-tract.

pterylographic (ter^{y}i-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pterylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pterylæ or pterylosis.

pterylographical (ter^{y}i-lō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterylographic*.

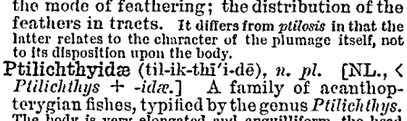
pterylographically (ter^{y}i-lō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to pterylography; upon pterylographical principles.

pterylography (ter-i-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *pteryla* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of pterylæ, or a treatise on pterylosis: a science which had its origin in the "System der Pterylographie" of Nitzsch, 1833–40.

pterylosis (ter-i-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *pteryla* + *-osis*.] The arrangement or disposition of ptilosis; the plumage of a bird, considered with reference to the manner in which the feathers are implanted in the skin in definite pterylæ; the mode of feathering; the distribution of the feathers in tracts. It differs from *ptilosis* in that the latter relates to the character of the plumage itself, not to its disposition upon the body.

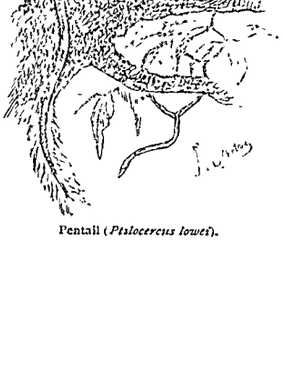
Ptilichthyidæ (til-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptilichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ptilichthys*. The body is very elongated and anguilliform, the head small, the mouth oblique with the lower jaw projecting, branchial apertures restricted, dorsal very long and with about 90 spines and 146 rays, anal long, and ventrals absent. Only one species is known.

Ptilichthys (tī-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτίλον, feather, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ptilichthyidæ*. The only known species is *P. goodei* of Bering Sea.



Spiny-back Eel (*Ptilichthys goodei*).

Ptilocercus (til-ō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1848), < Gr. πτίλον, feather, + κέρκος, tail.] A



Pentail (*Ptilocercus lowei*).

genus of *Tupaiidæ* or elephant-shrews, containing a single species, *P. lowei*, of Borneo, having a long tail furnished with distichous hairs toward the end, like a pen or feather, whence the name; the pentails.

Ptilogonatinæ (til-ō-gon-ạ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilogonys* (*-gonat-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Ptilogonys*, referred to the conventional family *Ampelidæ*. The bill is slenderer than in *Ampelis*, with naked nasal scale and slightly bristled rictus; the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly and sometimes also on the sides; the wings are rounded, with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; the tail is variable, and the head crested. The few species are confined to western North America, Mexico, and Central America. Also *Ptilogonydinæ*.

Ptilogonys (tī-log′ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824), also in the forms *Ptiligonys*, *Ptiliogonys*, and *Ptiliogonatus*; ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, wing, + γόνυ (γονατ-), knee, joint. Cf. *gonys*.] 1. The typical genus of *Ptilogonatinæ* or *Ptilogonydinæ*. The type is *P. cinereus* of Mexico.—2†. Extended to birds of the genus *Myiadestes* and others.—3. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Ptilogonys* in any sense. Townsend's ptilogonys is *Myiadestes townsendi*. The black ptilogonys is *Phainopepla nitens*. See cut under *fly-snapper*.

ptilolite (til′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτίλον, wing, + λίθος, stone.] A zeolitic mineral, occurring in white tufts or spongy masses of minute acicular crystals, found in cavities in augite-andesite in Jefferson county, Colorado. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, and is remarkable for its high percentage of silica.

Ptilonopinæ (til-ō-nō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilonopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, named from the genus *Ptilonopus*. *P. J. Selby*, 1835. See *Treroninæ*.

Ptilonopus (tī-lon′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Ptilopus*, ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + πούς = E. *foot*.] An extensive genus of pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, giving name to the *Ptilonopinæ*. Also *Ptilonopus* (*Swainson*, 1825) and *Ptilopus* (*Strickland*, 1841).

Ptilopædes (til-ō-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. πτίλον, down, + παίς (παιδ-), child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, a primary group of birds, embracing such as are clothed at birth with down (which sprouts not only from pterylæ, but also from parts of the skin which form apteria when the true plumage is acquired), and are generally able to run about and feed themselves when hatched: opposed to *Psilopædes*: nearly equivalent to *Præcoces*, but of more exact signification. Also called *Dasypædes*, *Autophagi*.

ptilopædic (til-ō-pē′dik), *a.* [⟨ *Ptilopædes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptilopædes*; præcocial: opposed to *psilopædic*.

Ptilophyton (ti-lof′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1878), ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of very uncertain affinities, so called by Dawson and supposed by him to be aquatic, and more likely to have been allied to rhizocarps than to any other group. It consists of beautiful feathery fronds bearing on parts of the main stem or petiole small rounded sporocarps. It is found in the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous of New York, in Nova Scotia, and in Scotland.

Ptilopteri (ti-lop′tẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + πτερόν, wing.] The penguins as an order of birds; conterminous with *Impennes*, *Squamipennes*, *Sphenisci*, and *Sphenisciformes*.

Ptilorhis (til′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), erroneously *Ptilorus* and *Ptilotis*, prop. **Ptilorrhus*, ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, soft feather, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Epimachinæ*, or slender-billed birds of paradise, having the tail not longer than the body, and a jugular shield of metallic plumes. The nostrils are feathered, whence the name. Four species of these beautiful birds inhabit Australia and New Guinea — *P. paradiseus*, the rifle bird, *P. victoriæ*, *P. alberti*, and *P.* (*Craspedophora*) *magnifica*. See cut under *rifle-bird*.

ptilosis (tī-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. πτίλωσις, plumage, also a disease of the eyelids resulting in loss of the eyelashes, ⟨ πτιλοῦσθαι, be winged (or feathered), ⟨ πτίλον, feather, wing.] 1. In *ornith.*, plumage; the feathering of a bird, considered with reference to the texture or other character of the feathers themselves. Compare *pterylosis*.—2. In *med.*, loss of the eyelashes.

Ptilota (tī-lō′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macleay, 1821), ⟨ Gr. πτιλωτός, winged, verbal adj. of πτιλοῦσθαι, be winged: see *ptilosis*.] In Macleay's classification, one of the prime divisions of the class *Insecta*, distinguished from *Aptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Pterodicera*, and divided primarily into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. See *Pterygota*.

Ptilotis (tī-lō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ⟨ Gr. πτίλον, feather, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*.] A very extensive genus of meliphagine birds. It includes nearly 40 species, ranging through the Austromalayan, Australian, and Polynesian regions, mostly of plain dull olivaceous and yellowish colors, with the skin of the sides of the head often bare and wattled, or the parotic feathers (ear-coverts) stiffened and usually white or yellow, forming a conspicuous mark, whence the name. *P. chrysotis* and *P. carunculata* are examples.

Ptinidæ (tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ⟨ *Ptinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of serricorn coleopterous insects, containing beetles of small size, having the antennæ with from nine to eleven joints, the head retractile, and the elytra entire. Both larvæ and beetles feed mostly on dead animal and vegetable matter. The larvæ eat drugs, even pepper and tobacco. Some 44 genera and 150 species are recognized in the United States. *Lasioderma serricorne* is known in the United States as the *cigarette-beetle*, on account of the damage it does to cigarettes. *Sitodrepa panicea* is a wide-spread museum-pest, and is found in many drugs. Members of the genus *Anobium* are known as *death-watches*. Many of the species are cosmopolitan. See cut under *book-worm*.

Ptinus (tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), irreg. ⟨ Gr. φθίνειν, φθίειν, decay, waste, destroy: see *phthisis*.] A large and wide-spread genus of beetles, typical of the family *Ptinidæ*, of which about 80 species are known, 6 inhabiting the United States. A number of them occur both in Europe and in North America. *P. fur* is cosmopolitan and a well-known museum-pest. See cut under *book-worm*.

ptisan (tiz′an), *n.* [Also *ptisane*, formerly *ptysane*, *tysan*; = F. *tisane* = Pr. *tizana*, *tipsana* = Sp. Pg. It. *tisana*, ⟨ L. *ptisana*, ⟨ Gr. πτισάνη, peeled barley, also a drink made from it, ⟨ πτίσσειν, peel, husk.] 1. A mild harmless drink, or one having a slight medicinal quality, as barley-water or herb-tea.

> For what ancient phisition is there that in his workes commendeth not *ptisane*, whiche is none other than pure barley braied in a morter and sodden in water?
>
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 21.

2. Grape-juice allowed to drain on the slab, without pressure. *R. F. Burton*, Arabian Nights, V. 158, note.

P. T. O. An abbreviation of *Please turn over*: a direction, usually at the foot of a page, to call attention to matter on the other side of the leaf.

ptochocracy (tō-kok′rā-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτωχός, a beggar (⟨ πτώσσειν, crouch or cower from fear), + -κρατία, ⟨ κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by beggars; the rule of paupers; the opposite of *plutocracy*. [Rare.]

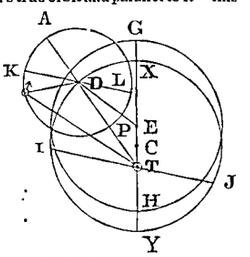
> If the opposition to the extension of the county franchise] alleges the risks we run from the old and the rich, the danger of a gerontocracy and a ploutocracy; when we, to make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a *ptochocracy*.
>
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 182.

ptochogony (tō-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτωχός, a beggar, + -γονία, generation: see *-gony*.] The production of beggars; pauperization. [Rare.]

> The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony* — a generation of beggars.
>
> *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, Ill.

Ptolemæan (tol-e-mē′an), *a.* [⟨ L. *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæius*, of Ptolemy, ⟨ *Ptolemæus*, ⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy.] Same as *Ptolemaic*. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 27.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός, pertaining to Ptolemy, ⟨ Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy: see def.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy; (*a*) relating to one or all of the line of Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt from the end of the fourth to the first century B. C.; (*b*) relating to the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy (see below).—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *Bonne's map-projection*, under *projection*.—**Ptolemaic system**, the structure of the heavens according to Ptolemy, an Egyptian-Greek astronomer, whose recorded observations extend from 127 to 151 A. D. His "Treatise of Mathematics" (Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις), commonly called the "Almagest," is mainly devoted to an investigation of the movements of the heavenly bodies. Ptolemy holds that the earth is stationary, because there is no appearance of variation in the perspective of the fixed stars. He admits it would simplify astronomy to suppose it rotated daily on its axis, but thinks that refuted by physical considerations, while, regarding the stars as devoid of weight, he sees no objection to supposing them to move with immense velocity. But these two errors of denying the motion of the earth both in translation and in rotation were not incompatible with a correct representation of the motions of the planets relatively to the earth. The figure shows his theory of Mars, which was exactly like that of Jupiter and Saturn. He supposed that about a circular deferent, which was really nearly similar and similarly placed to the true orbit of the planet about the sun, moved an epicycle, which was really of nearly the same proportionate size as the earth's true orbit and parallel to it—this epicycle carrying the planet on its circumference. In the figure, T is the earth; XDIYJ, the orbit, deferent, or eccentric of Mars; C, the center of the orbit; GH, the equant; E, its center; AKPL, the epicycle; D, its center; ♂, Mars; IJ, the line of nodes of the orbit; KL, the line of nodes of the epicycle (which is parallel to the ecliptic) upon the plane of the orbit. Mars revolves upon the epicycle so as to move uniformly relatively to P, the perigee of the epicycle, which it reaches so as to be then in opposition to the mean sun. The center D of the epicycle moves about the orbit so as to describe in equal times equal angles about E, the center of the equant. C, the center of the orbit, bisects the eccentricity ET. The essential errors in his representation were as follows. (1) He represented the deferent by the circle, thus giving it a breadth too great. This circle remained in an eccentric position, whence it was called the *eccentric*, as well as the *deferent* and the *orbit*. (2) Instead of supposing the moving radius, TD, to describe equal areas in equal times, he drew a line to D, the attachment of the epicycle with the deferent, from P, really corresponding to the empty focus of the ellipse, but called by him the *center of the equant*, and he supposed this line ED to turn with an equable motion so as to describe equal angles in equal times. This made an observable error only in the case of Mars. It made a tolerable approximation to the elliptic motion, which excited the admiration of Kepler, and it shows that Ptolemy aimed at something much better than a mere harmonic analysis of the motions of the planets. (3) He not only made the epicycle circular, but he placed its center upon the deferent, thus virtually neglecting the eccentricity as well as the ellipticity of the earth's orbit in its effects on the apparent places of the exterior planets. (4) He made the planet revolve in its epicycle so as to describe in equal times equal arcs measured from the perigee of the epicycle, as if the earth's motion were affected by the eccentricity of the orbit of the other planet. And (5) he made the planet come to the perigee of its epicycle when it was just opposite the mean place of the sun, instead of the true place. Other still more serious falsities affected his theories of the inferior planets and of the moon. Yet, notwithstanding all these errors, Ptolemy's theory satisfied pretty closely, in the cases of all the planets except Mercury and the moon, such observations as could be made in his time. In his phrase, it "saved appearances." The Ptolemaic theory continued in vogue until Copernicus (in 1543) explained the relations between the motions of the planets and that of the sun, and thus supplied a method for determining the relative magnitudes of the different planetary orbits. But the system of Copernicus did not in itself represent the phenomena any better than that of Ptolemy; and it was not until the great work of Kepler on the motions of Mars, published in 1609, that the real truth was known. The Almagest remains, however, a model of scientific investigation, most admirable for the genius with which it manages not only the astronomical problems attacked, but also those of pure mathematics.



Ptolemaic Theory of Mars.

Ptolemaist (tol-e-mā′ist), *n.* [⟨ *Ptolema-ic* + *-ist*.] A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptomaïne, ptomain (tō′mạ-in), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse (prop. that which is fallen, ⟨ πίπτειν, fall), + *-ine*2.] A generic name of alkaloid bodies formed from animal or vegetable tissues during putrefaction, and the similar bodies produced by pathogenic bacteria. Some of them are poisonous.

ptosis (tō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτῶσις, a fall, a falling, ⟨ πίπτειν (perf. πέπτωκα, verbal adj. πτωτός), fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, attack, seek, etc.: see *petition*.] A falling of the upper eyelid, or inability to raise it, due to paralysis of the levator palpebræ. Slight ptosis may be due to paralysis of Muller's muscle innervated through the cervical sympathetic. Also called *blepharoptosis*, *blepharoplegia*.

ptotic (tō′tik), *a.* [⟨ *ptosis* (*ptot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ptosis.

ptyalin, ptyaline (tī′ạ-lin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτύαλον, spittle, ⟨ πτύειν, spit: see *spew*.] The peculiar principle of saliva, believed to be a proteid body, which acts as a ferment on starch, rapidly converting it into dextrose.

ptyalism (tī′ạ-lizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτυαλισμός, a spitting, ⟨ πτυαλίζειν, spit much: see *ptyalize*.] In *med.*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

ptyalize (tī′ạ-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ptyalized*, ppr. *ptyalizing*. [⟨ Gr. πτυαλίζειν, spit much, ⟨ πτύαλον, spittle, ⟨ πτύειν, spit: see *ptyalin*.] To salivate.

ptyalogogic (tī′ạ-lō-goj′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ptyalogogue* + *-ic*.] Promoting a flow of saliva.

ptyalogogue (tī-al′ō-gog), *n.* [⟨ Gr. πτύαλον, spittle, + ἀγωγός, leading, ⟨ ἄγειν, do, bring.] A medicine which causes salivation, or a flow of saliva.

Ptyas (tī'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτυάς, a kind of serpent, lit. 'spitter,' < πτύειν, spit.] A genus of *Colubrinæ* or snakes. They have the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, rostral plate narrow and free laterally, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals separate from nasals, several lorals, and two or more preoculars. *P. mucosus* is known as the *rat-snake*.

ptychodont (tī'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontol.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth folded.

Ptychodus (tī'kō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil selachians, of the Cretaceous age: so called from the transverse or radiating plications on the large square teeth. It was formerly supposed to be related to the cestraciont sharks, but is now referred to or near the family *Myliobatidæ*.

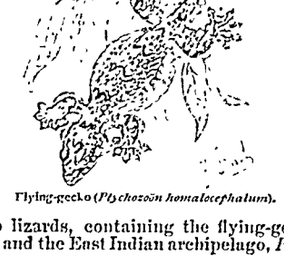
Ptychopleura (tī-kō-plō'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + πλεῖρα, the side.] A group of lizards: same as *Cyclosaura*. Also *Ptychopleuri*.

ptychopleural (tī-kō-plō'rȧl), *a.* [< *Ptychopleura* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptychopleura*.

Ptychopteris (tī-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + πτερίς, fern.] In *fossil bot.*, a genus of fossil ferns, known chiefly from the form of the leaf-scars. These are elongated-oval or elliptic in form; of their details but little has been made out. The fern-stems which have been placed in this genus are said by Schimper to bear a close resemblance in external appearance to the living *Cyathea* and *Alsophila*. They are found in abundance in the Carboniferous, especially in the St. Etienne (France) coal field, where they occur associated with leaves of *Pecopteris*, to which they may belong.

Ptychosperma (tī-kō-spėr'mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1808), < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecæ*, type of the subtribe *Ptychospermeæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, both sexes within the same spadix, the staminate flowers having orbicular concave broadly imbricated and heeled sepals, acute petals as many as the sepals, and from twenty to thirty stamens—the pistillate flowers being smaller, nearly globose, and having a single ovary which becomes a one-celled fruit whose thick fibrous pericarp contains a single erect seed with ruminate albumen and a smooth or deeply five-grooved surface. The 11 species are natives of the Malay archipelago, Papua, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. They are thornless palms, with a tall trunk marked by annular scars, and terminal pinately divided leaves with the segments commonly dilated to the broad apex and there erose, or appearing as if eaten off. The flowers are small, and are borne in clusters on the slender spreading branches of a spadix inclosed by two spathes. The species are of little known industrial use, but rank among the most elegant of decorative palms. Those in greenhouse cultivation are sometimes called in general *feather-palms*, and very often *Seaforthia* (R. Brown, 1810), from Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany. *P. Seemani*, a beautiful dwarf species, produces a stem only about one inch in diameter and very strong and straight. Most of the species reach a commanding height: among them *P. Alexandræ*, the Alexandra palm, is remarkable as the tallest palm of Australia, exceeding 100 feet in height; *P. Cunninghamii*, the Illawarra palm, as found further south than almost any other palm; and *P. (Seaforthia) elegans*, the bungalow palm, as the most common in cultivation, and one of the most beautiful of all palms. The trunk of the last-named species is a smooth cylindrical shaft, swollen at the base and crowned by drooping feather-like leaves of a bright and intense green. Each leaf-stalk is dilated at the base into a smooth bright-green sheath completely inclosing the upper part of the trunk for 5 feet or more, below which the trunk is variegated by the broad deep-brown ring-like scars left by the preceding similar sheaths. This palm occurs in the coast forests of tropical Australia and to 35° south. See *palm*², and under it *Alexandra palm*, *bungalow palm*, and *feather palm*.

Ptychozoön (tī-kō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of



Flying-gecko (*Ptychozoön homalocephalum*).

gecko lizards, containing the flying-gecko of India and the East Indian archipelago, *P. homalocephalum*, about 7 inches long, having alate folds of the integument, whence the name.

ptygodere (tī'gō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Ptygoderus*.

Ptygoderus (tī-god'e-rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, + δέρος, skin, hide.] A genus of iguanoid lizards, having a crest of keeled scales on each side, as *P. pectinatus*.

Ptynx (tingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύγξ, the eagle-owl.] 1†. An old generic name of the darters: same as *Plotus*. *Moehring*, 1752.—2. A genus of smooth-headed owls, so named by Blyth in 1840. The type is *Ptynx uralensis*, commonly called *Syrnium uralense*.

Ptyobranchina (tī″ō-brang-kī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptyobranchus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system, a group of *Muræniformes* or *Muræniformes platyschistæ*, with the tail much shorter than the trunk, and the heart situated at a great distance behind the gills: same as the family *Moringuidæ*.

ptysmagogue (tis'ma-gog), *n.* [< Gr. πτύσμα, saliva (< πτύειν, spit), + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγειν, lead, bring.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva; a sialogogue.

ptyxis (tik'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτύξις, a folding, < πτύσσειν, fold.] In *bot.*, the folding or configuration of a single part in a leaf- or flower-bud: opposed to *vernation* and *estivation*, the disposition of the parts conjointly.

pu' (pū), *v.* A Scotch form of *pull*.

Why *pu'* ye the rose, Janet?
What gars ye break the tree?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 116).

pua (pō'ȧ), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian musical instrument, made of a gourd or a joint of bamboo. It has three holes, two of which are finger-holes. It is blown by putting the third hole to the player's nose. When made of gourd, it resembles the ocarina; and when of bamboo, it is a variety of nose-flute.

puantt, *a.* [< OF. *puant*, < L. *putent(t-)s*, ppr. of *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] Stinking. *Skelton.* (*Halliwell.*)

pub (pub), *n.* [Abbr. of *public*, *n.*, 2.] A public house; a tavern. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 177. [Slang, Eng.]

pub. An abbreviation of *public*, *publish*, or *publisher*.

pubblet (pub'l), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Fat; plump. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou shalt Me tynde fat and well fed,
As *pubble* as may be.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Tibullus.

pub. doc. An abbreviation of *public document*.

puberal (pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, adult (see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

puberty (pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< OF. *puberte*, F. *puberté* = Pr. *pubertat* = Sp. *pubertad* = Pg. *puberdade* = It. *pubertà*, < L. *pubertа(t-)s*, the age of maturity, manhood, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age, adult; of plants, downy, pubescent: < √ *pu*, beget.] 1. The condition of being able to reproduce; sexual maturity in the human race. In males this is usually developed between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females somewhat earlier; and it appears that in very warm climates puberty is reached somewhat sooner than elsewhere. At common law the age of puberty is conclusively presumed to be fourteen in the male and twelve in the female.

2. In *bot.*, the period when a plant begins to bear flowers.

puberulent (pū-ber'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, downy, pubescent, + *-ulent*.] 1. Finely and softly pubescent; downy.—2. In *bot.*, covered with fine, short down minutely pubescent.

pubes (pū'bēz), *n.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty, the genitals, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age; of plants, downy, pubescent: see *puberty*.] 1†. The pubescence or hairiness of the genitals, which appears at puberty. Hence—2. (*a*) The place where hair grows at puberty; the suprapubic or hypogastric region, at the middle of the lowest part of the abdomen: in women known as the *mons*, or *mons Veneris*. (*b*) The pubic bones, or bony framework of the pubes; the underlying skeleton of the pubic region, more fully called *os pubis*. There being a pair of pubic bones, right and left, each is now called *os pubis*, plural *ossa pubis*, or, more frequently, *pubis*, in the plural *pubes*. See *pubis*.

3. In *bot.*, same as *pubescence*, 3.—4. Plural of *pubis*.

pubescence (pū-bes'ens), *n.* [< *pubescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The coming of puberty, or attaining to puberty; the state of being pubescent; puberty.

In the first [septenary] is dedentition or falling of teeth; in the second *pubescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. Hairiness; especially, the fine soft hairs of various insects, etc.; lanugo.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The condition or character of being pubescent. (*b*) The down or hair which grows on many plant-surfaces. See *pubescent*.

pubescency (pū-bes'en-si), *n.* [As *pubescence* (see *-cy*).] Pubescence.

From crude *pubescency* unto perfection.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *pubescen(t-)s*, reach the age of puberty, become downy, < *pubes*, *puber*, of mature age, downy: see *pubes*.] 1. Arriving at puberty.—2. Covered with pubescence, or fine short hair: downy.—3. In *bot.*, covered or sprinkled with down or hairs: a general term, including *villous*, *hirsute*, *strigose*, *lanate*, etc., but when used alone in specific description denoting a soft or downy and short pubescence.

pubic (pū'bik), *a.* [< *pub-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pubes or pubis: as, the *pubic* bones; the *pubic* symphysis, ramus, spine, ligament, artery, etc.—**Pubic angle**, the angle formed by the pubic crest and the inner border of the pubis.—**Pubic arch**, the arch formed by the inferior ramus of each pubis converging to the pubic symphysis. In the male it is narrower and more acute-angled than in the female, being in the former case like a letter V inverted. It represents a great part of the inferior outlet of the pelvis. Also called *arch of the pubis*, sometimes *subpubic arch*.—**Pubic crest**, the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Pubic ligaments**, certain ligaments uniting the two pubic bones: an anterior, a superior, an inferior, and a posterior are distinguished, respectively specifically called *prepubic*, *suprapubic*, *infrapubic*, and *postpubic*.—**Pubic ramus**, one of the two branches of which each pubis chiefly consists in man and some other animals. In man the two rami are (*a*) the superior or horizontal, forming much of the true brim of the pelvis, and ankylosed with the ilium, and (*b*) the inferior, oblique, or descending ramus, forming each half of the pubic arch, partly circumscribing the obturator foramen, and ankylosed with the ischium.—**Pubic spine**, a prominent tubercle on the upper border of the horizontal ramus of the pubis of man, about an inch from the symphysis. Poupart's ligament is inserted into it. Also called *tuberculum pubis* or *tuberculum pubicum*.—**Pubic symphysis**, or **symphysis pubis**, the coming or growing together of the right and left pubic bones at the median line of the pubes. It may be a simple apposition or articulation of the bones, or complete ankylosis. In man the bones are commonly articulated but not ankylosed, forming in any case an immovable joint.—**Pubic vein**, a tributary to the external iliac vein from the obturator vein.

pubigerous (pū-bij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty (see *pubes*), + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing down or downy hairs; pubescent.

pubiotomy (pū-bi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *pubis* (see *pubis*) + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a section of the pubic symphysis.

pubis (pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *pubes* (-bēz). [NL., for *os pubis*: *os*, bone; *pubis*, gen. of *pubes*, pubes: see *pubes*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pubic bone, or bone of the pubes (os pubis); a distal inferior and anterior division of the pelvic arch, forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone by ankylosis at the acetabulum with the ilium and ischium, and often, as in man and most mammals, united also with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, and, with its fellow of the opposite side, forming the pubic symphysis. In man each pubis is united to its fellow in the median line at the pubic symphysis, and the two circumscribe the brim of the pelvis in front by their bodies and horizontal rami, their descending rami becoming ankylosed with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, furnishing bony support to the genitals, and forming part of the inferior strait or outlet of the pelvis. In a few mammals, and in all birds excepting the ostrich, there is no pubic symphysis. See *epipubis*, *prepubis*, and cuts under *Dromæus*, *epipleura*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *sacrarium*, and *marsupial*.—**Angle, arch**, etc., **of the pubis**. See *pubic*.

public (pub'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *publick*, earlier *publique*, *publike*, *publyke*; < OF. (and F.) *public*, m., F. *publique*, m. and f., = Sp. *público* = Pg. *publico* = It. *pubblico*, *publico*, < L. *publicus*, in inscriptions also *poblicus*, *poplicus*, pertaining to the people, contr. from **populicus*, < *populus*, people: see *people*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the people at large; relating to or affecting the whole people of a state, nation, or community: opposed to *private*: as, the *public* good; *public* affairs; the *public* service; a *public* calamity; *public* opinion.

Publike toke his begynnyng of people, whiche in latin is Populus, In whiche worde is conteyned all the inhabitantes of a realme or citie, of what astate or condition so euer they be. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

That here was an Vniuersitie, the Students whereof were maintained at *publique* charge, of which number himselfe was one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Many springs are gathered together . . . into an ample cistern. . . . and . . . from thence by conduits conducted unto their *publique* uses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

To the *publick* good
Private respects must yield. *Milton*, S. A., l. 867.

2. Open to all the people; shared in or to be shared or participated in or enjoyed by people at large; not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community: as, a *public* meeting; *public* worship; a *public* subscription; a *public* road; a *public* house; *public* baths.

The church, by her *publick* reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the *public* street.
Shak., A and C., ii. 2. 234.

And this was observed both for their *publique* and private prayers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 119.

There are also divers Convents, which have spacious and well kept Gardens, which are always open and *publick* to People of any Note. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 185.

We leave the narrow lanes behind, and dare
Th' unequal combat in the *public* square.
Dryden, ÆEneid, ii.

3. Open to the view or knowledge of all; notorious: as, a *public* exposure; *public* scandal.

Of this ordynaunce and bondes there were made instrumentes *publikes* and letters patentes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxiii.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

4. Regarding or directed to the interests of the community at large, and not limited or confined to private, personal, or selfish matters or interests: as, *public* spirit; a *public* benefaction.

Every true member of the church hath a *public* spirit, preferring the church's interest to his own, and suffering with fellow-members in their suffering, and having a care of one another, 1 Cor. xii. 25, 26. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, ii.

In the public line, engaged in keeping a public house or tavern. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Mysell being *in the public line*,
I look for howfs I kenn'd lang syne
Whar gentles used to drink gude wine.
Scott, Epil (spoken by Meg Dods) to Drama founded on St. Ronan's Well.

Notary public. See *notary*. — **Public acts, bills, laws, legislation, statutes**, such acts, bills, etc., as concern the community at large, or the state or its municipalities, as distinguished from *private acts*, etc. (see *private*), one important result of the distinction being in the rule that the courts take judicial notice of public acts, but a private act must be alleged and proved by him who relies upon it. — **Public administrator, corporation, credit, document, domain, enemy**, etc. See the nouns. — **Public funds.** See *fund*. — **Public holiday.** Same as *legal holiday* (which see under *holiday*). **Public house.** (*a*) An inn or tavern, in England, especially, one which rarely accommodates lodgers and which has for its chief business the selling of beer and other liquors. [In the United States rare and used in a general sense.] (*b*) *Public house* and *public place* are used in numerous statutes against immoral practices, gaming, prostitution, etc., with varying limitations of meaning, but generally implying a place to which any one may have access without trespassing. — **Public indecency.** See *indecency*. — **Public institution**, an establishment of an educational, charitable, reformatory, or sanitary character maintained and conducted for the use and benefit of the public, and usually at the public expense.

Education, shorter hours of labour, sanitary homes, and *public institutions* to take the place of the public house.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 741.

Public lands, lands belonging to government, especially such as are open to sale, grant, or other method of disposal to whosoever will comply with the conditions prescribed by law. — **Public law**, international law. See *international*, *a.* — **Public loan.** See *loan*. — **Public nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5. — **Public office.** See *office*, 4. — **Public opinion.** See *opinion*. — **Public orator.** See *orator*, 6. — **Public policy**, the policy, or general purpose and spirit, of the law: thus, contracts calculated to defeat justice or to hinder wholesome competition in trade are held void, as against *public policy* or against the policy of the law, even when there is no positive statutory prohibition. See *policy of the law*, under *law*. — **Public printer, prosecutor, records**, etc. See the nouns. — **Public right**, in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to a heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior. — **Public school.** See *school*. — **Public spirit.** See *spirit*. — **Public stores.** (*a*) Naval and military stores, equipment, etc. (*b*) Warehouses to which dutiable goods are sent for appraisement; bonded warehouses, or stores in which goods are held under bond for duty until sold or exported. [U. S.] — **Public trust**, a trust constituted for the benefit either of the public at large or of some considerable part of it answering to a particular description. See *private*. — **Public use.** (*a*) In the constitutional provisions authorizing the taking by the state or nation of private property for the use of the people at large on making compensation, a use directly subservient to public necessity or convenience, as for a park, a highway, a railroad, etc., as distinguished from uses for private interest, though incidentally beneficial to the public, as for a mill or factory; thus, the supplying of water to a town is a *public use* for which it may constitutionally be authorized to condemn the rights of private owners in watercourses. (*b*) A use so intimately allied to or affecting the public welfare or convenience that the state may regulate it as to the management or charges: thus, the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, standing between the wharves of lake or ocean navigation and the termini of trunk lines of railway, have been held to be so affected with a *public use* that the state may regulate by law the rates of charges. (*c*) In *patent law*, use without restriction by one or more members of the community, as distinguished from use by the inventor: thus, an inventor of a secret spring who should allow its use by others without patenting it might be deemed to allow its *public use*, although, from its peculiarities of structure and relation, its use could not be seen by the public. — **Public war.** See *war*. — **Public waters**, waters which are deemed navigable at common law. See *navigable*. — **Public works**, all fixed works constructed for public use, as railways, docks, canals, water-works, roads, etc.; more strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

II. *n.* 1. The general body of people constituting a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*.

God made man in his own image; but *the public* is made by newspapers, members of parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 1.

That . . . the nobler, and what are vulgarly called the higher classes of society, are insufficient in their number, their power, and co-operation of sentiment to support any particular theatre, or piece, independent of *the public*; and that it is only the great mass of the people that can finally establish the fate of any theatrical representation.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 64.

2. A public house. [Colloq., Eng.]

It 's so far from the world, as a man may say; not a decent *public* within a mile and a half, where one can hear a bit of news of an evening.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

In every little comfortable *public* within a circle of thirty miles' diameter, the home-brewed quivers in the glasses on the open tables. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 458.

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secretly.

In private grieve; but, with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* [< ME. *publican*, < OF. *publicain*, *publican*, *puplicain*, *popelican*, etc., F. *publicain* = Sp. Pg. It. *publicano*, a publican, < L. *publicanus*, pertaining to the public revenues, or to their farming out or collection; as a noun, a farmer-general of the public revenue, a tax-gatherer; < *publicus*, public: see *public*.] 1. In ancient Rome, one who farmed the public revenues; a tax-gatherer. On account of their oppressive exactions, especially in the conquered provinces, the publicans were commonly regarded with detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Mat. ix. 10.

How like a fawning *publican* he looks!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 42.

Hence — 2. Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

The custom-house of certain *publicans* that have the tonnaging and poundaging of all spoken truth.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. The keeper of a public house or other such place of entertainment. In law, under the term *publicans* are included innkeepers, hotel-keepers, keepers of ale-houses, wine-vaults, etc. *Wharton*. [Great Britain.]

The *publican* can . . . profitably combine the business of a bookmaker with the equally profitable business of selling intoxicant fluids. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 849.

publicate† (pub'li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *publicatus*, pp. of *publicare*, publish: see *publish*.] To publish. [Rare.]

Little sins in them [the clergy], if *publicated*, grow great by their scandall and contaglon.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 115. (*Davies.*)

publication (pub-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *publication* = Sp. *publicacion* = Pg. *publicação* = It. *pubblicazione*, < L. *publicatio(n-)*, a making public, an adjudging to the public treasury, < *publicare*, pp. *publicatus*, make public: see *publicate*, *publish*.] 1. The act of publishing, or bringing to public notice; notification to people at large, by speech, writing, or printing; proclamation; promulgation; announcement: as, the *publication* of statutes; *publication* of banns. In law, the publication of defamation consists in communicating it to any third person; the publication of a will is that act of a testator in which he declares to the subscribing witnesses that the instrument he asks them to attest is his will; in chancery proceedings, opening to the inspection of the parties depositions that have been taken and returned under seal to the court or clerk is *publication*.

The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

On the third *publication* they [betrothed persons] are said to be asked out. *Dickens*, David Copperfield.

2. The act of offering a book, map, print, piece of music, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct.
Pope.

3. A work printed and published; any book, pamphlet, or periodical offered for sale to the public: as, a monthly *publication*; an illustrated *publication*. — 4†. Appearance in public; public appearance. [Rare.]

His jealousy . . . attends the business, the recreations, the *publications*, and retirements of every man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Obscene publication. See *obscene*. — **To pass publication**, to reach the stage of a cause in chancery when the time for examining witnesses has expired, and the depositions kept secret may be disclosed on the application of either party.

public-hearted (pub'lik-här'ted), *a.* Having the interests of the people at heart; public-spirited.

They were *public-hearted* men; as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* [= F. *publiciste* = Sp. Pg. *publicista* = It. *pubblicista*; as *public* + *-ist*.] 1. A writer on the law of nature or the laws of nations; one who is versed in public or international law; one who treats of the rights and mutual obligations of nations.

The methodized reasonings of the great *publicists* and jurists form the digest and jurisprudence of the Christian world. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The mixed systems of jurisprudence and morals constructed by the *publicists* of the Low Countries appear to have been much studied by English lawyers.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 45.

Many *publicists* still view the allowance of transit [to belligerents] as reconcilable with the notion of neutrality, and a number of treaties have expressly granted it to certain states. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

2. One who is versed in or who writes upon the current political topics of the time.

This eminent *publicist*, . . . Mr. Arthur Pendennis.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxvi.

"Slow and sure" is not the motto of either reader or writer in these days. Public and *publicist* are acceptable to each other in proportion as they are ready to conform to the electric influences of the times.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 515.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *publicité* = Sp. *publicidad* = Pg. *publicidade* = It. *pubblicità*; as *public* + *-ity*.] The state of being public, or open to the observation or inquiry of a community; notoriety: as, to give *publicity* to a private communication.

publicly (pub'lik-li), *adv.* In a public manner. (*a*) Openly; without reserve or privacy.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered.
Bacon.

When Socrates reproved Plato at a feast, Plato told him "it had been better he had told him his fault in private, for to speak it *publicly* is indecency."
Jer. Taylor, Works, V. 378.

But he so much scorned their charitie, and *publikely* defied the vttermost of their cruelties, he wisely preuented their policies. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 152.

(*b*) In the name of the community; with general consent.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations that great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison*.

public-minded (pub'lik-mīn'ded), *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest; public-spirited.

public-mindedness (pub'lik-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* A disposition to promote the public interest; public spirit.

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the *public-mindedness* of particular persons.
South.

publicness (pub'lik-nes), *n.* 1. The character of common possession or interest; joint holding: as, the *publicness* of property.

The vast multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle*, Works, I.

2. Openness or exposure to the notice or knowledge of the community or of people at large; notoriety: as, the *publicness* of a resort; the *publicness* of a scandal.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also.
Hammond, Works, I. 218. (*Latham.*)

public-spirited (pub'lik-spir'i-ted), *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to promote the interest or advantage of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* citizen.

At Geyra I went to the house of the aga, a venerable old man, who was one of those *public-spirited* Turks that entertains all strangers.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

It was generous and *public spirited* in you to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute. *Swift*.

2. Dictated by or based on regard for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* measure.

Another *public-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set King Charles on the throne. *Addison*.

public-spiritedly (pub'lik-spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* With public spirit.

public-spiritedness (pub'lik-spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being public-spir-

ited; a disposition to act with energy for the public interest or advantage; a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest for the public good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 382.

publish (pub'lish). *v. t.* [< ME. *publischen, pupplischen, pupplischen;* with term. *-ish*[2], after the analogy of words like *abolish, polish*, etc.; < OF. *publier*, F. *publier* = Pr. *publicar, publiar* = Sp. Pg. *publicar* = It. *publicare, pubblicare*, < L. *publicare*, make public, show or tell to the people, make known, declare, also (and earlier) confiscate for public use, < *publicus*, pertaining to the people, public: see *public*.] 1. To make public; make known to people in general; promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict.

For he that wil *pupplisshe* ony thing to make it openly knowen, he wil make it to ben cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Publish it that she is dead indeed;
Maintain a mourning ostentation.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 206.

Mahomet hauing with Word and Sword *published* his Alcoran (as you haue heard), his followers after his death, succeeding in his place, exceeded him in tyrannie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

Nay, the Royal Society have found and *published* lately that there be thirty-and-three kinds of spiders; and yet all, for aught I know, go under that one general name of spider. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 76.

2. To exhibit, display, disclose, or reveal.

Fut. Stand by, then, without noise, a while, brave Don,
And let her only view your parts; they'll take her.
Guz. I'll *publish* them in silence.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm xix.

3. To utter, or put in circulation, as counterfeit paper; communicate to another person, as a libel or slander.—4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; issue from the press; put in circulation: as, to *publish* a book, map, print, periodical, piece of music, or the like.

Books were not *published* then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly dormient many years.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 142.

5. To introduce to public notice; offer or advertise to the public. [Obsolete or rare.]

The gentleman that gave fifty pounds for the box set with diamonds may show it until Sunday night, provided he goes to church; but not after that time, there being one to be *published* on Monday which will cost fourscore guineas. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

I have a small bust of the Duke of York. It is of silver gilt, measuring with the pedestal about three inches in height. On the back are engraved the words "*Published* by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 207.

=Syn. 1. *Declare, Proclaim*, etc. (see *announce*), disclose, divulge, reveal, spread abroad. See list under *proclaim*.

publishable (pub'lish-a-bl), *a.* [< *publish* + *-able*.] Capable of being published; fit for publication.

publisher (pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who publishes. (*a*) One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, declares, proclaims, or promulgates.

Use all the best means and ways ye can, in the diligent examining and searching out, from man to man, the authors and *publishers* of these vain prophesies and untrue bruits. *Ep. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 14.

The many *publishers*, . . . in a short time, the Lord had raised to declare his salvation to the people.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The mob uniformly cheers the *publisher*, and not the inventor. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) One who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, musical compositions, or the like for sale; one who prints and offers a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., for sale to dealers or to the public.

Most of the *publishers* had absolutely refused to look at his manuscripts; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 14.

(*c*) One who utters or passes counterfeit paper, or puts it in circulation.—**Publisher's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2.

publishment (pub'lish-ment), *n.* [< *publish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of publishing or proclaiming; public exposure.

Ye cardinall . . . rebuked them by open *publysshement* and otherwyse. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccix.

2. An official notice made by a town clerk or other civil or clerical official of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage. [U. S.]

pubococcygeal (pū″bō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *pubococcygeus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pubis and the coccyx: as, the *pubococcygeal* muscle.

pubococcygeus (pū″bō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *pubococcygei* (-ī). [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*), coccyx.] That part of the levator ani which arises from the pubis.

pubofemoral (pū-bō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *femur* (*femor-*), thigh-bone, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the thigh-bone: as, the *pubofemoral* fascia or ligament.—**Pubofemoral ligament**, an accessory bundle of fibers entering into the formation of the capsule of the hip-joint.

pubo-iliac (pū-bō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ilium*, ilium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ilium: as, the *pubo-iliac* suture.

pubo-ischiac (pū-bō-is'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ischium; pertaining to the pubo-ischium; ischiopubic.

pubo-ischium (pū-bō-is'ki-um), *n.* [NL., < *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium.] The ischiopubic bone. See *ischiopubic*, 2.

pubo-peritonealis (pū-bō-per-i-tō-nē-ā'lis), *n.* Same as *pubo-transversalis*.

puboprostatic (pū″bō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *prostata*, prostate gland, + *-ic*.] Common to the pubis and the prostate gland: as, the *puboprostatic* ligament.—**Puboprostatic ligament**, one of the two anterior ligaments of the bladder, running from the back of the pubis over the upper surface of the prostate gland to the front of the neck of the bladder.

pubotibial (pū-bō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the tibia: as, a *pubotibial* muscle.

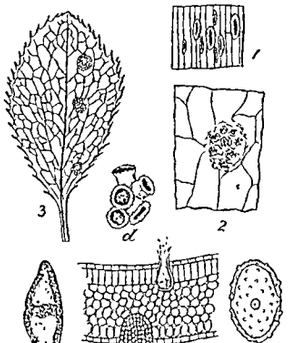
pubo-transversalis (pū-bō-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.* A thin muscular slip arising from the upper margin of the superior pubic ramus and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

pubo-urethral (pū″bō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *urethra*, urethra, + *-al*.] Passing from the pubis to the urethra: noting an occasional muscle of man.—**Pubo-urethral muscle**, fibers passing from the back part of the pubis to the prostate gland, or to the base of the bladder in the female.

pubovesical (pū-bō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the bladder, as a muscle or ligament.—**Pubovesical ligament.** Same as *puboprostatic ligament* (which see, under *puboprostatic*).—**Pubovesical muscles**, the fibers of the external longitudinal muscular layer of the bladder which arise from the posterior surface of the body of the pubis.

Puccianite (pö'chi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Pucci* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ite*[2].] One of a body of Universalists, followers of Francesco Pucci, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century.

Puccinia (puk-sin'i-ią), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), named after T. *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist.] 1. A genus of parasitic fungi of the class *Uredinæ;* the rusts. Plants of this genus exhibit the phenomenon of heterœcism—that is, they pass through different stages of their life-history upon different host-plants. *P. graminis*, one of the commonest and most destructive species, may be taken as a type. It appears in the spring on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, constituting what is known as *barberry-rust* or *barberry cluster-cups*. This is the recidial stage, and received the name of *Æcidium Berberidis* before the heterœcism was suspected. Later in the season the uredo stage makes its appearance on the leaves and stems of the cultivated oats, wheat, etc., appearing as pale-yellowish or whitish spots on the leaves. Soon the tissues are ruptured, and the long lines of orange-red uredospores are exposed, now constituting the red rust of oats, etc. By the rapid germination of the uredo-spores the disease is quickly spread, and may involve the entire plant. In the fall, just before cold weather, the black teleutospores are produced. This is known as the black rust, and is designed to carry the fungus over the winter, when it again begins its life-cycle on the barberry. About 450 species of *Puccinia* are known, not a few of which are serious pests to the agriculturist or horticulturist. See *heteræcism, barberry-fungus, rust, Uredineæ*.



Puccinia graminis and *Æcidium Berberidis*.
1, puccinia on the leaf of a grass; *a*, one of the uredo-spores; *b*, one of the teleutospores; 2, part of the superior face of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia; 3, leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, inferior face, showing the æcidia. *c*, transverse section of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia on the superior and the æcidia on the inferior face; *d*, the cupules, forming the groups of æcidia

2. A plant of this genus.

puccoon (pu-kön'), *n.* [Also *poccoon;* Amer. Ind. (?).] 1. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis:* called *red puccoon*. See *bloodroot*, 2.—2. One of three or four American species of *Lithospermum*, with bright golden-yellow nearly salver-shaped flowers, and hairy surfaces. *L. canescens*, the hoary puccoon, is the puccoon of the Indians. *L. hirtum*, a rougher plant, is the hairy puccoon.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, and *Indian paint* (under *paint*).

puce (pūs), *a.* [< F. *puce*, puce, flea-colored, < OF. *pulce*, a flea, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex*.] Purple-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-color.

pucelt, *n.* Same as *pucelle*.

pucelage (pū'se-lāj), *n.* [< F. *pucelage*, virginity, < *pucelle*, a virgin: see *pucelle*.] A state of virginity. [Rare.]

The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c., were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal.
R. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 37. (*Latham*.)

pucellas (pū-sel'ąs), *n.* In *glass-blowing*, same as *procellas*.

pucellet (pū-sel'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pucel, pucell;* < ME. *pucelle*, < OF. *pucelle, pulcelle*, F. *pucelle* = Pr. *piucela, picuecla* = OSp. *pucella* = It. *pulcella, pulzella*, a virgin, maid, girl, < ML. as if **pullicella*, dim. fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet*.] 1. A maid; a virgin: specifically applied in history to Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.—2. A wanton girl; a harlot.

Does the Court *Pucelle* then so censure me,
And thinks I dare her not? . . .
For bawd'ry, 'tis her language, and not mine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxvii.

Pucherania (pū-ke-rā'ni-ią), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pachycephala*[1], 1.

pucherite (pö'chėr-īt), *n.* [< *Pucher* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A vanadate of bismuth, occurring in reddish-brown orthorhombic crystals in the Pucher mine in Schneeberg, Saxony.

puchero (pö-chā'rō), *n.* [S. Amer. (?).] A fleshy plant, *Talinum patens*, of tropical American shores. It is used as a vegetable like purslane.

puck (puk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pouk, pouke;* < ME. *pouke, puke*, a fairy, elf, sprite, devil (cf. AS. *pucel*, a demon: see *puckle*), < Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite, = W. *pwca, pwci*, a goblin, fiend; cf. Icel. *pūki*, a devil, imp. The G. *spuk* (> E. *spook*), a hobgoblin, is prob. a diff. word. Cf. *pug*[1], a var. of *puck*. Cf. also *puckle, puckrel*, also *pixy* and *poker*[2], and *bug*[1], *bog*[2], *bogy, bogle*.] 1. A fairy; elf; sprite.

Ne let the *Pouke*, nor other evill sprights, . . .
Fray us with things that be not.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 341.

And so likewise those . . . which (saith Lavater) draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by-way, or quite barre them of their way: these have severall names in severall places; we commonly call them *Pucks*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 30.

Ne let hobgoblin ne the *ponk* [read *pouk*] profane
With shadowy glare the light, and mad the bursting brain. *W. Thompson*, Hymn to May, st. 33.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] A fairy of high repute, who was also known by the names of *Robin Goodfellow* and *Friar Rush*. His character and attributes are depicted in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies, or brownies as they are called in Scotland.

3†. The devil; Satan.

Fro the *poukes* poundfalde no maynprise may ous fecche,
Till he come that ich carpe of, Crist is hus name.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 282.

4. The disk of rubber used in place of a ball in hockey.

pucka (puk'ą), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā*, ripe, cooked, strong, firm, adept, etc.] Solid; substantial; real; permanent; lasting: as, a *pucka* wall; a *pucka* road: opposed to *cutcha*. [Anglo-Ind.]

My Parsee neighbor, the amiable Gheber, . . . in the *pucka* house that adjoined my own in Cossitollah.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 271.

puck-ball (puk'bâl), *n.* Same as *puffball*.

pucker (puk'ėr), *v.* [A freq. form, < *poke*[2], a bag or pocket. Cf. *purse*, *v.*, wrinkle, < *purse*, *n.*; It. *saccolare*, pucker, < *sacco*, a bag, sack.] I. *trans.* To draw up or contract into irregular folds or wrinkles; specifically, in *sewing*, to gather: often followed by *up:* as, to *pucker* cloth in sewing.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered up* in wrinkles. *Spectator*

It is forgotten now; and the first mention of it *puckers* thy sweet countenance into a sneer. *Carlyle.*

The flowers on the potato plants, saucer-shaped by day, are now perchance nodding with their open rim *puckered* in gathers around the central stamens — a common caprice of these flowers, but dependent upon some whim which I have not yet solved. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become irregularly ridged or wrinkled: as, his face *puckered* up into a smile; the mouth *puckers* on eating choke-cherries.

pucker (puk'ėr), *n.* [< *pucker*, *v.*] 1. A drawing or gathering into folds or wrinkles; an irregular folding or wrinkling; a collection of irregularly converging ridges or wrinkles.

Ruff, Anything collected into *puckers* or corrugations. *Johnson.*

Held from rolling off the seat only by the steady hold of her mother in the *puckers* of her dress during the rest. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 22.

The cloth to be stitched, being placed close up to the cog-wheels on the opposite side of where the needle point rests, is dragged in *puckers* into the latter, by turning the winch handle. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 471.

2. A state of flutter, agitation, or confusion. [Colloq.]

Well to be sure, the whole parish was in a *pucker:* some thought the French had landed. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), II.

I told William when we first missed her this mornin', and he was in such a *pucker* about her, I bet anything he was a mind to that the child had gone back to Miss Kilburn's. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

puckerer (puk'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

puckeridge (puk'ėr-ij), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.* — 2. A fatal distemper of cattle. *Gilbert White.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

puckery (puk'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pucker* + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing or tending to produce puckers: as, a *puckery* taste (that is, a bitter or astringent taste such as may cause the mouth to pucker).

Some of these wildings [apples] are acrid and *puckery*, genuine verjuice. *Thoreau*, Excursions, p. 291.

There are plenty [of American proverbs] that have a more native and *puckery* flavor: seedlings from the old stock often, and yet new varieties. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles: said especially of a textile fabric.

pucket (puk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A nest of caterpillars. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

puckfist† (puk'fist), *n.* [Also *puckfoist*; cf. LG. *pukfust*, a fist doubled up, < *pukken*, strike, poke, + *fust*, fist.] 1. A niggardly or close-fisted person.

O, they are pinching *puckfists!* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, III. 1.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jig-maker,
Sannazar a goose and Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me! *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, II. 1.

For those are pinching *puckfists*, and suspicious. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, I. 1.

2. In *bot.*, a puffball.

puckfoist† (puk'foist), *n.* Same as *puckfist*.

puckish (puk'ish), *a.* [< *puck* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling the fairy Puck; like what Puck might do; merry. *J. R. Green.*

puckle (puk'l), *n.* [Prob. < ME. **poukel*, **pukel* (not found), < AS. *pūcel*, a demon (found once, in acc. pl. *pucelas*, glossed by *priapos*): see *puck*.] Same as *puck*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The spoorne, the mare, the man in the oke, the hell waine, the fierdrake, the *puckle*, Tom thombe, hobgoblin, etc. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (ed. 1584), vii. 153.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bullbeggars, witches, . . . [and] the *puckle*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 6.

puckrel†, *n.* Same as *puckle*. *Halliwell.*

pucras (pū'kras), *n.* [Native name.] A pheasant of the genus *Pucrasia*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Pucrasia (pu-krā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *pucras*, a native name.] A beautiful genus of pheasants of the family *Phasianidæ* and subfamily *Lophophorinæ*, having the head crested, the nostrils feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings short and rounded, inhabiting Asia in the Himalayan region, China, and parts of India. The common pucras is *P. macrolopha;* the buff-spotted is *P. xanthospila;* *P. darwinelli* is a third species.

pud[1] (pud), *n.* [Perhaps orig. a slang form of D. *poot*, paw: see *paw*[1].] A paw; fist; hand. [Colloq.]

The kangaroos — your Aborigines — do they keep their primitive simplicity un-Europe-tainted, with those little short fore *puds*, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket? *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

pud[2] (pöd), *n.* Same as *pood*.

puddening (pūd'ning), *n.* [So called as making as it were a pudding, i. e. a thick soft mass around the rope; < *pudden*, a dial. form of *pudding* (see *pudding*, 3, in same sense), + *-ing*[1].] A thick pad of rope-yarns, oakum, etc., covered with a mat or canvas, and tapering from the middle toward the ends, used as a fender on the bow of a boat. When rope cables were used, the covering of soft rope and canvas on the ring of an anchor was so called. Also called *pudding*.

pudder (pud'ėr), *v.* [Also *putter;* dial. form of *potter*[2] or *pother*.] I. *intrans.* To make a tumult, bustle, or stir; potter.

Such as are least able are most busie to *pudder* in the rubbish, and to raise dust. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

Some [fishes] almost alwayes *pudder* in the mud
Of sleepy Pools. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; confuse; bother.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him if he compares them. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 13.

[Obsolete or dialectal in both uses.]

pudder (pud'ėr), *n.* [< *pudder*, *v.*] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle; pother.

Some fellows would have cried now, and have curs'd thee,
And fall'n out with their meat, and kept a *pudder;*
But all this helps not. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, II. 2.

What a *pudder* and racket . . . in the schools of the learned about power and about spirit! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II. 2.

Parkin's Pints has been makin' a great *pudder* over to England. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 16.

pudding (pūd'ing), *n.* [Also dial. *puddin, pudden;* early mod. E. also *poding;* < ME. *puddyng, poding;* appar., with accom. suffix, < Ir. *putog* = Gael. *putag*, a pudding; cf. (with diff. term.) W. *poten*, a paunch, pudding; cf. also W. *pwtyn*, a short round body, Corn. *pot*, a bag, pudding, Gael. *put*, an inflated skin, a large buoy. The E. word may have been in part confused with F. *boudin*, black-pudding, blood-pudding, roller-pudding (naut.), etc., ult. < L. *botulus*, sausage. The F. *pouding* = D. *pudding, podding* = LG. *pudding, pudden, budden* = G. Sw. *pudding* = Dan. *budding*, pudding, are all < E.] 1. Minced meat, or blood, properly seasoned, stuffed into an intestine, and cooked by boiling.

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 1. 32.

And first they ate the white *puddings,*
And syne they ate the black.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

They make better *puddings* of their horses then of their hogs, which they eate being new made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

2. A dish consisting of flour or other farinaceous substance with suet, or milk, eggs, etc., sometimes enriched with fruit, as raisins, etc., originally boiled in a bag to a moderately hard consistence, but now made in many other ways.

ȝe han harmed us two in that ȝe eten the *puddyng,*
Mortrewes, and other mete, and we no morsel hade!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 106.

Then to their supper were they set orderly,
With hot beef *puddings*, and good apple-pyes.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

When I was a young man, we used to keep strictly to my father's rule, "No broth, no ball; no ball, no beef"; and always began dinner with broth. Then we had suet-*puddings*, boiled in the broth with the beef; and then the meat itself. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, iv.

3. *Naut.*, same as *puddening.* — **Dundee pudding**, a sailors' dish, commonly called *dandyfunk.* — **Indian pudding.** See *Indian.* — **Pudding pipe-tree.** See *pipe-tree.* (See also *black pudding* (also called *blood-pudding*), *cap-pudding*, *hasty-pudding*, *hog's-pudding*, *white-pudding.*)

pudding-bag (pūd'ing-bag), *n.* 1. A bag in which a pudding is boiled: usually not sewed in any way, but a cloth gathered around the uncooked pudding and tied with a string.

About half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag.* *Letter dated* 1626. (*Nares.*)

2. The long-tailed titmouse: same as *feather-poke.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

pudding-cloth (pūd'ing-klôth), *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

pudding-faced (pūd'ing-fāst), *a.* Having a fat, round, smooth face; having a face suggestive of a pudding.

Stupid *pudding faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astucity in him. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

pudding-fish (pūd'ing-fish), *n.* A labroid fish of West Indian waters, *Platyglossus radiatus*, the bluefish or doncella.

pudding-grass (pūd'ing-gras), *n.* The pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium:* so called from its use in seasoning puddings. Also *pudding-herb.* [Old and provincial.]

pudding-head (pūd'ing-hed), *n.* A dull, stupid person.

pudding-headed (pūd'ing-hed'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. [Colloq.]

A purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

pudding-heart† (pūd'ing-härt), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Go, *pudding-heart!*
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

pudding-house† (pūd'ing-hous), *n.* The paunch; belly. [Slang.]

He . . . thrust him downe his *pudding-house* at a gobbe. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

pudding-pie (pūd'ing-pī), *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

Three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Some cried the Covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 546.

pudding-prick†, *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding-bag.

His mighty arguments prove not the value of a *poding-prick.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 141.

pudding-sleeve (pūd'ing-slēv), *n.* A large, loose sleeve; especially, in England, a sleeve of the black gown of a clergyman.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve;*
His waistcoat to a cassock grew.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

pudding-stone (pūd'ing-stōn), *n.* A rock made up of rounded and water-worn debris of other rocks, a considerable proportion of the pieces being large enough to be called pebbles or cobbles. Detrital rocks made up of finer materials are called sandstones, shales, or mudstones. *Pudding-stone* is a synonym of *conglomerate.* See cut under *conglomerate.*

pudding-time (pūd'ing-tīm), *n.* 1. The time for pudding — that is, dinner-time. — 2†. The nick of time; critical time.

I came in season — as they say, in *pudding time*, tempore veni. *Withals' Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 3. (*Nares.*)

But Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 865.

When George in *pudding-time* came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
My principles I changed once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray*

pudding-tobacco† (pūd'ing-tō-bak'ō), *n.* Tobacco made up in rolls like puddings.

Never kneels but to pledge healths, nor prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

pudding-wife (pūd'ing-wīf), *n.* A labroid fish, *Platyglossus radiatus*, with a long body, large scales, and the color bluish or bronze, with wavy sky-blue spots, a stripe from snout to nape, and blue stripes in the fins. It occurs from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

puddingy (pūd'ing-i), *a.* [< *pudding* + *-y*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding. [Colloq.]

A limpness and roundness of limb which give the form a *puddingy* appearance. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 65.

puddle[1] (pud'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *puddel;* < ME. *podel*, a pool; origin obscure. Cf. AS. *pudd* (rare), a ditch or furrow (glossed by L. *sulcus*); E. dial. *pudge*, a ditch. The W. *pwdel*, a puddle, is prob. < E.] 1. A small pool of water, especially of dirty rain-water; a muddy plash.

Ther's not a *Puddle* (though it strangely stink)
But dry they draw't, Sea-Water's dainty Drink.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The Lucrine lake is but a *puddle* in comparison of what it once was, its springs having been sunk in an earthquake. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 432.

2. Clay to which a little water has been added and which has then been tempered, so as to make it homogeneous and increase its plasticity. It is used in a great variety of ways when a watertight stopping is required. It is also called *puddling.*

puddle[1] (pud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puddled*, ppr. *puddling.* [Early mod. E. also *poodle;* appar. from the noun, but prob. in part a var. of *paddle*[1] and *pudder* in similar senses. In the technical sense, def. 3, the verb has been adopted into other tongues (F. *puddler*, etc.).] I. *trans.* 1. To make foul or muddy; stir up the mud or sediment in; hence, to befoul in a figurative sense.

Something . . . hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 143.

But such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So *puddled* as it is with favouritism."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work puddle into; render water-tight by means of puddle. See *puddle*[1], *n.*, 2.—3. To convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron by stirring while subjected to intense heat, in order to expel the oxygen and carbon. See *puddling*, *n.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To make a stir, as in a pool.

Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *poodle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it!
Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), Pref. (*Latham.*)

puddle[2] (pud'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. **puddel*, *purrel*, something short and thick (*puddel-rund*, *purrel-rund*, short, thick, and round), *puddig*, thick, *puddeln*, *pudeln*, waddle, *pudel*, a thick-haired dog (see *poodle*).] A pudgy, ill-shaped, awkward person.

I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a limping old *puddle*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, vii. 5. (*Davies.*)

A foot which a *puddle* of a maid scalded three weeks ago. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. 16.

puddle-ball (pud'l-bâl), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

puddle-bar (pud'l-bär), *n.* Bar-iron as it comes from the puddle-rolls (see that word).—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls*.

puddle-duck (pud'l-duk), *n.* The common domestic duck: so called from its characteristic habit of puddling water.

puddle-poet (pud'l-pō'et), *n.* A low, mean poet. [Rare.]

The *puddle-poet* did hope that the jingling of his rhyme would drown the sound of his false quantity.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., I. iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

puddler (pud'lėr), *n.* One who or that which puddles; specifically, one who is employed in the process of converting cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Rotary puddler**, in *metal-working*, a mechanical puddler in which the treatment of the molten metal is effected by the rotation of the furnace. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace*.

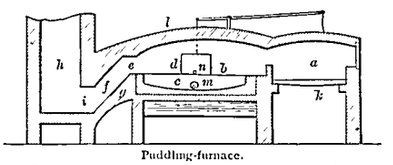
puddle-rolls (pud'l-rōlz), *n. pl.* In *iron-manuf.*, a pair of heavy iron rollers with grooved surfaces, between which the lumps of iron taken from the puddling-furnace, after being subjected to a preliminary forging, are passed so as to be converted into rough bars.

puddling (pud'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puddle*[1], v.] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a cofferdam, the lining of a canal, or in other situation, to prevent the penetration of water; also, the clay or other material used in this operation.—2. The operation of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron in a reverberatory furnace. The object of puddling is to remove the carbon in the pig-iron; and this is effected partly by the direct action of the oxygen of the air at the high temperature employed, and partly by the action of the cinder formed, or the oxidized compounds of iron added during the process. After the iron "comes to nature" in the furnace, it is made up into balls for convenient handling; these are "shingled" by hammering or squeezing, and passed between rolls, by which the metal is made to assume any desired form. There are two methods of puddling: the process as originally performed is called *dry puddling*; that which is now most generally followed is known as *wet puddling*, but is oftener called *pig-boiling*. In the older process only white or refined iron could be used; in the newer unrefined iron is employed, and this melts more perfectly and boils up more freely than is the case when refined iron is used, which remains in a more or less pasty condition during the process; hence the name *pig-boiling*. The puddling process was invented in England by Henry Cort, about 1784, and he was also the inventor of the method of finishing iron by passing it through grooved rolls—processes of immense importance as determining the long-maintained supremacy of England in the iron-manufacturing business. The invention of what is known as "Bessemer steel" has considerably diminished, and is likely still further to diminish, the relative importance of the puddling process.—**Mechanical puddling**, the substitution for hand-labor of some one of the various mechanical contrivances which have been invented to make the operation of puddling less fatiguing for the workmen. Various methods of mechanical puddling have within the past few years come more or less extensively into use: one is to arrange the tools so as to imitate manual rabbling (see *rabble*[3]) as nearly as possible; in the other method some form of rotating or oscillating hearth is employed, the motion of which replaces the operation of rabbling. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace*; also (under the same heading) *Pernot furnace*, a form which has been employed for puddling iron as well as for making steel.

puddling-furnace (pud'ling-fėr'nās), *n.* A kind of reverberatory furnace in which iron is puddled. See *puddling*, 2 (*a*), and cut in next column.

puddling-machine (pud'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* See *puddling*, 2 (*a*).

puddling-rolls (pud'ling-rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *forge-train*.



Puddling-furnace.

a, Fire chamber; *b*, iron-chamber; *c*, hearth; *d*, stock-hole; *e*, throat; *f*, neck; *g*, bridge; *h*, stack; *i*, velvet-tree; *k*, grate; *l*, roof; *m*, tap-hole; *n*, stopper-hole.

puddly (pud'li), *a.* [< *puddle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like the water of a puddle; muddy; foul; dirty.

For He (I hope) who, no less good then wise,
First stirr'd vs vp to this great Enterprise, . . .
Will change the Pebbles of our *puddly* thought
To Orient Pearls, most bright and bravely wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Limy or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

puddock[1] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *paddock*[1]. [Scotch.]

puddock[2] (pud'ok), *n.* [Var. of *paddock*[2]. Cf. equiv. *purrock*, var. of *parrock*.] A small inclosure; a paddock. [Prov. Eng.]

puddock[3] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *puttock*. [Prov. Eng.]

puddy (pud'i), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

Their little *puddy* fingers. *Albert Smith.*

pudency† (pū'den-si), *n.* [< L. *puden(t-)s*, bashful, modest, ppr. of *pudere*, be ashamed, feel shame.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

I observe that tender readers have a great *pudency* in showing their books to a stranger. *Emerson*, Books.

pudenda, *n.* Plural of *pudendum*.

pudendal (pū-den'dal), *a.* [< *pudendum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pudendum; connected with or relating to the pudenda; pudic: as, the *pudendal* vessels, nerves, etc.—**Common pudendal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).—**Inferior pudendal nerve**, a branch of the small sciatic distributed to the skin of the upper and back part of the thigh and of the outer surface of the scrotum or of the labium.—**Pudendal hematocele**, a collection of blood in the labium.—**Pudendal hernia**, a hernia into the lower part of the labium, by the side of the vagina. Also called *labial hernia*.—**Pudendal plexus.** See *plexus*.

pudendohemorrhoidal (pū-den"dō-hem-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [< L. *pudendum*, pudendum, + E. *hemorrhoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pudendum and the lower part of the rectum where hemorrhoids occur.—**Pudendohemorrhoidal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).

pudendous (pū-den'dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pudendo*, < L. *pudendus*, participial adj. of *pudere*, feel shame.] Shameful; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A feeling laughable in a priestess, *pudendous* in a priest.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii. (*Latham.*)

pudendum (pū-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *pudenda* (-dą). [L., gerund. of *pudere*, feel shame: see *pudency*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The region of the private parts; the pubes and perineum, together or indiscriminately. (*b*) Specifically, the vulva.—2. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

pudge (puj), *n.* [Cf. *puddle*[1].] A ditch or gap. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pudgy (puj'i), *a.* [Also *podgy*, *pudsy*, *pudsey*, *puddy*; origin obscure.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

The vestry-clerk, as every body knows, is a short, *pudgy* little man. *Dickens*, Sketches, i.

A blond and disorderly mass of tow-like hair, a *podgy* and sanguine countenance.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, v.

She was caught now under the mistletoe . . . by little fellows with *pudgy* arms, who covered her all over with kisses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 156.

pudic (pū'dik), *a.* [= F. *pudique* = Sp. *púdico* = Pg. It. *pudico*, < L. *pudicus*, shamefaced, bashful, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] In *anat.*, pudendal.—**Pudic artery.** (*a*) *External*, one of two (a deep and a superficial) branches of the femoral artery, supplying parts of the pudenda. (*b*) *Internal*, a large and surgically very important branch of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, the principal source of the blood-supply of the external genitals. It leaves the pelvis by the greater sciatic foramen, winds around the ischiac spine, reenters the pelvis by the lesser sciatic foramen, courses along the inner side of the ramus of the ischium and pubis, gives off inferior hemorrhoidal and superficial and transverse perineal branches, and divides into three penial arteries—of the bulb and cavernous body and dorsum of the penis.—**Pudic nerve**, the smaller terminal division of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis through the greater and reenters through the lesser sciatic foramen, and afterward divides into the perineal and dorsalis penis. It also gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal. Also called *common pudendal*, *pudendohemorrhoidal nerve*.—**Pudic vein.** (*a*) *External*, a tributary of the external saphenous, collecting blood from the genitals and inner part of the thigh. (*b*) *Internal*, a vein corresponding to the internal pudic artery, except that it does not receive the blood from the dorsal vein of the penis.

pudical (pū'di-kal), *a.* [< *pudic* + *-al*.] Same as *pudic*.

pudicity (pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pudicité*, < L. *pudicitia*, modesty, chastity, < *pudicus*, bashful, modest: see *pudic*.] Modesty; chastity.

It sheweth much grauitie & also *pudicitie*, hiding euery member of the body which had not bin pleasant to behold.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

pudsy (pud'zi), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

pudu (pö'dö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The venada, *Cervus pudu* or *Pudua humilis*, a Chilian deer.

pudworm (pud'wėrm), *n.* The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. [Local, Eng.]

pue[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pew*[1].

pue[2]† (pū), *v. i.* [Also *pew*; an imitative word; cf. *pule*.] To chirp or cry like a bird; make a sound like this word.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing*.
Sir P. Sidney. (*Richardson.*)

pueblo (pöeb'lō), *n.* [Sp., a town, village, people, < L. *populus*, people: see *people*.] 1. In Spanish America, a municipality; a town or village; any inhabited place. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico it is used in the sense of the English word *town*. It has the indefiniteness of that term, and, like it, it sometimes applies to a mere collection of individuals residing at a particular place, a settlement or village, as well as to a regularly organized municipality.

In its special significance, a *pueblo* means a corporate town, with certain rights of jurisdiction and administration. In Spain the term lugar was usually applied to towns of this nature, but the Spanish Americans have preferred and persistently used the term *pueblo*.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 48.

2. [*cap.*] A Pueblo Indian.—**Pueblo Indians**, a body of Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, who dwell in communal villages (pueblos). They are partly civilized and self-governing. Among the best-known of them are the Zuñis.

puer (pū'ėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *pure*[2]. *Simmonds.*

puerile (pū'e-ril), *a.* [= F. *puéril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pueril* = It. *puerile*, < L. *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child, boyish, childish, < *puer*, boy, child, < √ *pu-*, beget, whence also *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl, etc.: see *pupa*, *pupil*[1], etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a boy or child; boyish; childish; juvenile.

Franciscus Junius . . . was born at Heidelberg, a famous city and university in Germany, an. 1589, educated in *puerile* Learning at Leyden in Holland.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 602.

Hence—2. Merely childish; lacking intellectual force; trivial: as, a *puerile* criticism.

It was therefore useless, almost *puerile*, to deny facts which were quite as much within the knowledge of the Netherlanders as of himself.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 288.

Puerile respiration, the respiratory murmur as heard in (healthy) children, louder and less vesicular than in healthy adults.

Puerile respiration in the lung of an adult is generally a sign of disease. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xlvii.

=Syn. 1. *Juvenile*, *Boyish*, etc. (see *youthful*).—2. Weak, foolish, silly.

puerilely (pū'e-ril-li), *adv.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly.

puerileness (pū'e-ril-nes), *n.* The state or character of being puerile; puerility.

puerility (pū-e-ril'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *puerilities* (-tiz). [= F. *puérilité* = Sp. *puerilidad* = Pg. *puerilidade* = It. *puerilità*, < L. *puerilita(t-)s*, boyhood, childhood, < *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child: see *puerile*.] 1. A puerile character or condition; boyishness; childishness.

A reserve of *puerility* . . . not shaken off from school.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. The time of childhood; specifically, in *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.—3. That which is puerile; what is characteristic of or done in boyhood; hence, a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

Of the learned *puerilities* of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not only written, but printed, in his thirteenth year. *Johnson*, Cowley.

One God would not suffice
For senile *puerility*; thou framedst
A tale to suit thy dotage.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vi.

Even amid the affectation and love of anagrams and *puerilities* which sullied her later years, Elizabeth remained a lover of letters and of all that was greatest and purest in letters. *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 2.

puerperal (pū-ėr'pe-ral), *a.* [= F. *puerpéral* = Pg. *puerperal* = It. *puerperale*, < NL. *puerperalis*, < L. *puerpera*, f., bringing forth, a parturient woman, < *puer*, a child, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.—**Puerperal convulsions**, epileptiform attacks occurring im-

mediately before or after childbirth.—**Puerperal eclampsia**, puerperal convulsions.—**Puerperal fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Puerperal insanity**, insanity occurring during and caused by the puerperal state or during lactation.—**Puerperal septicemia**, septicemia following childbirth; puerperal fever.—**Puerperal state**, the state of a woman in and immediately following childbirth.

puerperally (pū-ėr'pe-ral-i), *adv.* From puerperal fever or disorders connected with childbirth.

puerperium (pū-ėr-pē'ri-um), *n.* [L., childbirth: see *puerpery*.] The puerperal state.

puerperous (pū-ėr'pe-rus), *a.* [< L. *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal*.] Puerperal; lying-in.

puerpery (pū-ėr'pe-ri), *n.* [< L. *puerperium*, childbirth, < *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal*.] The puerperal state. *Lancet*, No. 3475, p. 750.

puet (pū'et), *n.* A variant of *pewit* (*a*).

> The poor fish have enemies enough, . . . as otters, . . . the cormorant, . . . the *puet*, . . . and the crabber.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 2.

puff (puf), *v.* [< ME. *puffen*, blow, = D. *puffen*, puff, blow up, boast, = MLG. *puffen* = G. *puffen*, *büffen*, puff, pop, = Dan. *puffe*, pop, = Sw. *puffa*, crack, push; cf. F. *pouffer*, burst out laughing, *bouffer*, intr. swell, swell out, puff, puff up, rise (as bread), stuff, gorge, tr. blow up, *bouffir*, intr., swell, be puffed up, OF. *buffier*, puff, = It. *buffare*, puff; W. *pwffio*, come in puffs; connected with the noun and interj. *puff*, ult. imitative of a quick explosive sound. Cf. *buff*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To blow with quick, intermittent blasts; emit a whiff, as of wind, air, or smoke.

> Like foggy south *puffing* with wind and rain.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

> A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre till the detonation be either quite or almost altogether ended, unless it chance that the *puffing* matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle*, Physico-Chymical Essay, § 8.

> Our postillions were sitting silently upon the bench, and we followed their example, lit our pipes, and *puffed* away.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 86.

> Where boys and girls pursued their sports,
> A locomotive *puffs* and snorts,
> And gets my malediction.
> *F. Locker*, Bramble Rise.

2. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; snort; sneer.

> As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them. Ps. x. 5.

> It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and to bid Omnipotence do its worst. *South.*

3. To breathe with agitation, as after violent exertion.

> You are a fellow dares not fight,
> But spit and *puff* and make a noise, whilst
> Your trembling hand draws out your sword.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

> Sir Timothy, who makes love to my friend's eldest daughter, came in amongst us *puffing* and blowing, as if he had been very much out of breath.
> *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

4†. To act or move with flurry and a swelling, bustling appearance; assume importance.

> Then came brave Glory *puffing* by
> In silks that whistled, who but he!
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple.

II. *trans.* 1. To blow; send forth in quick short blasts or whiffs; drive with a blast.

> Pirles and plomtrees were *puffed* to the erthe,
> In ensample, ye segges, ye shulden do the bettere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 16.

> Not three centuries have elapsed since knightly Raleigh *puffed* its [tobacco's] fumes into the astonished eyes of Spenser and Shakespeare.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

> A radical in thought, he *puffed* away
> With shrewd contempt the dust of usage gray.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To draw smoke through, or send out smoke from.

> Here the old burgher would sit in perfect silence, *puffing* his pipe, looking in the fire with half-shut eyes, and thinking of nothing for hours together.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 165.

3. To fill, inflate, or expand with breath or air, and figuratively with pride, vanity, conceit, etc.; swell: frequently with *up*: as, *puffed up* with success; *puffed* with ambition.

> But generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and *puffed vp*, as it were a windball carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

> Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
> Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 202.

> Windy praise
> And *puffing* hopes of her aspiring sons.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

> Yet did this Royalty not *puff* his heart
> Too high to his grand Sovereign's Will to bow.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 63.

> There lies the port: the vessel *puffs* her sail:
> There gloom the dark broad seas. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

4. To praise with exaggeration; give undue or servile praise to.

> This starving public then—through the medium of posters, newspaper advertisements, men in cardboard extinguishers, and other modes of legitimate *puffing*—had been informed that its cravings were at last to be satisfied, in a grand, new, original melodrama called Pope Clement, or the Cardinal's Collapse.
> *White Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

> A man may be *puffed* and belauded, envied, ridiculed, counted upon as a tool, and fallen in love with, or at least selected as a future husband, and yet remain virtually unknown. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

> Steele *puffed* him [Estcourt] in the Spectator, and wept over his decease in the same periodical.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 10.

puff (puf), *n.* [< ME. *puf* = D. *paf*, *bof* = MLG. *puf* = G. *puff* = Sw. Dan. *puf*, a puff; OF. *pouf*, F. *pouf*, a kind of head-dress, a low seat or ottoman, a puff (advertisement); W. *pwff*, a puff; ult. imitative: see *puff*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, forcible blast; a whiff; a sudden emission, as of air from the mouth, or smoke from the stack of an engine; also, as much as is suddenly so emitted at one time.

> For not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

> The young Cardinal of Guise died, being struck down by the *Puff* of a Cannon-bullet, which put him in a burning Fever. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 6.

> At length a *puff* of northern wind
> Did blow him to the land.
> *Young Bearwell* (Child's Ballads, IV. 303).

2. A puffball.—3. An inflated, swollen, light, fluffy, or porous thing or part. (*a*) In *dressmaking*, a strip of some fabric gathered and sewed down on both edges, but left full in the middle.

> Long *Puffes* of Yellow and Blewe Sarcenet rising vp betwixt the Panes, besides Codpieces of the like colours.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. L.

> The duchess wears a fine gauze dress, trimmed with *puffs* and rosettes of satin. *The Century*, XXXIX. 265.

(*b*) A light, porous, spongy, or friable cake, generally filled with preserve or the like: as, *cream-puffs*; *jam-puffs*.

> "Tom," said Maggie, as they sat on the boughs of the elder-tree, eating their jam *puffs*, 'shall you run away tomorrow?" *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 6.

4. An implement consisting of swan's down or a wad of flossy or loose texture, used for applying powder to the hair or skin. See *powder-puff*.—5. Exaggerated or undue praise uttered or written from an interested point of view; especially, a written commendation of a book, an actor's or a singer's performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

> My American *puffs* I would willingly burn all
> (They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal)
> To get but a kick from a transmarine journal!
> *Lowell*, Table for Critics.

6. One who is puffed up; an inflated, conceited person.

> The other a strange arrogating *puff*,
> Both impudent and ignorant enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> A very *puff*, a weak animal. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

7. One who writes puffs.—8. A small vessel with minute openings for scattering liquid perfumes. *Rev. George Ormsby*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXII. 404.

puff (puf), *interj.* [See *puff*, *v.*] An exclamation of contempt or impatience.

> *Puff!* did not I take him nobly?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

puff-adder (puf'ad'ėr), *n.* The largest and most venomous African serpent of the family *Viperidæ*, *Clotho arietans*. It lies with its body partly immersed in the sand, its head only being exposed, so that pedestrians are liable to tread on it. It is sluggish in its nature, and the Bushman will fearlessly put his foot on its neck, and then cut off its head for the sake of its venom, with which he poisons his arrows. It is, when full-grown, from 4 to 5 feet long and as thick as a man's arm. It is named from its habit of puffing up the upper part of its body when irritated. See cut under *Viperidæ*. Compare *puffing-adder*.

puffball (puf'bâl), *n.* Any one of various gasteromycetous fungi, especially of the genus *Lycoperdon*: so called from their habit of puffing or suddenly discharging a cloud of spores when they are shaken or squeezed after the chamber in which the spores develop breaks open. See *Fungi*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Lycoperdon*; see also *fist-ball*[2], *foist*[1], *fuzzball*, *earthpuff*, *Bovista* (with cut), *blind-Harry*, *blindman's-buff*, *deil's snuff-box* (under *deil*), *devil's snuff-box* (under *devil*), and cut under *basidium*.—**Giant puffball**, a fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which often grows to a large size, having been known to attain a diameter of 5 feet. It is edible when young, and the mature dry spores may be used to stanch slight wounds.



Puff-bird (*Malacoptila fusca*).

puff-bird (puf'bėrd), *n.* Any fissirostral barbet of the American family *Bucconidæ*: so called from its habit of puffing up the plumage. See cut in preceding column, also *barbet*[2], *Bucco*, and cut under *nun-bird*.

puff-box (puf'boks), *n.* A box designed to contain toilet-powder and a puff. It is often made an ornamental article for the toilet-table.

puffed (puft), *a.* [< *puff* + *-ed*[2].] In *costume*, gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve, or one leg of a pair of hose.—**Puffed and slashed armor**, armor of the middle of the sixteenth century, in which the peculiar stuffed forms of the puffed and slashed dresses of the time are imitated.



Puffed and Slashed Costume.

puffer (puf'ėr), *n.* [< *puff* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puffs; one who praises with exaggerated and interested commendation.—2. One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders to the advantage of the seller. Also called *bonnet* and *whitebonnet*.

> Upon the suspicion that the plaintiff was a *puffer*, the question was put whether any *puffers* were present.
> *Lord Chan. Eldon* (1806), Mason v. Armitage, 13 Ves. [25, 37.

> Puffing, it has been said, is illegal, even if there be only one *puffer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 69.

3. A fish that swells or puffs up; specifically, any member of either of the plectognath families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*, all of whose species, some eighty in number, have the habit of inflating themselves with air which they swallow; a swell-fish or globe-fish; a blower. The common puffer or swell-fish, *Sphæroides maculatus* or *Tetrodon turgidus*, is a good example. The tambor or smooth puffer is *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. The rough puffer is *Chilomycterus schœpfi* or *geometricus*. See cuts under *Diodon*, *swell-fish*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

4. A porpoise or puffing-pig.—5. In *weaving*, a vat in which linen and cotton cloth is cleansed by boiling; a bucking-keir.

puffer-pipe (puf'ėr-pīp), *n.* In *weaving*, the central pipe of a bucking-keir, from the top of which water is discharged over the cloth.

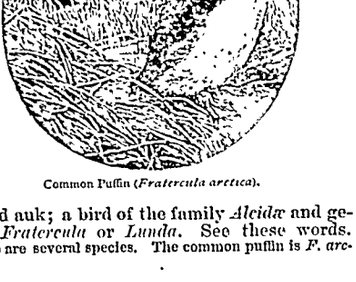
puffery (puf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *puff* + *-ery*.] Systematic puffing; extravagant praise.

> I have reviewed myself incessantly,
> Nay, made a contract with a kindred spirit
> For mutual interchange of *puffery*.
> Gods! how we blew each other!
> *W. E. Aytoun*, Firmilian.

puff-fish (puf'fish), *n.* A puffer or swell-fish.

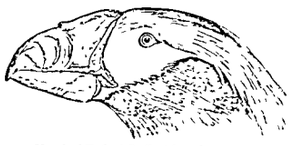
puffily (puf'i-li), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

puffin (puf'in), *n.* [Said to be so called from its puffed-out beak; < *puff* + *-in*, appar. a dim. termination. The NL. *Puffinus*, also *Puphinus*, is from E.] 1. A sea-parrot, colter-neb, or bottle-nosed auk; a bird of the family *Alcidæ* and genus *Fratercula* or *Lunda*. See these words. There are several species. The common puffin is *F. arc-*



Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

tica, which abounds on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nesting in holes in the ground. It is about 12 inches long, of a blackish color above, white below, with a black collar and gray face; the bill is very-curious—bright-red, blue, and yellow, extremely high, narrow, and furrowed; the feet are small, placed far back, red; the eyelids are caruncular; the wings and tail are short. The bird flies swiftly and dives well. The whole horny covering of the beak and the caruncles of the eyelids are regularly molted. *F. glacialis* and *F. corniculata* are closely related; the latter has the fleshy process of the eyelid elongated into a



Head of Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrata*).

horn. *Lunda cirrata* is the tufted puffin, quite different, inhabiting the North Pacific, with a long tuft of yellow plumes on each side of the head, the coloration mostly blackish, with white face, and the beak peculiar in shape.

What shall we do with this same *puffin* here,
Now he's on the spit? *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. A kind of fungus; a fuzzball; a puffball. —**Crested puffin**, the tufted puffin.—**Manx puffin**†, or **puffin of the Isle of Man**†, the manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. *Willughby*.

puffin-apple†, *n.* A variety of apple. *B. Jonson*.

Puffineæ (pu-fin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Puffinus* + *-eæ*.] A division of *Procellariinæ*, represented by the genus *Puffinus* in a broad sense; the shearwaters.

puffiness (puf'i-nes), *n.* A puffy or turgid character or state.

Some of Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness* that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *A. Hill.*

puffing (puf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puff*, *v.*] 1. The practice of writing or publishing puffs, or uncritical or venal praises of another person's productions or wares.

Puffing is of various sorts: the principal are the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive, and the puff oblique, or puff by implication. These all assume, as circumstances require, the various forms of letter to the editor, occasional anecdote, impartial critique, observation from correspondent, or advertisement from the party. *Sheridan*, Critic, i. 2.

2. In *costume*, one or more ridges or ribs intended for ornament; ornamentation by means of such ridges. See *puffed*.—3. In gasteromycetous fungi, the sudden discharging of a cloud of spores. See *puffball*.

puffing-adder (puf'ing-ad'ėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake or blowing viper; any one of several species of the genus *Heterodon* (which see). They are ugly snakes of threatening aspect, but quite harmless. [Local, U. S.]

puffingly (puf'ing-li), *adv.* In a puffing manner.

puffing-pig (puf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise: so called from its blowing or puffing as it comes to the surface of the water.

Puffinuria (puf-i-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson. 1828), < *Puffinus* + *Uria*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pelecanoides*.

Puffinus (puf'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760, after Gesner, etc.), < E. *puffin*: see *puffin*.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, characterized by the short low nasal tubes obliquely truncate at the end, and with a thick septum, a long, comparatively slender, and much-hooked beak, thin pointed wings, very short tail, and large feet; the shearwaters. There are numerous species, found on all seas, some of them known as *hags* or *hagdens*. The greater shearwater is *P. major*, widely distributed over the Atlantic; the cinereous shearwater is *P. kuhli* of the Mediterranean. The Manx shearwater is *P. anglorum*; the dusky, *P. obscurus*; the sooty, *P. fuliginosus*. See cut under *hagden*.

puffkin† (puf'kin), *n.* [< *puff* + *-kin*.] A fungous excrescence; a worthless dustball; hence, a light, worthless person.

And now and then too, when the fit 's come on 'em,
Will prove themselves but flirts and tirliry-*puffkins*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

puffleg (puf'leg), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis*: so called from the white fleecy tufts or puffs about the legs. See cut under *Eriocnemis*.

puff-netting (puf'net'ing), *n.* Same as *leaf-netting*.

puff-paste (puf'pāst), *n.* In *cookery*, a rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, etc.

puffroar†, *n.* A noisy blast. [Rare.]

East, weast, and South-wynd with *pufroare* mightelye ramping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

puff-wig† (puf'wig), *n.* A fluffy kind of wig.

Here, sirrah, here's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig*, and so I dub thee gentleman-usher. *Farquhar*, The Inconstant, i. 1.

puff-wing† (puf'wing), *n.* A puffed-up part of a dress, rising from the shoulders, and resembling a wing.

You shall see them flock about you with their *puff-wings*, and ask you where you bought your lawn.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

puffy (puf'i), *a.* [< *puff* + *-y*1.] 1. Swollen, as with air or some soft substance; puffed up; tumid; soft: as, a *puffy* tumor.

A very stout *puffy* man in buckskins and Hessian boots. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair iii.

2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic: as, a *puffy* style.

He lives at a high sail, that the *puffy* praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I 486.

Nor [could] the tickling sense of applause and vainglory [make me stoop so low as] to affect the *puffy* name and title of an Orator.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Ep. Ded.

There is a man, . . .
Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, ii. 2.

3. Coming in puffs; characterized by puffs; gusty.

We were running wing and wing before a very fresh and *puffy* wind. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

pug1 (pug), *n.* [A var. of *puck*. Cf. *bug*1. As applied to a monkey, fox, or little dog, it means 'a little imp': so called in allusion to its pert, ugly face.] 1†. An elf; fairy; goblin; sprite: same as *puck*, 1.

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of Divels in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi: such as wee
Pugs and hobgoblins call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies.
Robin good-fellows some, some call them fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, ix. 574. (*Nares.*)

2. A monkey.

Poor *pug* was caught; to town convey'd;
There sold. How envy'd was his doom,
Made captive in a lady's room! *Gay*, Fables, i. 14.

3. A fox.

Some well-known haunts of *pug*. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

4. A dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

All at once a score of *pugs*
And poodles yell'd within.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. A term of familiarity or endearment, like *duck*, etc.

Good *pugge*, give me some capon.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

The first I called sweet duck; the second, deare heart; the third, prettie *pugge*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 4.

6. A three-year-old salmon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. One of certain small geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The netted pug is *Eupithecia venosata*; the foxglove-pug is *E. pulchellata*.—8†. A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century.

pug2 (pug), *n.* [Abbr. of *pug-nose*.] A pug-nose; the form or turn of a pug-nose: as, a decided *pug*. [Colloq.]

pug3 (pug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pugged*, ppr. *pugging*. [A var. of *poke*.] 1. To thrust; strike. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *building*: (*a*) To tamp with clay, or stop with puddle; clay. (*b*) To line (spaces between floor-joists) or cover (partition-walls) with coarse mortar, felt, sawdust, or any other material to impede the passage of sound; deaden; deafen.—3. In *pottery* and *brick-manuf.*, to grind, as clay, with water in order to render it plastic.

The mixing and *pugging* apparatus is 23.6 inches in diameter at the feed end, and diminishes to 20.7 inches at the delivery end. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 531.

pug3 (pug), *n.* [See *pug*3, *v.*] 1. Clay ground and worked or kneaded with water, and sometimes with other substances, into consistency for molding, as into bricks, etc.—2. A pug-mill.

pug4† (pug), *n.* [ME. *pugge*; origin obscure.] Chaff; refuse of grain.

Mast, chastene, yeve hem *pugges* of thi corne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

It can not abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe or *pugs*, and such like plain mullock. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5. (*Davies.*)

pug5 (pug), *n.* [Hind. *pag*, foot.] The print of a foot; a footmark. See *puggi*.

pugaree (pug'ą-rē), *n.* See *pugree*.

pug-dog (pug'dog), *n.* A small dog which bears a resemblance in miniature to the bulldog. It is characterized by timidity and gentleness, is often very affectionate and good-natured, and is kept only as a pet or curiosity. It is very liable to disease, from being pampered and from lack of exercise and proper food. There are different varieties of pug-dogs, some characterized by an extreme peculiarity of the jaws and teeth. Commonly called *pug*. See *Dysodus*.

pug-faced (pug'fāst), *a.* [< *pug*1 + *face* + *-ed*2.] Having a monkey-like face.

puggard†, *n.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for *priggard*, < *prig*1 + *-ard*. Cf. *pugging*2.] A thief.

Cheators, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devil's black-guard.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

puggered†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *puckered*, past participle of *pucker*.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *pugger'd* attire of the turkey. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, II. xi. 1.

puggery (pug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *puggeries* (-iz). Same as *pugree*.

puggi (pug'i), *n.* [Hind. *pagi*, < *pag*, foot: see *pug*5.] In India, a tracker; one whose occupation is to trace thieves, etc., by their foot-prints.

pugging1 (pug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pug*3, *v.* In def. 1 perhaps an altered form (by some confusion) of *puddling*.] 1. The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, etc.—2. In *arch.*, any composition laid under the boards of a floor, or on partition-walls, to prevent the transmission of sound. Also called *deadening* or *deafening*.

pugging2†, *a.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for *prigging*, < *prig*1, *v.*] Thieving.

The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,
With hey the sweet birds, O how they sing;
Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 7 (1623).

puggle (pug'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *pug*3, *v.*] To stir (the fire). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

puggree, puggry, *n.* Same as *pugree*.

pugh (pö or pūh), *interj.* [Also *puh*; a mere exclamation; cf. *phew*, *pooh*, etc.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or disgust.

pugil1 (pū'jil), *n.* [= Sp. *pugil* = Pg. *pugil* = It. *pugile*, a boxer, < L. *pugil*, a boxer, one who fights with the fists, < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist. Cf. *pugil*2, *pugnacious*, etc.] A boxer; a pugilist.

He was no little one, but saginati corporis bellua, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the *pugil*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 37. (*Davies.*)

pugil2 (pū'jil), *n.* [= It. *pugillo*, a pinch, < L. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, dim., < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *pugil*1.] As much as can be taken up between the thumb and the first two fingers; a pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugill* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 17.

The old gentleman . . . at last extracted an ample round snuff-box. I looked as he opened it and felt for the wonted *pugil*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

pugilism (pū'ji-lizm), *n.* [< *pugil*1 + *-ism*.] The art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.

The writing is a kind of *pugilism*—the strokes being made straight out from the shoulder.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

pugilist (pū'ji-list), *n.* [= F. *pugiliste* = Pg. *pugilista*; as *pugil*1 + *-ist*.] A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

pugilistic (pū-ji-lis'tik), *a.* [< *pugilist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism; relating to boxing or fighting with the fists.

Gentlemen of the *pugilistic* profession are exceedingly apt to keep their vital fire burning with the blower up.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

pugilistically (pū-ji-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pugilistic manner; with reference to pugilism.

The record of these gentlemen, like my own, proves that we are, *pugilistically* speaking, men of peace.
The Century, XXXIX. 655.

pugillares (pū-ji-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *pugillares* (sc. *libelli*), or *pugillaria*, neut. pl., tablets; also *ceræ pugillares*, waxen tablets; pl. of *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand: see *pugillaris*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, writing-tablets. See *triptych*.

pugillaria, *n. pl.* See *pugillares*.

pugillaris (pū-ji-lā'ris), *n.*: pl. *pugillares* (-rēz). [ML., < L. *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand, < *pugillus*, a handful: see *pugil*2.] The eucharistic calamus or fistula. See *calamus*, 4.

pugioniform (pū-ji-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pugio*(*n*-), a dagger (< *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *poniard*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the shape of a dagger.

pug-mill (pug'mil), *n.* A machine for mixing and tempering clay. A common form consists of a

hollow iron cylinder, generally set upright, with a revolving shaft in the line of its axis, carrying several knives arranged in a spiral manner round the shaft, with their edges somewhat depressed. The clay is thrown in at the top of the cylinder, cut and kneaded by the knives in its downward progress, and finally forced out through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnaces (pug-nā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those notable for their fighting qualities, as mastiffs and bulldogs: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Sagaces*.

pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *a.* [< L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative, < *pugnare*, fight, < *pugnus*, fist. Cf. *pugil*[1], *pugil*[2].] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome; given to fighting: as, a *pugnacious* fellow; a *pugnacious* disposition.

A furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

The mistress of the *pugnacious* quadruped entered to the rescue. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

=Syn. Contentious.

pugnaciously (pug-nā'shus-li), *adv.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ly*[2].] In a pugnacious manner.

pugnaciousness (pug-nā'shus-nes), *n.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ness*.] Pugnacity. [Rare.]

pugnacity (pug-nas'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pugnacité* = Sp. *pugnacidad* = Pg. *pugnacidade*, < L. *pugnacita(t-)s*, combativeness, quarrelsomeness, < *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] The quality of being pugnacious; disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably . . . than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 177.

Keeping alive a natural *pugnacity* of character. *Motley*.

pug-nose (pug'nōz'), *n.* [< *pug*[1], *pug*[2], + *nose*.] 1. A nose turned upward at the tip like that of the pug-dog; a snub-nose.

Then half arose,
From beside his toes,
His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

2. The pug-nosed eel. See *eel* and *Simenchelys*.

pug-nosed (pug'nōzd), *a.* [< *pug*[1] + *nose* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pug-nose.—**Pug-nosed eel.** See *eel*.

pug-piles (pug'pīlz), *n. pl.* Piles mortised into one another by a dovetail-joint. Also called *dovetailed piles*.

pug-piling (pug'pī ling), *n.* Dovetailed piling.

pugree (pug'rē), *n.* [Also *puggree*, *puggery*, *pugaree*, etc.; < Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A scarf of cotton or silk wound round the hat or helmet like a turban to protect the head from the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

With a little pulling and wrenching, and the help of my long tough turban-cloth, a real native *pugree*, we set and bound the arm as best we could.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, x.

puh†, *interj.* Same as *pooh*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio 1623), i. 3.

I am careless what the fusty world speaks of me. *Puh!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

puisne (pū'ne), *a.* and *n.* [An archaic form of *puny*, retained in legal use: see *puny*[1].] I. *a.* 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank.

An old gentleman . . . declaiming against the times, and treating them and their *puisny* advocate with more contempt than either one or the other seemed to deserve.
Observer, No. 82.

2†. Later.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity. *Sir M. Hale*.

3†. Same as *puny*[1], 2.—**Muller puisne.** See *mutier*[2].—**Puisne judge.** See *judge*. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A junior; an inferior; specifically, in *law*, a judge of inferior rank.

Each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inn,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did begin
To read his little, or his ne'er a whit.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To the Reader.

This 'tis for a *puisne*
In policy's Protean school to try conclusions
With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iv. 1.

If still this privilege were ordinarily left in the Church, it were not a work for *puisnes* and novices, but for the greatest masters, and most learned and eminently holy doctors, which the times can possibly yield.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 9.

Lord Chief Justice Coke did not pass sentence on Mrs. Turner; that grim office was performed by his *puisne*, Croke, J. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 263.

puisny†, *a.* Same as *puisne*, *puny*[1]. [Rare.]

puissance (pū'i-sans), *n.* [< ME. *puyssance*, *puyssaunce*, < OF. *puissance*, *poissance*, F. *puissance*, power, < *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] 1. Power; strength; force; vigor.

Thei were moche peple and riche lordes of grete *puyssance*, and ther-to were thei well horsed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 232.

With what help and aid the virtues resist and overcome the *puissance* of the vices.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Commonly ciuil and popular warres decay in *puisance*, preuaile sildome, and may not indure.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 248.

His hart did earne
To prove his *puissance* in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

Leave your England, as dead midnight still,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Either past or not arrived to pith and *puissance*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 21.

Still from time to time
Came murmurs of her beauty from the South,
And of her brethren, youths of *puissance*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2†. Jurisdiction; power; control.

The educacion of childeren should not altogeather be vnder the *puissaunce* of their fathers, but vnder the publique power and auctority, becawse the publique haue therein more Intereste then their parentes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

3†. Armed force.

Than, with the firste *puyssaunce* that we may make, lete vs distroye the vitaile fro them thourgh the contreye, and lete vs sette in eche garnyson as moche peple as we may.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

All the *puyssance* that was sent by Kyng Philyppe . . . they were all discomfytted and slayne.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 731.

Cousin, go draw our *puissance* together.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 339.

puissant (pū'i-sant), *a.* [< ME. *puyssant*, *puyssaunt*, *pusant*, < OF. *puissant*, *poissant*, F. *puissant* = It. *possente*, powerful, < ML. as if **possen(t-)s*, for L. *poten(t-)s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able: see *potent*.] Powerful; mighty; strong; vigorous; forcible: as, a *puissant* prince or empire.

Which fele letters brought with bretfes many
Of Anthony hys part, a *pusant* man tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2683.

The flemynges were beyond the ryuer *puyssaunt* ynough . . . to kepe the passage.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 721.

I will be *puissant*,
And mighty in my talk to her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

Puissant is the Danish king, and strong
In all the sinews of approved force.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

Loín is as *puissant* a divinity in the Norse Edda as Camadeva in the red vault of India, Eros in the Greek, or Cupid in the Latin heaven. *Emerson*, Success.

puissantly (pū'i-sant-li), *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; potently.

Mahomet, a man subtile in witte, of valiant hearte, and fortunate in exployt of war, as he manifested most *puissantly* by obteyning more honour than any other in the campe. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 320.

puissantness (pū'i-sant-nes), *n.* Puissance; power; strength.

The emperour . . . hath bene driuen to extreme shiftes, and that by the pollicie of mean men who were thought to be hys frendes, and not by the *puisantnes* of others who were knowne to be his open enemys.
Ascham, Affairs of Germany, p. 3.

puist, puistie (pūst, pūs'ti), *a.* [< *poust*, *n.*] In easy circumstances; well-to-do: said of persons of the lower classes who have made money. [Scotch.]

puit[1] (pū'it), *n.* Same as *pewit* (*b*). [Eng.]

puit[2]† (pūt), *n.* [< F. *puits* = Pr. *potz*, *poutz* = Sp. *pozo* = Pg. *poço* = It. *pozzo*, < L. *puteus*, a well: see *put*[1].] A spring; a fountain; a well; a rill.

The *puits* flowing from the fountains of life.
Jer. Taylor.

puka-puka (pö'kä-pö'kä), *n.* [New Zealand.] A small branching composite tree, *Senecio Forsteri*, of New Zealand. Its leaves are very large, sometimes a foot long, and used by the natives as paper, whence *puka-puka* has become the native word for common paper.

puke[1] (pūk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puked*, ppr. *puking*. [Origin obscure; perhaps for **spuke* or **speuk*, extended form of *spew*. Cf. G. *spucken*, spit.] I. *intrans.* 1. To vomit; eject the contents of the stomach.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 144.

2. To sicken; be overcome with loathing.

As one of Woodward's patients, sick and sore,
I *puke*, I nauseate—yet he thrusts in more.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; throw up; eject from the stomach: generally with *up*.—2. To cause to puke or vomit.

puke[1] (pūk), *n.* [< *puke*[1], *v.*] 1. Vomit; a vomiting; that which is vomited.—2. An emetic.—3. A disgusting person. [Low.]—4. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of the State of Missouri. [Vulgar, U. S.]

puke[2]† (pūk), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *pewke*; < ME. *puke*; appar. an unassibilated form of *puce*.] I. *a.* Of a dark color, said to be reddish brown.

The coulour of this camell is for the most part browne, or *puke*. *Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts. (*Halliwell*.)

II. *n.* A dark color between russet and black; puce.

I wolde in alle hast possible have that same gowne of *puke* furryd with whyght lambe. *Paston Letters*, III. 153.

You shall doe well to send flue or sixe broad clothes, some blackes, *pukes*, or other sad colours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 357.

puker (pū'kėr), *n.* 1. One who pukes or vomits.—2†. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

The griper senna, and the *puker* rue,
The sweetener sassafras, are added too.
Garth, Dispensary, iii.

puke-stocking† (pūk'stok"ing), *a.* Wearing puke-colored stockings. [Rare.]

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, not-pated, agate-ring, *puke-stocking*, caddis-garter?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 78.

puke-weed (pūk'wēd), *n.* The officinal lobelia, *Lobelia inflata*, once much employed as an emetic.

puking-fever (pū'king-fē"vėr), *n.* Same as *milk-sickness*.

pukish† (pū'kish), *a.* [< *puke*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color called puke.

I saw my selfe old Canadie,
About twelve of the clocke,
Bare foote, hyr lockes about her heade,
Ytuckde in *pukishe* pocke.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, viii.

pulas (pu-las'), *n.* [Hind. *palāsh*, *palās*.] An East Indian tree, *Butea frondosa*; also, *B. superba*, which differs chiefly in its climbing habit. Also *palas*, and *pulas-tree*. See *Butea* and *kino*[1].

pulas-oil (pu-las'oil), *n.* Same as *moodooga-oil*.

pulas-tree (pu-las'trē), *n.* Same as *pulas*.

pulchrious†, *a.* [ME. *pulcrious*, < L. *pulcher*, *pulcer*, beautiful, + *-ious*.] Beauteous; beautiful; fair.

The selfe child Ffromont that time callyd was,
Of stature of persone hie, gret, and long,
Inly wel formed, *pulcrious* of face,
Sage, subtile, wel taught, mighty and stronge.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1263.

pulchritude (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *pulcritude*, < OF. **pulcritude* = Sp. *pulcritud* = Pg. *pulchritude*, < L. *pulchritudo*, *pulcritudo*, beauty, < *pulcher*, *pulcer*, OL. *polcer*, beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; handsomeness.

Persing our hartes with thi *pulcritude*.
Court of Love, l. 613.

Themistius . . . maintain'd an Opinion that . . . the *Pulchritude* and Preservation of the World consisted in Varieties and Dissimilitudes. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 26.

The queen, when she had view'd
The strange eye-dazzling admirable sight,
Fain would have prais'd the state and *pulchritude*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

What more than heavenly *pulchritude* is this?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

puldron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pauldron*.

pule (pūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puled*, ppr. *puling*. [Formerly also *pewl*, *peule*; < OF. *puler*, *pioler*, *piauler*, < F. *piauler*, chirp, pule; cf. It. *pigolare*, chirp, moan; imitative words: cf. *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], etc., *puc*[2], etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To peep or pipe plaintively, as a chick.—2. To cry as a complaining child; whine; whimper.

The poore silly Soules *pewling* out of Purgatory.
Sir T. More, Tracts (Utopia, Int., p. xcvii.).

A wretched *puling* fool. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 185.

Thou 'rt such a *puling* thing! wipe your eyes and rise; go your ways. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

Wherefore should I *pule*, and, like a girl,
Put finger in the eye? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

All the wisdom of the ages will avail it nothing if it *pule* in discontent and fret in nervous sickness.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 145.

II.† *trans.* To utter in a whining or querulous manner: with *out*.

I say "You love"; you *peule* me out a No.
Drayton, Idea, v.

puler (pū'lėr), *n.* One who pules or whines; a sickly, complaining person.

If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler*; is she high coloured, an ill cognizance.
The Man in the Moone (1609), sig. G. (*Halliwell*.)

Pulex (pū'leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] 1. A notable genus of insects, typical of the *Pulicidæ*, or flea family. They lead a semi-parasitic life upon man and other animals. The larvæ feed on refuse, and are slender and whitish. Many species are known. *P. irritans* is the common flea which

infests man. *P. canis* is found upon the cat and the dog. See cut under *flea*[1].

2. [*l. c.*] A flea, or some similar creature.—**Pulex arborescens**†, arborescent flea, an old name of any water-flea with branched horns—that is, of any cladocerous crustacean.

puliall†, *n.* See *puliol.*

puliall-mountaint, *n.* Same as *pella-mountain.*

pulic (pū'lik), *n.* [Shortened from NL. *Pulicaria.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Pulicaria;* fleabane.

Pulicaria (pū-li-kā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791). < LL. *pulicaria*, a plant, also called *psyllion* (from the supposed power of the smoke of *P. dysenterica* to drive away fleas), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Euinuleæ*. It is characterized by a long inner pappus of one row of bristles, a very short outer pappus more or less united into a crown or a fringed cup, a broad involucre of narrow bracts in but few rows, yellow ray-flowers in one or two rows, and either smooth or ribbed achenes. Some species have the appearance of *Inula*, the elecampane, which is distinguished by its nearly uniform pappus. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially in the Mediterranean region. They are hairy annuals or perennials, with alternate sessile leaves, and flower-heads solitary at the summits of the branches. *P.* (*Inula*) *dysenterica*, the fleabane, was once supposed to destroy fleas, and has sometimes been used to cure dysentery. Old names of the plant are *fleabane-mullet* and *herb-christopher.*

pulicat, *n.* See *pullicat.*

pulicene (pū'li-sēn), *a.* [Irreg. for **pulicine*, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea, + *-ine*[1].] Relating to fleas; pulicous.

Pulicidæ (pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pulex* (*Pulic-*) + *-idæ.*] The flea family, considered as either a family of *Diptera*, or the sole family of an order called *Aphaniptera* or *Siphonaptera*. Several genera are known, the principal ones being *Pulex* and *Sarcopsylla*. Insects of this family are minute, wingless, with the antennæ from three- to fourteen-jointed, mandibles long and serrate, body ovate and much compressed, two simple eyes, no compound eyes, and edges of the head and prothorax armed with stout spines directed backward. See cuts under *flea*[1] and *chigoe.*

pulicose† (pū'li-kōs), *a.* [< L. *pulicosus*, full of fleas, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pulicous† (pū'li-kus), *a.* Same as *pulicose.*

puling (pū'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pule*, *v.*] A plaintive piping, as of a chicken; a whining complaint.

> Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*. *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).
>
> What 's the news from London, sirrah? My young mistress keeps such a *puling* for a lover.
> *Yorkshire Tragedy*, i. 1.

puling (pū'ling), *p. a.* Complaining; whining; crying; childish; weak.

> Come, look up bravely; put this *puling* passion
> Out of your mind.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.
>
> Where be those *puling* fears of death, just now expressed or affected? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

pulingly (pū'ling-li), *adv.* In a puling manner; with whining or complaint.

> I do not long to have
> My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly*,
> Like a poor wench had lost her market-money.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

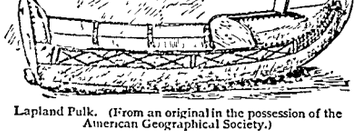
puliolt, *n.* [Also *pulioll*, *pulial*, *puliall*, ult. < L. *pulcium*, *pulegium*, fleabane, pennyroyal, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

puliol-royalt, *n.* [Also *puliall royal;* < ME. *puliall real*, < ML. *pulcium regale*, equiv. to L. *pulcium regium*, royal fleabane: see *puliol* and *royal.* Hence, by corruption, *pennyroyal.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

pulish (pū'lish), *n.* [Native name (?).] The Angola ant-thrush, *Pitta angolensis.*

pulk[1] (pulk), *n.* [Appar. a contracted dim. of *pool*[1].] A pool; a pond. [Prov. Eng.]

pulk[2], **pulkha** (pulk, pul'kạ), *n.* [Lappish.] A Laplanders' traveling-sledge. It is built in the



Lapland Pulk. (From an original in the possession of the American Geographical Society.)

form of a boat, of light materials, covered with reindeer-skin. It is drawn by a single reindeer, and is used in journeying over the snow in winter.

These *pulks* are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 103.

pulk-hole (pulk'hōl), *n.* Same as *pulk*[1].

> This underwood, with the turf in the *pulk hole* or bog lands, . . . constituted absolutely the only fuel at the beginning of the century. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

pull (půl), *v.* [< ME. *pullen*, < AS. *pullian*, pull (also in comp. *āpullian*, pull), = LG. *pulen*, pick, pluck, pull, tear; cf. MD. *pullen*, drink; root unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or try to draw forcibly or with effort; drag; haul; tug: opposed to *push:* generally with an adverb of direction, as *up*, *down*, *on*, *off*, *out*, *back*, etc.: as, to *pull* a chair *back;* to *pull down* a flag; to *pull* a bucket *out* of a well; to *pull off* one's coat.

> This Arcite, with ful despitous herte
> Whan he him knew, and hadde his tale herd,
> As fiers as leoun *pulleđe out* a swerd.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 740.
>
> So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so hales, and *pulls* me. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 144.
>
> O Night, thou *pullest* the proud Mask *away*
> Where-with vaine Actors, in this Worlds great Play,
> By Day disguise them.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i.
>
> *Pull off, pull off* the broach of gold,
> And fling the diamond necklace by.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

2. To pluck; gather by hand: as, to *pull* flax; to *pull* flowers.

> He joys to *pull* the ripened pear.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

3. To draw in such a way as to rend or tear; draw apart; rip; rend: followed by some qualifying word or phrase, such as *asunder*, *in pieces*, *apart:* also used figuratively.

> Fearing lest Paul should have been *pulled in pieces.*
> Acts xxiii. 10.
>
> It is hardly possible to come into company where you do not find them *pulling* one another *to pieces.*
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To extract; draw, as a tooth or a cork.—5. To agitate, move, or propel by tugging, rowing, etc.: as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* a boat.

> I have *pulled* a whale boat in the Pacific, and paddled a canoe on Lake Huron. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.
>
> May bend the bow or *pull* the oar.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

6. To transport by rowing: as, to *pull* a passenger across the bay.

> To *pull* Lady Cramly and her daughter down the river.
> *T. Hook*, Fathers and Sons, xvii.

7. In *printing*, to produce on a printing-press worked by hand; hence, to take or obtain by impression in any way: as, to *pull* a proof.

> The "copy" was quickly put in type, a proof was *pulled*, and at 10h. 50m. it was placed in my hands, exactly an hour after the observations had been made at a station nearly 3000 miles away. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 605.

8†. To bring down; reduce; abate.

> His rank flesh shall be *pull'd* with daily fasting.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

9†. To pluck; fleece; cheat.

> What plover 's that
> They have brought to *pull?*
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

10. In *tanning*, to remove the wool from (sheepskins), or the hair from (hides). A pulling-knife, made of steel with a rather blunt edge, is used, acting much on the principle of a scraper. It engages the hair without cutting it off, and pulls it out. The skin is spread, with the hair or wool side uppermost, on an inclined support during the process.

11. To steal; filch. [Thieves' slang.]

> We lived by thieving, and I do still—by *pulling* flesh (stealing meat). *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 460.

12. To make a descent upon for the purpose of breaking up; raid; seize: as, to *pull* a gambling-house: said of police. [Slang.]—13. In *horse-racing*, to check or hold back (a horse) in order to keep it from winning: as, the jockey was suspected of *pulling* the horse. [Slang.]—**To pull a face**, to draw the countenance into a particular expression; grimace: as, to *pull a* long *face* (that is, to look very serious).

> The Prior and the learned *pulled a face.*
> *Browning*, Fra Lippo Lippi.

To pull a finch†. See *finch*[1].—**To pull down.** (*a*) To take down or apart; demolish by separating and removing the parts: as, to *pull down* a house.

> *Pull* not *down* my palace towers, that are
> So lightly, beautifully built.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

(*b*) To subvert; overthrow; demolish.

> In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is farre easier to *pull down* then build up.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 104.
>
> The world is full of institutions which, though they never ought to have been set up, yet, having been set up, ought not to be rudely *pulled down.*
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*c*) To abase; humble; degrade.

> Nothing *pulleth downe* a mans heart so much as aduersitie and lacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.
>
> He *pulleth downe*, he setteth up on hy;
> He gives to this, from that he takes away.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 41.
>
> To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud.
> *Roscommon*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.
>
> The feind no sooner Jesus there did read,
> But Guilt *pull'd down* his eyes, and fear his head.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 122.

To pull down the side†, to cause the defeat of the party or side on which a person plays.

> If I hold your cards I shall *pull down the side;*
> I am not good at the game.
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

To pull in one's horns. See *horn.*—**To pull one through**, to extricate one from a difficulty.

> I am very hopeful of your regiment arriving in time to *pull us through.*
> *Phantom Piquet*, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888.

To pull the dead horse. See *horse*[1].—**To pull the longbow.** See *longbow.*—**To pull up.** (*a*) To pluck up; tear up, as by the roots; hence, to extirpate; eradicate; destroy.

> They shall no more be *pulled up* out of their land which I have given them. Amos ix. 15.
>
> I observed that they reap their corn in these parts, whereas about Damascus they *pull* it *up* by the roots.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

(*b*) To take to task; administer reproof or admonition to; put a check upon. [Colloq.] (*c*) To arrest and take before a court of justice. [Colloq.] (*d*) To bring to a stop by means of the reins: as, to *pull up* a horse when driving or riding. Hence—(*e*) To stop or arrest in any course of conduct, especially in a bad course.=Syn. 1. To drag.—2. To gather.

II. *intrans.* To give a pull; tug; draw with strength and force: as, to *pull* at a rope.

> I haf gerned & gat gokkez of oxen,
> & for my hyȝez hem boȝt, to bowe haue I mester,
> To see hem *pulle* in the plow aproche me byhouez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 68.

To pull apart, to separate or break by pulling: as, a rope will *pull apart.*—**To pull for**, to row toward: as, they *pulled for* the ship or the shore.—**To pull through**, to get through any undertaking with difficulty. [Colloq.]

> I shall be all right! I shall *pull through*, my dear!
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxvii.

To pull up, to stop in riding or driving by drawing the reins; halt; stop.

> The Slogger *pulls up* at last for a moment, fairly blown.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.
>
> Mr. Kearney *pulled up* at the outskirts of the town in front of a small general store.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 602.

pull (půl), *n.* [< ME. *pul;* < *pull*, *v.*] 1. The exercise of drawing power; effort exerted in hauling; a tug; drawing power or action; force expended in drawing.

> The husbandman, whose costs and pain,
> Whose hopes and helps lie buried in his grain,
> Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
> His long'd-for harvest to the reapers' *pull.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One, Epil.
>
> Particles . . . arranging themselves under the influence of the *pull* or gravity of the earth.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 46.
>
> An iron bar, . . . one inch square, cooled through 80° Fahr., contracts with a *pull* of fifty tons.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 46.

2. Exercise in rowing; an excursion in a row-boat: as, to have a *pull* after dinner. [Colloq.]—3†. A contest; a struggle.

> This wrastling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 2.

4. That which is pulled. Specifically—(*a*) The lever of a counter-pump or beer-pull. (*b*) The knob and stem of a door-bell; a bell pull.

5. Influence; advantageous hold or claim on some one who has influence: as, to have a *pull* with the police; he has a *pull* on the governor. [Slang.]

> A good feature of the ordinance is the power given to the city engineer, . . . who is too often handicapped by politicians and contractors who have a *pull* on the City Fathers. *The Engineer*, LXV. 392.

6. A favorable chance; an advantage: as, to have the *pull* over one. [Slang.]

> Do you know, it 's a great *pull* not having married young.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxiv.
>
> The great *pull* that men have over us [women] is that they are supposed to do only one thing at a time.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

7. A drink; a swig: as, to have a *pull* at the brandy-bottle. [Colloq.]

> The other hiccoughed, and sucked in a long *pull* of his hot coffee. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. ii.
>
> "Bre'r Torm," he said, after a long *pull* at the pitcher of persimmon beer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 88.

8. In *printing*, a single impression made by one pull of the bar of a hand-press.—**Candy-pull.** See *candy*[1].—**Dead pull**, in *mech.*, total pressure; impressed force.

pullailet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *poulaille*, F. *poulaille*, poultry, < *poule*, hen, < L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken: see *pullet.*] Poultry.

With calewels or with *pullayle*,
With conynges or with fyne vitaille.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7043.

Pullastræ (pu-las'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl: see *pullet*.] An artificial assemblage of birds, in which those gallinaceous birds which are peristeropod or pigeon-toed, as the *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*, are grouped with the true pigeons, or *Columbæ*, including the dodos.

pullastriform (pu-las'tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, + *forma*, form.] Same as *pullastrine*.

Pullastriform and Struthious Birds.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 122.

pullastrine (pu-las'trin), *a.* [< *Pullastræ* + *-ine*².] Pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, or having their characters.

The *Pullastrine* birds are a generalized group.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 114.

pull-back (půl'bak), *n.* [< *pull* + *back*¹, *adv.*] 1. That which keeps one back or restrains; a drawback.

I appeal to the mind of every particular person that hears me whether he has not often found a struggle within himself, and a kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in. *South*, Sermons, VII. xi.

2. In modern costume for women, a contrivance by which the folds of the skirt behind were held together closely, so that the skirt in front was drawn tightly and hung straight down. It was in fashion about 1885.

pull-cock (půl'kok), *n.* A faucet of which the lever is vertical when the outlet is closed, and is pulled forward 90° in a vertical plane to open the passage fully.

pull-devil (pul'dev'l), *n.* A device for catching fish, made of several hooks fastened back to back, to be dragged or jerked through the water.

pulldoo (půl'dö), *n.* [< F. *poule d'eau*, 'water-hen': *poule*, hen (see *pullet*); *de*, of (see *de*²); *eau*, water (see *ewe*²).] The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

pull-down (půl'doun), *n.* In *organ-building*, the wire whereby a pallet or valve is opened when its digital is depressed; a pallet-wire.

pullen† (půl'en), *n.* [Also *pullein*, *pullain*, *pullan*, < OF. *poulain*, *puleyn*, *polan*, F. *poulain* (cf. Pr. *pollin*, *polh* = Sp. *pollino* = It. *pollino*), the young of any animal, esp. a foal, colt, < ML. *pullanus*, also, after Rom., *pullenus*, *pulnus*, m., **pullana*, *pulna*, f., a foal, colt, filly, < L. *pullus*, a young animal: see *pullet*.] Poultry.

They bring up a great multitude of *pullein*, and that by a marvellous policy, for the hens do not sit upon the eggs, but by keeping them in a certain equal heat they bring life into them, and hatch them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii 1.

A false theefe
That came like a false foxe my *pullain* to kil and mischeefe. *Ep. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2.

To see how pitifully the *pullen* will look, it makes me after relent, and turn my anger into a quick fire to roast 'em *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

Luce. What, three and twenty years in law?
Vind. I have known those that have been five and fifty, and all about *Pullin* and Piggs.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

puller (půl'ėr), *n.* [< *pull* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which pulls.

Peace impudent and shameless Warwick, peace,
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 157.

Puller off, in a press or punching-machine, a forked piece which is so adjusted as to be almost in contact with the work to be stamped or punched, which it prevents from rising when the die or punch is drawn back.

pullet (půl'et), *n.* [ME. *pulette*, *polete*, < OF. *polete*, *poulette*, F. *poulette*, a chick, young hen, dim. of *poule*, a hen, < ML. *pulla* (> OF. and F. *poule*), a young hen, fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, young, esp. of domestic fowls, a young fowl, a chicken, a young sprout, = E. *foal*, q. v. Cf. *poult*.] 1. A young hen.

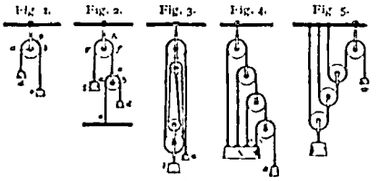
And in this maner, ye that be auncient teachynge vs, and wee obedient, as old fathers and young *pullettes*, beeyng in the nest of the Senate. *Golden Book*, viii.

2. A bivalve, *Tapes pullastra*, of the family *Veneridæ*, abundant in European seas, chiefly in muddy sand or sandy bottoms near tide-mark. It also occupies deserted holes, and is then apt to show distortion of the shell, which in growing adapts itself to its surroundings. When not malformed, the shell is oblong, and the valves are covered with concentric strie becoming coarser and more wavy toward the ends, and crossed by diverging strie.

pullet-sperm† (půl'et-spėrm), *n.* The treadle or chalaza of an egg: so called because formerly supposed to be the sperm of the egg.

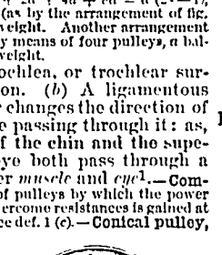
I'll no *pullet-sperm* in my brewage.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 32.

pulley (půl'i), *n.* [Formerly also *pully*, *pullie*; < (*a*) late ME. *polley* (= MD. *poleye* = Sp. *polea* = Pg. *polé* = It. *puleggia*, formerly also *puleggio*) (ML. *polea*, *polegia*, *polegium*), < OF. *poulie*, a pulley (Cotgrave), F. *poulie*, a pulley, block, sheave; cf. OF. *poulie*, *poullie*, a place to hang out clothes; origin uncertain; by some connected with AS. *pullian*, E. *pull*. (*b*) Cf. ME. *polive*, appar., with accom. term. *-ive*, of like origin with the above. (*c*) ME. *poleyne*, a pulley, < OF. *poulain* (ML. *polanus*), a pulley-rope, a particular use of *poulain*, a colt: see *pullen*. The transfer of sense from 'colt' to 'a support' is paralleled in the use of *horse* and *easel* (lit. 'ass'), and of F. *poutre*, 'filly,' also 'beam,' *chèvre*, 'goat,' also 'crane,' and of E. *crane* itself; also by Gr. *ὄνος*, ass, crane, pulley.] 1. (*a*) Properly, a simple machine consisting of a wheel having a grooved rim for carrying a rope or other line, and turning in a frame, which, when movable, is termed a *pulley-block*. (*b*) A block containing several grooved wheels. (*c*) A tackle or apparatus consisting of one or more pulley-blocks with a rope or ropes reeved through them for use in hoisting. The pulley serves to balance a great force against a small one; its sole use is to produce equilibrium; it does not save work, unless indirectly in some unmechanical way. The pulley is a lever with equal arms; but when it turns, the attachments of the forces are moved. Fig. 1 shows a fixed pulley. The equal weights *d* and *e* are in equilibrium, because they hang from the equal arms of the lever *ab*, having its fulcrum at *c*. Fig. 2 illustrates the principle of the movable pulley. The equal-armed lever, with fulcrum at *c*, has on one arm the weight *d* and on the other the force of the stretched string *bc*. If there is equilibrium, this force must be equal to the weight of *d*. Thus, the total downward pull on *f*, one arm of the equal-armed lever *fg*, with fulcrum at *h*, is twice the weight of *d*, which must, therefore, be the weight of *i* to keep it in balance. We may also use the axiom that when a cord is free to move along its length it must be under equal stress in all its parts. Consequently, when a movable block is supported by a number of parallel parts of the same cord,

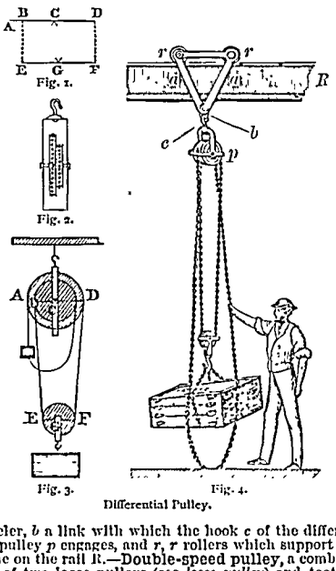

Pulleys.

these must bear equal shares of the load. Thus, in fig. 3, the lower block with the weight *b* brings equal strains upon four stretches of the cord, one of which is balanced by *a*. Consequently, the weight of *b* is four times that of *a*. But the effects of friction and of the stiffness of the cord are of great importance in the calculation of the advantages of pulleys. There is a great mechanical advantage in having separate blocks for all the movable pulleys, as in figs. 4 and 5. Thus, in fig. 4, the weight *a* is balanced over the lowest pulley by the pull on *b*, and the sum of these forces drawing down the lowest pulley is balanced over the second pulley by the pull on *c*, which is therefore double the weight at *b*. Thus, by means of four pulleys *a* balances $a + 2a + 4a + 8a = a(2^4 - 1)$, or fifteen times instead of (as by the arrangement of fig. 3) only four times its own weight. Another arrangement is shown in fig. 5. Here, by means of four pulleys, *a* balances eight times its own weight.

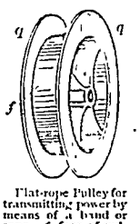
2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A trochlea, or trochlear surface of an articulation. (*b*) A ligamentous loop which confines or changes the direction of the tendon of a muscle passing through it: as, the digastric muscle of the chin and the superior oblique of the eye both pass through a *pulley*. See cuts under *muscle* and *eye*¹.—**Compound pulley**, a system of pulleys by which the power to raise heavy weights or overcome resistances is gained at the expense of velocity. See def. 1 (*c*).—**Conical pulley**, a cone-pulley.—**Crowning pulley**, a pulley with a convex rim, much used where from various causes belts are in danger of slipping off, the convexity tending to retain the belt on the rim.—**Dead pulley**. Same as *loose pulley*. [Local, Eng.]—**Differential pulley**, a peculiar machine operating upon the principle of the lever. Let AD (fig. 1) be a lever, having its fulcrum at C, half-way between A and D. From D and B (a point on AC) cords are attached to the equal arms of the lever EF, with fulcrum at G. Then, if weights are placed on A and G so as to balance one another, G is practically supported at the point half-way between B and D. The ratio of the weight at G to that at A is therefore 2 AC (CD − BC). The differential pulley has above one solid wheel with two grooved rims, the lower one being furnished with spikes to enter the links of a chain and prevent it from running over the wheel (see fig. 2). An endless chain is reeved upon this and upon a pulley below,


Crowning Pulley.

as shown in fig. 3. The lettering corresponds to that in fig. 1, and serves to show the principle. Fig. 4 shows the machine in action. Here *a a* is the triangular frame of the


Differential Pulley.

traveler, *b* a link with which the hook *e* of the differential pulley *p* engages, and *r*, *r* rollers which support the frame on the rail R.—**Double-speed pulley**, a combination of two loose pulleys (see *loose pulley*) and toothed gearing with one fast-driven pulley, whereby two different speeds of rotation may be obtained with pulleys of the same diameter by shifting the band from the fast pulley to one of the loose pulleys. Also called *two-speed pulley*.—**Driven pulley**, in *mech.*, a pulley which receives its motion through a belt or band from another pulley called the *driving pulley*.—**Driving pulley**, a pulley which, by means of a belt or band, transmits its motion to another pulley. A wide-faced pulley is often both a driven and a driving pulley.—**Fast-and-loose pulleys**. See *fast*.—**Fast pulley**, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.—**Flat-rope pulley**, a pulley with a sheave having in its perimeter a rectangular or nearly rectangular groove, instead of the usual semicircular scor.—**Frame pulley**, a pulley which has, instead of a block, a sort of frame of iron in which the sheave or sheaves are pivoted.—**Loose pulley**, a pulley fitted loosely on a shaft and placed near a fast pulley to receive and support the belt when it is thrown off in order to disconnect the shaft. It is practically an idle wheel.—**Parting pulley**, a pulley or belt-wheel that can be separated into two parts so that a shaft need not be dismounted in order to receive it.—**Scored pulley**, a pulley having a semicircular groove about its perimeter to receive a band of circular section, or a rope. *E. H. Knight*.—**Side pulley**, a pulley the block of which has laterally or vertically extending lugs, with holes therein, by which it may be bolted to a wall or post.—**Sliding pulley**, a pulley with a clutch mechanism placed so as to slide backward and forward on a shaft: used for coupling and disengaging machinery, and also as a pulley.—**Tug pulley**, in a well-boring rig, the pulley which, by means of the bull-rope acting as a crossed band, imparts motion to the bull-wheel of an oil-derrick. See *oil-derrick*.


Flat-rope Pulley for transmitting power by means of a band or rope. *f*, face of pulley; *q*, flanges.

pulley (půl'i), *v. t.* [< *pulley*, *n.* Cf. F. *poulier*, raise with a pulley, < *poulie*, a pulley.] To raise or hoist with a pulley. [Rare.]

A Mine of white Stone was discovered hard by, which runs in a continued Vein of Earth, and is digged out with Ease, being soft, and is between a white Clay and Chalk at first; but being *pulleyed* up with (into ?) the open Air, it receives a crusty kind of Hardness, and so becomes perfect Freestone. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 16.

pulley-block (půl'i-blok), *n.* A shell containing one or more sheaves, the whole forming a pulley.

pulley-box (půl'i-boks), *n.* In a draw-loom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords. *E. H. Knight*.

pulley-check (půl'i-chek), *n.* An automatic clutch or locking device designed to prevent a rope from running backward through a pulley-block.

pulley-clutch (půl'i-kluch), *n.* An automatic device, in the form of a grappling-tongs, for fastening a hoisting-pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum (půl'i-drum), *n.* A pulley-shell or pulley-block.

pulley-frame (půl'i-frām), *n.* In *mining*, same as *head-frame*, *poppet-head*, etc.

pulley-mortise (půl'i-môr"tis), *n.* Same as *chase-mortise*.

pulley-sheave (půl'i-shēv), *n.* The grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block.

pulley-shell (půl'i-shel), *n.* The outer part or casing of a pulley-block.

pulley-stand (půl'i-stand), *n.* A hanger on which pulleys can be adjusted as to height and angle of axis, so as to make them suit the belting, which may reach them at angles varying with the stem of the hanger. *E. H. Knight.*

pulley-stone (půl'i-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a name familiarly given to the silicious pulley-like casts or molds of the joints and stems of encrinites.

pulley-wheel (půl'i-hwēl), *n.* A pulley-sheave.

pullicat, pulicat (pul'i-kat), *n.* A cotton check handkerchief of real or imitation Indian make. *Balfour.*

pullint, *n.* See *pullen.*

pulling-jack (půl'ing-jak), *n.* A hydraulic jack which has a pulling instead of a pushing action.

pulling-out (půl'ing-out'), *n.*; pl. *pullings-out* (-ingz-out'). The lining worn with a slashed garment and drawn partly through the slash, so as to project loosely.

pull-iron (půl'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. In a railroad-car, an eye-bolt or lug to which a chain may be attached when the car is to be moved by horses. —2. A hook or ring at the back end of the tongue of a horse-car, for attaching it to the car.

pullish, *v.* An obsolete form of *polish*[1].

pullock (půl'ok), *n.* A putlog. *E. H. Knight.*

pull-off (půl'of), *n.* In *gun-making*, the power required to be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.

pull-over (půl'ō'vėr), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, a cap of silk or felted fur drawn over a hat-body to form the napping; also, a hat so made.

pull-piece (půl'pēs), *n.* In a clock, a wire or string which, when pulled, causes the clock to strike: used, if necessary, to bring the striking-mechanism into accord with the hands.

pull-pipes (půl'pīps), *n.* [A corruption of *pool-pipes.*] Various species of *Equisetum:* so called from their hollow stems and growth in wet places. [North. Eng.]

pull-to (půl'tö), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *lay-cap.*

pullulate (pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pullulated*, ppr. *pullulating.* [< L. *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare* (> It. *pullulare*, *pullolare* = Sp. *pullar* = Pg. *pullular* = F. *pulluler*), put forth, sprout forth, < *pullulus*, a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet.*] To germinate; bud.

> Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again, after the same or some other manner.
> *Grainger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 175.

> Instead of repairing the mistake, and restoring religious liberty, which would have stifled this *pullulating* evil in the seed by affording it no further nourishment, they took the other course. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 6.

> Ovisacs or bulbules naked, bud-like, *pullulating* from the bases of the tentacula. *Johnston*, British Zoophytes.

pullulation (pul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pullulation* = Pg. *pullulação* = It. *pullulazione*, < L. as if **pullulatio*(*n-*), < *pullulare*, pp. *pullulatus*, pullulate: see *pullulate.*] 1. The act of germinating or budding.

> These were the Generations or *Pullulations* of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, ii.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a mode of cell-multiplication in which a cell forms a slight protuberance on one side, which afterward increases to the size of the parent-cell, and is cut off from it by the formation of a dividing wall at the narrow point of junction: same as *sprouting.* This mode of multiplication is especially characteristic of the yeast-plant and its allies.

pullus (pul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pullus*, a young animal.] 1. In *ornith.*, a chick; a very young bird; a nestling: applied to any bird in the down, or before it has acquired its first full feathering. Hence—2. In *zoöl.*, the young (embryonic or larval) condition of any animal.

> Craven has . . . subsequently acknowledged that his Sinusigera perversa (from the Indian Ocean) is only a *pullus* of Triforis.
> *P. Pelseneer*, Challenger Reports, XXIII., Zoöl., part lxv., [Report on Thecosomata, p. 40.

pulment†, *n.* Same as *polment.*

Pulmobranchia (pul-mō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + *branchiæ*, gills. In this and following compounds, *pulmo-* is short for *pulmono-*, prop. *pulmoni-*.] Same as *Pulmobranchiata.*

pulmobranchiæ (pul-mō-brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Gills or branchiæ modified into organs of aërial respiration; the respiratory apparatus peculiar to certain animals. (*a*) The lung-sacs of air-breathing mollusks, as snails. See cut under *Pulmonata.* (*b*) The lung-sacs of certain arachnidans, as spiders; the pulmotracheæ. See cuts under *pulmonary* and *Scorpionidæ.*

pulmobranchial (pul-mō-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< *Pulmobranchia* + *-al.*] 1. In *conch.*, breathing by means of pulmobranchiæ or lung-sacs; pertaining to pulmobranchiæ; pulmonate, pulmoniferous, or pulmonary, as a snail.—2. In *entom.*, breathing by means of pulmotracheæ; pertaining to pulmotracheæ; pulmonary, as a spider.= Syn. *Pulmobranchial*, etc. In application to those arachnidans which have lung-sacs by which they breathe, as well as by tracheæ, the terms *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmobranchial, pulmobranchiate, pulmotracheal, pulmotracheate,* and *pulmotracheary* mean the same, the first two terms being the least specific, since they are applied to other animals, the two middle terms being less specific, as shared by certain mollusks, the last three being specific and precise, since they apply only to these arachnidans. In application to mollusks, *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmoniferous, pulmobranchial pulmobranchiate,* and *pulmogasteropod* are a parallel series of words, the first three shared by any other animals which have lungs, the fourth and fifth by arachnidans, the sixth being specific and precise.

Pulmobranchiata (pul-mō-brang-ki-ā'tį), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmobranchiatus:* see *pulmobranchiate.*] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first one of three orders of his *Paracephalophora monoica asymmetrica*, containing the three families *Limnacea, Auriculacea,* and *Limacinea*, or the pulmonary gastropods, as snails, slugs, etc., both aquatic and terrestrial. Also *Pulmobranchia.* Now commonly called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera.*

pulmobranchiate (pul-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pulmobranchiatus*, < *pulmobranchiæ*, q. v.] Provided with pulmobranchiæ. (*a*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmobranchiæ, as mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Pulmobranchiata.* (*b*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmotracheæ, as spiders; pulmotracheate.=Syn. See *pulmobranchial.*

pulmocutaneous (pul'mō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous.*] Of or pertaining to the lungs and skin: said of the hindmost one of three passages into which each of the two aortic trunks of the adult frog is divided, which ends in pulmonary and cutaneous arteries.

pulmogasteropod, pulmogastropod (pul-mō-gas-tėr'ō-pod, -gas'trō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Pulmonate or pulmoniferous, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

II. *n.* A pulmonate gastropod; any member of the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

Also *pulmonogasteropod.*

Pulmogasteropoda (pul-mō-gas-te-rop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

Pulmograda (pul-mog'rū-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmogradus:* see *pulmograde.*] De Blainville's name of a group of acalephs, approximately the same as *Discophora.*

pulmograde (pul'mō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmogradus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n-*), a lung, + *gradi*, walk.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Pulmograda;* swimming by means of alternate contraction and expansion of the body, as if by a kind of respiration, as a jellyfish.

II. *n.* An acaleph of the group *Pulmograda;* a discophorous hydrozoan.

pulmometer (pul-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs; a spirometer.

pulmometry (pul-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] The measurement of the capacity of the lungs; spirometry.

Pulmonacea (pul-mō-nā'shiį), *n. pl.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, + *-acea.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.

pulmonar (pul'mō-nėr), *a.* [= F. *pulmonaire:* see *pulmonary.*] Having lungs or lung-like organs; pulmonate or pulmonary; specifically, belonging to the arachnidan order *Pulmonaria.*

Pulmonaria[1] (pul-mō-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its reputation and former use; fem. of *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, as a pulmonary remedy: see *pulmonary.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Boraginæ*, tribe *Borageæ*, and subtribe *Anchuseæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales in the throat, a five-cleft calyx enlarged in fruit, and four broad erect nutlets with an elevated and slightly concave basilar scar which is without a surrounding ring. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe and Asia, especially of western Asia. They are erect perennial hairy herbs, bearing large petioled radical leaves and a few small alternate stem-leaves, and terminal two-parted cymes of blue or purplish flowers. They are generally known as *lungwort* (which see), especially *P. officinalis*, which is the common English species, having also the old or local names of *spotted comfrey, bugloss cowslip, Jerusalem cowslip, beggar's-basket,* etc. See also *Joseph-and-Mary.*

Pulmonaria[2] (pul-mō-nā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] 1. In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans, as spiders and scorpions. In Latreille's system of classification they were one of two orders of *Arachnida*, the other being *Trachearia.* Also called *Pulmonariæ* and *Pulmonata.*

pulmonaria[3], *n.* Plural of *pulmonarium.*

Pulmonariæ (pul-mō-nā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

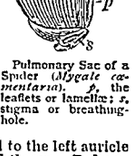
pulmonarious (pul-mō-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmonarius*, diseased in the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] Diseased in the lungs; affected with pulmonary disease.

pulmonarium (pul-mō-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pulmonaria* (-ą). [NL., neut. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] In *entom.*, the lateral membrane often separating the dorsal and ventral abdominal segments, and containing stigmata or breathing-holes. *Kirby.*

pulmonary (pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonaire* = Sp. Pg. *pulmonar* = It. *pulmonare, pulmonario*, < L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs, < *pulmo*(*n-*), lung, = Gr. πλεύμων, usually πνεύμων, lung: see *pneumonia.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lungs, in the widest sense; respiratory: as, *pulmonary* organs.

> The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Affecting the lungs: as, *pulmonary* disease. —3. Remedial of affections of the lungs; pulmonic: as, *pulmonary* medicine.—4. Done by means of lungs; aërial, as a mode of breathing: opposed to *branchial* or *tracheal:* as, *pulmonary* respiration.—5. Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; able to breathe air; pulmobranchiate, pulmonate, or pulmoniferous: distinguished from *branchiate:* as, a *pulmonary* mollusk.—6. Of or having the characteristics of the *Pulmonaria:* distinguished from *tracheary:* as, a *pulmonary* arachnidan.—**Pulmonary alveoli**, air-cells. See *alveolus*(*b*).—**Pulmonary artery**, any artery conveying blood directly from the heart to the lungs; in man, a large vessel, about two inches in length, conveying venous blood from the right cardiac ventricle. It divides into two branches, called the right and the left pulmonary artery, for the respective lungs. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary branchiæ**, of spiders and other arachnidans, peculiar breathing-organs or gills, situated in the abdomen and consisting of many membranous folds, appearing like the leaves of a book or porte-monnaie. The air enters these folds from the exterior orifice, and passes through the membrane to the blood which circulates between them. See cut below.—**Pulmonary calculus.** See *calculus*, 2.—**Pulmonary cartilage**, the second costal cartilage of the left side.—**Pulmonary circulation**, the lesser circulation of the blood, from the right cardiac ventricle through the pulmonary artery, pulmonary capillaries, and pulmonary veins, back to the left auricle. See cut under *circulation.*—**Pulmonary consumption**, phthisis.—**Pulmonary lobules**, small sections of lung-tissue, each receiving a bronchiole, and separated from one another by connective-tissue septa in which vessels ramify.—**Pulmonary nerves**, a variable number of branches of the pneumogastric, distributed to the root of the lungs.—**Pulmonary pleura**, the pleura pulmonalis. —**Pulmonary plexuses.** See *plexus.*—**Pulmonary sac**, in *entom.*, a special form of respiratory organ found only in some arachnidans (spiders), being an involution of the integument, the walls of which are so folded as to expose a large surface to the air, which is alternately inspired and expired, the blood being brought to the sacs by venous channels.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Pulmonary valves**, the semilunar valves of the right cardiac ventricle.—**Pulmonary veins**, any veins which bring blood direct from the lungs to the heart; in man, four veins, two from each lung, which convey arterial blood to the left auricle of the heart. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary vesicles**, air-cells. =Syn. See *pulmobranchial.*



Pulmonary Sac of a Spider (*Mygale cæmentaria*). *p*, the leaflets or lamellæ; *s*, stigma or breathing-hole.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmonaries* (-riz). 1. A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or scorpion; a member of the *Pulmonaria.*—2. Lungwort.

Pulmonata (pul-mō-nā'tį), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonatus*, having lungs: see *pulmonate.*] 1. In *conch.*: (*a*) An order or subclass of *Gasteropoda*, air-breathing and adapted to a terrestrial life; the true pulmonate or pulmoniferous gastropods, as snails and slugs, having the pallial cavity or mantle-chamber converted into a lung-sac, no ctenidia or true gills, and generally no true operculum to the shell. Some other gastropods are pulmonate in the sense that they

breathe air, but are otherwise structurally related to the pectinibranchiate or to the rhipidoglossate gastropods. The *Pulmonata* are hermaphrodite, with highly developed copulatory and other sexual organs in every individual, and well-formed odontophore. A shell is usually present, sometimes small or wanting; its aperture is closed in some cases by a pseudoperculum. They are divided into *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora*. There are more than

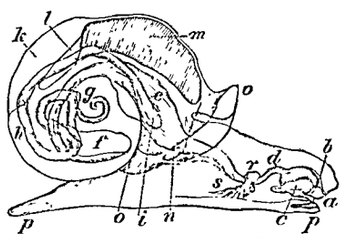


Diagram of the Anatomy of the Snail (*Helix*), illustrating structure of *Pulmonata*.

a, mouth; *b*, tooth; *c*, odontophore; *d*, gullet; *e*, crop; *f*, stomach; *g*, coiled end of the visceral mass; *h*, rectum; *i*, anus; *k*, renal sac; *l*, heart; *m*, lung sac, or modified pallial chamber; *n*, its external opening; *o*, thick edge of mantle; *p*, *p*, extent of the foot; *r*, *s*, nervous ganglia round the œsophagus

6,000 species. By Férussac and many later conchologists the order was extended to include the operculate tænioglossate and rhipidoglossate terrestrial gastropods, the true *Pulmonata* being then called *P. inoperculata*, and the others *P. operculata*. This use of the word was long prevalent, but is now obsolete. Also called *Pulmonea*, *Pulmonifera*, *Pulmonogasteropoda*, and *Pulmogasteropoda*. (*b*) A section of rhipidoglossate gastropods, characterized by adaptation for aërial respiration, and including the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*. *Fischer.*—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans: same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

pulmonate (pul'mō-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonatus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] I. *a.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; pulmonary or pulmoniferous, as a mollusk or an arachnidan; pulmonated, as a vertebrate: distinguished from *branchiate* and *tracheate*.—Syn. See *pulmobranchial*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pulmonata* in either sense, as a snail or a spider.

pulmonated (pul'mō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulmonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pulmonate*.

In the lower *pulmonated* Vertebrata, the saeculation is more marked near the entrance of the bronchus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 92.

Pulmonea (pul-mō'nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonate*.] In Latreille's classification, an order of *Gasteropoda*: now called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera*.

pulmonian (pul-mō'ni-an), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *-ian*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail.

Pulmonibranchiata (pul'mō-ni-brang-ki-ā'tiä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The more correct form of *Pulmobranchiata*.

pulmonibranchiate (pul'mō-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a.* The more correct form of *pulmobranchiate*.

pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonique* = Pg. *pulmonico* (cf. Sp. *pulmoniaco*), < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs.
Harvey, Consumptions.

Pulmonic circulation. Same as *pulmonary circulation* (which see, under *pulmonary*).

II. *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. *Dunglison.*—2. One who is affected with a disease of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. *Arbuthnot.*

pulmonifer (pul-mon'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Pulmonifera*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail; any member of the *Pulmonifera*.

Pulmonifera (pul-mō-nif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonifer*, having lungs: see *pulmoniferous*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) The *Pulmonata* considered as a subclass of gastropods, *Pulmonata* then being reserved as the ordinal name. (*c*) A section of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, characterized by a modification of the respiratory apparatus as a lung for aërial respiration. It includes the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Pomatiidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, and *Aciculidæ*. *Fischer.* *Adelopneumona* is a synonym.

pulmoniferous (pul-mō-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pulmonifer*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with lungs, as an animal; pulmonary or pulmonate, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pulmonifera*.—2. Containing the lungs, as a part of the body: as, the *pulmoniferous* somites of an arachnidan.

Pulmonigrada (pul-mō-nig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonigradus*: see *pulmonigrade*.] Same as *Pulmogrado*.

pulmonigrade (pul-mon'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonigradus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *gradi*, walk.] Same as *pulmograde*.

pulmonobranchous (pul'mō-nō-brang'kus), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] Pulmonate, as a gastropod; pulmonibranchiate. [Rare.]

Affording a good character for dividing the land *pulmonobranchous* Mollusca into two families.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist., III. 65.

pulmonogasteropod (pul'mō-nō-gas'tėr-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pulmogasteropod*.

Pulmonogasteropoda (pul'mō-nō-gas-tę-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *Gasteropoda*.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

pulmotracheal (pul-mō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pulmobranchial; pertaining to or done by means of pulmotracheæ: as, *pulmotrachcal* respiration.

Pulmotrachearia (pul-mō-trā-kē-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe.] A group of pulmobranchiate or pulmotracheate arachnidans; an order of *Arachnida*, containing those arachnidans which have pulmonary sacs as well as tracheæ, as spiders and scorpions. See cut under *Scorpionidæ*.

pulmotracheary (pul-mō-trā'kē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmotrachearies* (-riz). A pulmotracheate arachnidan.

pulmotracheate (pul-mō-trā'kē-āt), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *trachea*, windpipe, + *-ate*[1].] Pulmobranchiate, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

pulp (pulp), *n.* [= F. *pulpe* = Sp. *pulpa* = Pg. It. *polpa*, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part of an animal body, etc., solid flesh, the pulp of fruit, etc.] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specifically—(*a*) The soft, succulent part of fruit: as, the *pulp* of an orange, or of a grape. In the American grape of the *Vitis Labrusca* varieties (as Concord, etc.) the pulp is a distinct portion of the berry inclosing the seeds, and is characteristically tough and sour. It is inclosed in a sweet and well-flavored layer formed beneath the skin.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton, P. L., iv. 335.

(*b*) The material from which paper is manufactured after it is reduced to a soft uniform mass. (*c*) Chyme; the pulpified mass of food after chymification and before chylification. (*d*) The soft pulpy core of a tooth, consisting chiefly of the nerve accompanied by its vessels and connective tissue; a tooth-pulp. (*e*) The soft elastic fibrocartilage forming much of the substance of the intervertebral disks. It chiefly occupies the interior of these disks, whose periphery is more fibrous and tougher. To the compressibility and elasticity of this pulp is mainly due the action of the disks in serving as buffers to diminish concussion of the spine. The pulp is compressible enough to account also for the fact that a man may be appreciably taller in the morning after lying all night than in the evening after a day spent on the feet. (*f*) In *mining*, slimes; ore pulverized and mixed with water.

In the case of silver the ore is frequently pulverized by stamps, and the resulting *pulp* amalgamated in pans or barrels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 465.

Blue, dental, etc., pulp. See the adjectives.—**Persistent pulps.** See *dental pulp* (*b*).—**Pulp-colors.** See *color*.

pulp (pulp), *v.* [< *pulp*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make into pulp, in any sense; reduce to pulp: as, to *pulp* wood-fiber for paper; to *pulp* old papers.—2. To deprive of the surrounding pulp or pulpy substance: as, to *pulp* coffee-beans.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Bryan Edwards.*

II. *intrans.* To be or to become ripe and juicy like the pulp of fruit.

A kiss should bud upon the tree of love,
And *pulp* and ripen richer every hour. *Keats.*
The buried seed begins to *pulp* and swell
In Earth's warm bosom. *R. H. Stoddard*, Ode.

pulpamenta† (pul-pą-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *pulpamentum*, meat, pulp, < *pulpa*, meat, pulp: see *pulp*.] Delicacies; tidbits.

What, Friday night, and in affliction, too, and yet your *pulpamenta*, your delicate morsels!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 7.

pulpatoon†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of confection or cake, supposed to be made of the pulp of fruits.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent. *Nabbes*, Microcosmus, iii.

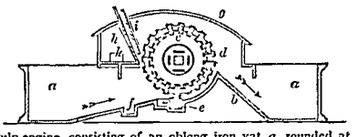
pulp-boiler (pulp'boi'lėr), *n.* Same as *pulp-digester*.

pulp-cavity (pulp'kav'i-ti), *n.* The hollow interior of a tooth which contains the pulp. Also called *nerve-canal*. See cut under *tooth*.

pulp-digester (pulp'di-jes'tėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for digesting straw, wood, bamboo, and other materials, to free the fibrous matter from gluten, gum, starch, and other extraneous matters. Such machines are essentially boilers, in which the paper-stock is cooked with various chemicals under more or less steam-pressure. In some digesters the boilers are stationary and are provided with a stirring-mechanism; in others the boilers are made to rotate. Also called *pulp-boiler*.

pulp-dresser (pulp'dres'ėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, an apparatus for clearing paper-pulp from impurities, and freeing it from lumps and knots.

pulp-engine (pulp'en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for converting paper-rags, esparto,



Pulp-engine, consisting of an oblong iron vat *a*, rounded at the ends and divided by a partition *b*, over which is journaled a cylinder *c*, having grooves into which chisel-edged blades *d* are inserted in sets of three, generally to the number of sixty; beneath these, and set at an angle therewith, other blades *e* are fixed in the bottom of the vat; the distance between the two may be adjusted by raising or lowering the cylinder *c*. The part *e* of the bottom is sloping, and has a recess *f* for the reception of grit. A hood *g* prevents the pulp from being thrown out of the machine, and one side of this is a sieve *h*, with a removable cover *i*, through which the foul water expelled from the pulp passes and is discharged through the opening *k*.

and other materials into a pulp with water. Also called *pulper*, *pulp-machine*, *pulping engine*, and *pulp-mill*.

pulper (pul'pėr), *n.* 1. A machine for reducing roots, as turnips, mangel-wurzel, etc., to a pulp; a root-pulper.—2. A machine for removing the fleshy pulp of coffee-berries.—3. A pulp-digester, pulp-grinder, or pulp-engine.

pulpet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulpit*.

pulp-grinder (pulp'grīn'dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of grinding-mill for crushing, disintegrating, and grinding partially made paper-pulp, or for grinding wood to form paper-stock.

pulpifier (pul'pi-fī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for grinding up fresh meat, and converting it into an almost jelly-like pulp as an aid to digestion for dyspeptics. Also called *meat-pulpifier* and *meat-pulverizer*.

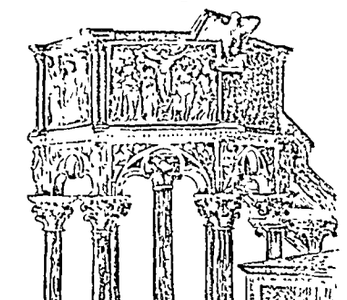
pulpify (pul'pi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulpified*, ppr. *pulpifying*. [< *pulp* + *-ify*.] To render pulpy; make into pulp.

These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is *pulpified*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 324.

pulpiness (pul'pi-nes), *n.* A pulpy character or consistency.

pulping-machine (pul'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *agri.*, a pulper or root-pulper.

pulpit (půl'pit), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pulpit*, *pulpet*, < OF. *pulpite*, F. *pupitre*, dial. *pulpite* = Sp. *pulpito* = Pg. It. *pulpito*, < L. *pulpitum*, a staging, stage, platform, scaffold.] I. *n.* 1. A rostrum or elevated platform from which a



Pulpit of Niccolò Pisano, in the Baptistery at Pisa, Italy.

speaker addresses an audience or delivers an oration; specifically, in the Christian church, an elevated and more or less inclosed platform from which the preacher delivers his sermon

and, in churches of many denominations, conducts the service.

And Ezra the scribe stood upon a *pulpit* of wood, which they had made for the purpose. Neh. viii. 4.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 229.

And the reader droned from the *pulpit*,
Like the murmur of many bees.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

2. A bow of iron lashed to the end of the bowsprit of a whaling-vessel, and forming a support for the waist of the harpooner, to insure his safety.—**The pulpit**, preachers collectively, or what they preach.

By *the pulpit* are adumbrated the writings of our modern saints in Great Britain. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit or preachers and their teaching: as, *pulpit* eloquence; *pulpit* utterances.

pulpit (půl'pit), *v. t.* [< *pulpit*, *n.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. [Rare.]

Certainly it is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a *pulpited* divine. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pulpitariant (půl-pi-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-arian*.] A preacher. [Rare.]

The Scottish brethren were acquainted by common intercourse with these directions that had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

pulpiteer (půl-pi-tēr'), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-eer*.] A preacher: a contemptuous term.

Then it was under the name of puritans and round-heads, and now it is openly as ministers, under the name of priests, and blackcoats, and presbyters, and *pulpiteers* [that many servants of the Lord are reviled].
Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

To chapel; where a heated *pulpiteer*,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

pulpiter† (půl'pi-tėr), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-er*[1].] One who preaches from a pulpit; a preacher.

O most gentle *pulpiter!* what tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal!
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 163.

pulpitical (půl-pit'i-kal), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pulpit; suited to the pulpit. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

pulpitically (půl-pit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner suited to the pulpit. [Rare.]

To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically*.
Lord Chesterfield, Letters. (*Latham.*)

pulpitish (půl'pi-tish), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ish*[1].] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

pulpitman† (půl'pit-man), *n.* A preacher.

Grew a fine *pulpitman*, and was beneficed.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Dr. Hooper preached. . . . This is one of the first rank of *pulpit men* in the nation. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1681.

pulpitry (půl'pit-ri), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-ry*.] Teaching such as that given from the pulpit; preaching.

They teach not that to govern well is to train up a nation in true wisdom and virtue, . . . and that this is the true flourishing of a land, other things follow as the shadow does the substance; to teach thus were mere *pulpitry* to them. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. (*Davies.*)

pulpless (pulp'les), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-less*.] Lacking or deficient in pulp; free from pulp.

There is a greater interest manifested by the masses of the dental profession in the retention of *pulpless* teeth.
Science, XI. 216.

pulp-machine (pulp'ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *pulp-engine*.

pulp-meter (pulp'mē'tėr), *n.* A device for regulating the quantity of pulp supplied to a paper-machine, that the quantity may be adjusted to the required width and weight of the sheet.

pulp-mill (pulp'mil), *n.* A pulp-grinder, pulping-machine, or pulper.

pulpous (pul'pus), *a.* [= F. *pulpeux* = Sp. Pg. *pulposo* = It. *polposo*, pulpy, < L. *pulposus*, fleshy, < *pulpa*, the fleshy portion of a body, solid flesh: see *pulp*.] Consisting of or resembling pulp; pulpy.

The redstreak, . . . whose *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate and vermilion, shines
Tempting. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

pulpousness (pul'pus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pulpous; softness and moistness. *Imp. Dict.*

pulp-strainer (pulp'strā'nėr), *n.* A sieve for straining pulp; specifically, a sieve for this purpose used in paper-making.

pulp-washer (pulp'wosh'ėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing paper-pulp from dirt and foreign matter; a pulp-dresser. It has a screen to retain grain, stones, etc., and devices for carrying off dirty water and admitting a fresh supply.

pulpy (pul'pi), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-y*[1].] Like pulp; soft; fleshy; pultaceous; succulent: as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry.

Long'st thou for Butter? bite the *poulpy* part,
And neuer better came to any Mart.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

In lupins these *pulpy* sides [of the bean] do sometimes arise with the stalk in a resemblance of two fat leaves.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Pulpy disease of the synovial membrane, Brodie's disease. See *disease*.

pulque (půl'ke), *n.* [Sp., < Mex. *pulque*.] A fermented drink made in Mexico and some countries of Central America from the juice of the agave or maguey, *Agave Americana*. The sap, which abounds in sugar and mucilage when the plant is about to flower, is at that time drawn into a cavity formed by cutting out the bud and upper leaves. The yield may be as much as two gallons a day for several months. The juice is fermented in reservoirs of rawhide, and early in the process is pleasant, resembling spruce-beer, but at the end acquires the putrid odor of the animal matter contained in the hides. It is, however, a favorite beverage with the Mexicans.

pulque-brandy (půl'ke-bran'di), *n.* A strong spirituous liquor produced in Mexico by distilling pulque, the larger part of which is so consumed; aguardiente; mescal.

pulsate (pul'sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pulsated*, ppr. *pulsating*. [< L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To beat or throb, as the heart or a blood-vessel; contract and dilate in alternation or rhythmically, as the heart in systole and diastole, the disk of a jellyfish in swimming, the vacuoles in some protozoans, etc.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

pulsatile (pul'sa-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulsatile* = Sp. *pulsátil* = Pg. *pulsatil* = It. *pulsatile*, < ML. *pulsatilis*, beating, striking, throbbing (neut. *pulsatile*, a sieve), < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Capable of pulsating; pulsating or pulsatory; throbbing; beating.—2. Requiring to be struck in order to produce sound; in *music*, noting an instrument the tone of which is produced by blows, as of a hammer, as a drum, tambourine, cymbals, or a bell. The epithet is not commonly used with reference to stringed instruments, like the dulcimer or the pianoforte, though it properly belongs to them. Compare *percussive*.

II. *n.* A musical instrument which is sounded by means of blows.

pulsatilla (pul-sa-til'ä), *n.* [ML. *pulsatilla*, pulsatilla, dim., < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulsatile*.] The pasqueflower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; also, in *pharmacography*, *A. pratensis* and *A. patens* (var. *Nuttalliana*). These plants have medicinal properties. Also *pulsatill*. See *pasque-flower*.

pulsation (pul-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulsation* = Pr. *pulsacio* = Sp. *pulsacion* = Pg. *pulsação* = It. *pulsazione*, < L. *pulsatio*(*n*-), a beating, a striking, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, strike, beat: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] 1. The act or process of pulsating, or beating or throbbing: as, the *pulsation* of the heart, of an artery, of a tumor.—2. A single beat of the heart or a blood-vessel.—3. A beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 2.—4. In *law*, a beating without pain.

The Cornelian law "de injuriis" prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

pulsative (pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [= F. *pulsatif* = Sp. Pg. *pulsativo*; as *pulsate* + *-ive*.] Same as *pulsatile*.

pulsator (pul-sā'tor), *n.* [< L. *pulsator*, one who beats or strikes, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*.] 1. A beater; a striker.—2. The pulsometer pump.—3. A small gravitating machine or shaker, used in diamond-mining in South Africa and elsewhere. It works on the same principle as the jigger.

Pulsatoria (pul-sa-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pulsator*.] A group of parasitic *Infusoria*, called a subclass, framed for the reception of *Pulsatella convolutæ*, a rhythmically pulsatile organism without cilia and with a differentiated contractile vesicle, found in the mesoderm of a planarian worm, *Convoluta schulzei*.

pulsatory (pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pulsatorio*, < L. *pulsare*, beat, strike: see *pulse*[1].] Same as *pulsatile*.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 418.

Pulsatory current, in *elect.*, a current rapidly and regularly intermitted.

The *pulsatory* current is one which results from sudden or instantaneous changes in the intensity of a continuous current. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 34.

pulse[1] (puls), *n.* [Now accom. to L. spelling; in ME. *poulce*, *pouse*, *pous*, < OF. *pouls*, *pous*, *poux*, a beat, stroke, pulse, F. *pouls*, pulse, = Pr. *pols* = Sp. Pg. *pulso* = It. *polso* = D. *pols* = MLG. *puls* = G. Sw. Dan. *puls*, pulse, < L. *pulsus*, a beating, striking, pushing (*pulsus venarum*, 'the beating of the veins,' the pulse), < *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push. Cf. *pulse*[1], *v.*] 1. A beat; a stroke; especially, a measured, regular, or rhythmical beat; a short, quick motion regularly repeated, as in a medium of the transmission of light, sound, etc.; a pulsation; a vibration.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above 700,000 times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

I . . . caught once more the distant shout,
The measured *pulse* of racing oars
Among the willows.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the series of rhythmically recurring maxima of fluid tension in any blood-vessel, consequent on the contractions of the heart. These may be perceived by palpation, and recorded by the sphygmograph, and often produce a visible effect in dilating the vessel, or causing a lateral movement of it. The pulse is for the most part confined to the arteries, but a venous pulse occurs (see below). There is one arterial pulse for each ventricular systole; but in disease a ventricular systole may be too feeble to produce a sensible pulsation in a distant artery, as at the wrist, or again each pulsation may be double. (See *dicrotic pulse*.) The features of the pulse are the times between successive pulsations, the maxima and minima of pressure, and the way in which the tension changes from maximum to minimum and to maximum again, represented in the form of the sphygmographic tracing. The normal pulse exhibits approximately equal and equidistant maxima, the rate being in adults between 70 and 80 (see *pulse-rate*); the rise of pressure is sharp, the fall slow with only a slight dicrotic wave; the extent of change (amplitude) is not excessive; and the tension of the blood in the vessel is neither too high nor too low. As taken with Basch's sphygomanometer, the radial (maximum) tension in health usually lies between 135 and 165 millimeters mercury.

He perceyuede by his *pous* he was in peril to deye,
And bote he hadde recouer the rather that rise sholde he neuere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 66.

His *pous* [var. *pows*, *poulce*] and pawmes of his hondes.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1120.

Yet she 's warm, her *pulses* beat,
'Tis a sign of life and heat.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Stir not a *Pulse*; and let my Blood,
That turbulent, unruly Flood,
Be softly staid.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. In *music*, same as *beat* or *accent*.—4. Figuratively, feeling; sentiment; general opinion, drift, tendency, or movement, private or public: as, the *pulse* of an occasion; the *pulse* of the community.—**Anacrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the first wave is not the highest, so that the ascending limb of the pulse-curve is notched.—**Bounding pulse**, a large, more or less frequent pulse.—**Corrigan's pulse**, the typical pulse of aortic regurgitation: a large, quick, suddenly collapsing pulse.—**Dicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the dicrotic wave is excessive; a double pulse.—**Entoptic pulse**, pulsation of the retinal arteries as revealed by the ophthalmoscope or by Purkinje's method.—**Filiform pulse**, a thready pulse; the pulse when the artery is contracted and the pulsations are feeble.—**Frequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of beats per minute is excessive. Also called *rapid* and sometimes *quick pulse*.—**Full pulse**, a large pulse the artery not being contracted.—**Hard pulse**, a pulse where the artery is not easily compressed, the blood-tension being high; pulsus durus.—**Hyperdicrotic pulse**, a very marked dicrotic pulse.—**Infrequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of pulsations per minute is abnormally low; pulsus rarus. Sometimes called *slow pulse*.—**Irregular pulse**, a pulse in which the pulsations are of unequal strength or recur at unequal intervals, or which is abnormal in both these respects.—**Large pulse**, a pulse in which the amplitude or difference between the maximum and minimum of tension is great; pulsus magnus.—**Monocrotic pulse**, a pulse with only one distinguishable wave.—**Polycrotic pulse**, a pulse where there are several secondary waves.—**Postdicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the postdicrotic wave is well marked.—**Predicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which there is a large predicrotic wave.—**Quick pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very rapid, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is very short; pulsus celer. (*b*) A frequent pulse.—**Recurrent pulse**, the reappearance of a pulse in an artery beyond the point where it is compressed, due to distal anastomosis.—**Slow pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very slow, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is unusually long; pulsus tardus. (*b*) An infrequent pulse.—**Small pulse**, a pulse

in which the amplitude or difference between maximum and minimum of tension is small; pulsus parvus.—**Soft pulse**, a pulse where the artery is easily compressed; pulsus mollis. The individual pulsations may be well marked.—**Thready pulse**, a very small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.—**To feel one's pulse**, figuratively, to sound one's opinion; try or know one's mind.—**Wiry pulse**, a small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.

pulse[1] (puls), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulsed*, ppr. *pulsing*. [< L. *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, push, drive. Cf. *push*[1], ult. < L. *pulsare*, and see *compel, expel, impel, propel, repel, appulse, compulse, expulse, impulse*, etc.: see also *pulsate*, and *pulse*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To drive.

> And I [my sunne] thy noble name with foule reproch have stain'd,
> *Pulst* forth through spyte from princely throne, and place where father rain'd. *Phaer*, Æneid.

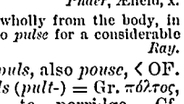
2. To drive by a pulsation of the heart. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To beat, as the arteries or heart.

> Faint panting *puls* his joynts, and tier'd with pains his entrails beat. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

> The heart, when separated wholly from the body, in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

pulse[2] (puls), *n.* [< ME. *puls*, also *pouse*, < OF. *pouls, pols, pous*, < L. *puls* (*pult-*) = Gr. *πόλτος*, pottage of beans, peas, etc., porridge. Cf. *poultice*.] 1. The esculent seeds of leguminous plants cultivated as field crops, as peas, beans, lentils, etc.



> W[illegible] partook,
> Or as a guest [illegible], at his *pulse*.
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 278.

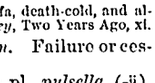
2. One of the plants producing pulse.

> Every *puls*,
> There lande is colde, is hervest nowe to huls.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

> High climb his *pulse* in many an even row,
> Deep strike the ponderous roots in soil below.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 41.

pulse-curve (puls'kėrv), *n.* The sphygmographic tracing of a pulse-wave.

pulse-glass (puls'glȧs), *n.* An instrument intended to exhibit the ebullition of liquid at low temperatures, constructed like a cryophorus. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem, and partially charged with water, ether, or alcohol, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blowpipe. If one of the bulbs is grasped, the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapor and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter. *E. H. Knight.*



Pulse glass.

pulseless (puls'les), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-less*.] Having no pulse or pulsation.

> He lay a full half-hour on the sofa, death-cold, and almost *pulseless*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

pulselessness (puls'les-nes), *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

pulsellum (pul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *pulsella* (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus*, a beating: see *pulse*[1].] A propulsive filament or flagelliform appendage, as the tail of a spermatozoan, which by its lashing motions propels the body to which it is attached. It is a modified form of flagellum chiefly characteristic of spermatozoa, but possessed by some few flagellate infusorians, whose action serves to drive the animalcule backward through the water. *E. R. Lankester; W. S. Kent.* Compare *flagellum, gubernaculum, tractellum*.

> The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the *pulsellum* of the Bacteria. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 859.

pulse-rate (puls'rāt), *n.* The number of pulsations of an artery in a minute. The normal pulse-rate of man in adult life, reclining, and undisturbed by exertion, averages, for the time between breakfast and retiring at night, about 72. There is a large diurnal variation, the rate falling to 60 or below during the night, and rising to 75 or more at noon or some other time during the day. The rate is from 140 to 120 or less during the first year of life, falls in the next year to 100, and reaches the adult rate shortly after puberty; after 60 years of age there is a slight increase. The pulse-rate of woman is 3 to 5 beats higher than that of man. Height of stature diminishes pulse-rate. The rate during health varies greatly, from unknown causes, in different persons—some rates being 40 or less, and others 100 or more, without inconvenience or other derangement of health. The pulse-rate is higher in a standing than in a sitting, or, still more, in a recumbent posture. It is raised by excitement, by exertion, by pyrexia, by various drugs and diseases.

pulse-warmer (puls'wâr'mėr), *n.* A wristlet. [Colloq.]

pulse-wave (puls'wāv), *n.* The wave of raised tension and arterial expansion which starts from the aorta with each ventricular systole, and travels to the capillaries. Its velocity varies greatly, but in most cases lies between 4 and 12 meters per second.—**Fundamental** or **primary pulse-wave**, the wave resulting from the primary or ventricular impulse; the wave indicated by the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve.—**Secondary pulse-wave**, a wave following the primary wave, and due to the elastic nature of the arterial walls; a wave indicated by an elevation following the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve. See *pulse*[1], 2.

pulsific (pul-sif'ik), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-i-fic*.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. [Rare.]

> To make [the muscular constriction of the heart] nothing but a *pulsifick* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself is very unphilosophical and absurd. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 161.

pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *pulsometer*; < L. *pulsus*, pulse, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

pulsion (pul'shon), *n.* [< LL. *pulsio(n-)*, a beating, a striking, < L. *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, drive: see *pulse*[1].] The act of driving forward: opposed to *suction* or *traction*.

> How general and ancient soever the common opinion may be that attraction is a kind of motion quite differing from *pulsion*, if not also opposite to it, yet I confess I concur in opinion . . . with some modern naturalists that think attraction a species of *pulsion*. *Boyle*, Cause of Attraction by Suction, i.

> The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by trusion or *pulsion*, by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 156.

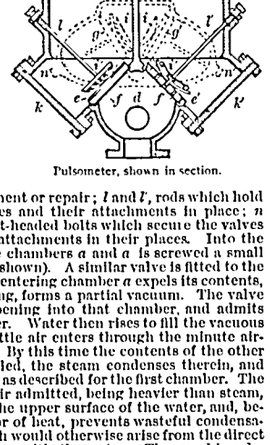
pulsive (pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, beat, strike, drive (see *pulse*[1]), + *-ive*.] 1. Constraining; compulsory. [Rare.]

> The *pulsive* strain of conscience. *Marston.*

2. Impulsive. *Nares.*

> In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
> To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

pulsometer (pul-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulsus*, a beating, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Same as *pulsimeter*.—2. In *mech.*, a kind of steam-condensing pump acting on the principle of a vacuum-pump. By interposing a stratum of air between the steam and the water it forms a far more economical machine than the old style of vacuum-pump. In the illustration *a* and *a'* are bottle-shaped chambers; *b* is the bonnet with steam passages; *c* is a spherical valve which excludes the steam from one chamber while permitting it to flow into the other. Steam enters at *s*; *d* is an induction-passage for water; *e* and *e'* are vulcanized rubber valves; *f* and *f'*, valve-seats; *h*, the delivery-passage, shown (with other parts) in dotted outline; *g* and *g'*, eduction-valves for water; *i* and *i'*, valve guards; *j*, an air-chamber; *k* and *k'*, bonnets covering openings whereby the valves may be reached for adjustment or repair; *l* and *l'*, rods which hold the induction-valves and their attachments in place; *n* and *n'*, brass socket-headed bolts which secure the valves *g* and *g'* and their attachments in their places. Into the neck of each of the chambers *a* and *a* is screwed a small inlet air-valve (not shown). A similar valve is fitted to the chamber *j*. Steam entering chamber *a* expels its contents, and then, condensing, forms a partial vacuum. The valve then closes the opening into that chamber, and admits steam into the other. Water then rises to fill the vacuous chamber; also a little air enters through the minute air-valve in the neck. By this time the contents of the other chamber are expelled, the steam condenses therein, and other events follow as described for the first chamber. The small quantity of air admitted, being heavier than steam, forms a film over the upper surface of the water, and, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents wasteful condensation of steam, which would otherwise arise from the direct contact of the steam with the water. The machine derives its name from the pulsatory action of the steam ejected, and the analogy of its form, with its interior valves, to the construction of the heart. Also called *aquameter*.



Pulsometer, shown in section.

pulsus (pul'sus), *n.* [L.: see *pulse*[1].] The pulse.—**Pulsus alternans**, a pulse in which alternate beats are strong and weak.—**Pulsus bigeminus**, a pulse made up of cycles consisting of two beats followed by a pause.—**Pulsus celer**, a quick pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus dicrotus**, a dicrotic pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus differens**, a pulse unequal in strength, or dissimilar in form in the two radials.—**Pulsus durus**, a hard pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus filiformis**, a filiform pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus hyperdicrotus**, a hyperdicrotic pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus intercurrens**, a pulse in which there is an extra beat intercalated in a normal series.—**Pulsus intermittens**, an intermittent pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus magnus**, a large pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus mollis**, a soft pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus monocrotus**, a monocrotic pulse.—**Pulsus myurus**, a pulse which becomes feebler and then stronger in alternate series.—**Pulsus paradoxus**, a pulse which for the most part or entirely disappears during inspiration, returning with expiration. It occurs in some cases when the aorta is compressed during inspiration by cicatricial bands produced by pericarditis or mediastinitis, in some cases of adherent pericardium, and in some of stenosis of the trachea or larynx.—**Pulsus parvus**, a small pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus quadrigeminus**, a pulse in which there is a longer pause after every four beats.—**Pulsus tardus**, a slow pulse. See *pulse*.—**Pulsus tremulus**, a very feeble pulse just perceptible at the wrist as a faint fluttering sensation.—**Pulsus trigeminus**, a pulse with a longer pause after every three beats.—**Pulsus venosus**, the alternating expansion and contraction of a vein or veins, either due to the contractions of the heart acting backward through the large veins, or constituting a direct centripetal pulse due to arterial relaxation.

pult†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pelt*[1].

pultaceous (pul-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *puls* (*pult-*), pottage, porridge (see *pulse*[2]), + *-aceous*.] 1. Soft or semi-fluid, as the substance of a poultice; pulpy.—2. Macerated; pulpified; partly digested: as, a *pultaceous* mass of food in the stomach.

Pultenæa (pul-te-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1793), named after Richard *Pulteney* (1730–1801), an English botanist.] A genus of leguminous shrubs of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*. It is characterized by united keel-petals, a large banner-petal, two ovules, an ovate two-valved pod, persistent bractlets closely investing the calyx, and dry or thread-like stipules. The 75 species are all Australian. They bear undivided and alternate or rarely whorled flat or concave leaves, and brownish stipules often enlarged to form an involucre under the yellow or orange flowers, which are solitary in the axils or crowded in terminal heads. They are dwarf and ornamental evergreens, usually from 1 to 3 feet high, cultivated chiefly under the name *Pultenæa*; one, *P. daphnoides*, which reaches 8 feet, is known in Victoria as *wall-flower*. See *Viminaria*.

pulter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poulterer*.

pultesse†, **pultise**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *poultice*.

pultrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poultry*.

pulture, *n.* See *puture*.

pulu (pö'lö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A fine silky yellowish fiber obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from tree-ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, the bases of whose leafstalks it densely covers. It is exported in considerable quantity, chiefly to San Francisco, for use in stuffing mattresses, etc. A species of the genus, *C. Barometz*, of tropical Asia and the Malayan islands, yields (as do also species of *Dicksonia*) a like product, used for the same purpose, and also employed in surgery as a mechanical styptic.

pulv. An abbreviation of Latin *pulvis*, powder: used in medical prescriptions.

pulverable (pul'vę-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *pulverare*, cover with dust, reduce to powder (< *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder), + *-able*.] Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder. [Rare.]

> In . . . the Indies he furnished himself with some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that as soon as he came near Europe, and not before, turned into consistent and *pulverable* bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 636.

pulveraceous (pul-vę-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a dusty or powdery surface; pulverulent.

pulverain† (pul'vę-rān), *n.* [= F. *pulvérin*, < It. *polverino*, < *polvere*, powder: see *powder*.] A powder-horn, especially one for fine priming-powder.

pulverate (pul'vę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulverated*, ppr. *pulverating*. [< L. *pulveratus*, pp. of *pulverare* (> It. *polverare*), cover with dust, reduce to powder, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder*.] To beat or reduce to powder or dust; pulverize. [Rare.]

> They litter them [their horses] in their own dung, first dryed in the Sun and *pulverated*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

Pulveratores (pul'ᵉvę-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pulverator*, < L. *pulverare*, pp. *pulveratus*, reduce to powder: see *pulverate*.] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the *Rasores*.

pulver-day† (pul'vėr-dā), *n.* Same as *Pulver-Wednesday*.

pulver-dish† (pul'vėr-dish), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + E. *dish*.] A vessel in which were placed the ashes which were to be sprinkled upon the faithful on Ash Wednesday.

pulvereous (pul-vē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulvereus*, containing dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes: see *powder*.] Powdery or dusty; pulverulent.

pulverin, pulverine (pul'vę-rin), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Ashes of barilla.

pulverizable (pul'vę-rī-zȧ-bl), *a.* [= F. *pulvérisable* = Sp. *pulverizable* = It. *polverizzabile*; as *pulverize* + *-able*.] Capable of being pulverized. Also spelled *pulverisable*.

pulverization (pul'ᵉvę-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulvérisation* = Sp. *pulverizacion* = Pg. *pulve-*

rização = It. *polverizzazione;* as *pulverize* + *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing, or reducing to dust or powder. Also spelled *pulverisation.*

pulverize (pul'vẹ-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulverized*, ppr. *pulverizing.* [= F. *pulvériser* = Pr. *polverizar* = Sp. Pg. *pulverizar* = It. *polverizzare, polverezzare,* < LL. *pulverizare,* reduce to dust, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] I. *trans.* To reduce to fine powder, as by pounding, grinding, etc.

> The zealous Prophet, with just fury moov'd,
> Fore all the Hoast, his Brother sharp reproov'd,
> And *pulveriz'd* their Idol.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become reduced to fine powder; fall to dust.—2. In *ornith.*, to roll or wallow in the dust; take a sand- or dust-bath, as a hen or partridge.

Also spelled *pulverise.*

pulverizer (pul'vẹ-rī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which pulverizes; especially, a machine for breaking the soil, crushing stone, grinding grain, etc.—2. In *ornith.*, a bird that habitually rolls or wallows in the dust or takes sand-baths; one of the *Pulveratores.*

> The singularity of manners . . . peculiar to a few species, by some called *pulverizers.*
> *J. Rennie,* in Montagu's Ornith. Dict.

Also spelled *pulveriser.*

pulverizing-mill (pul'vẹ-rī-zing-mil), *n.* An apparatus for reducing the ingredients of gunpowder separately to an impalpable powder before they are combined in the incorporating-mill.

pulverous (pul'vẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. *Smart.*

pulverulence (pul-ver'ö-lens), *n.* [< *pulverulen(t)* + *-ce.*] Dustiness; powder; the state of being dusted over, powdery, or pulverulent.

pulverulent (pul-ver'ö-lent), *a.* [= F. *pulvérulent* = Sp. Pg. *pulverulento,* < L. *pulverulentus,* full of dust, covered with dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery: as, calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form.—2. In *zoöl.*, finely powdery or dusty, as a surface; especially, covered as if powdered with very minute scales, as an insect.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Covered as if with powder or dust; pulveraceous: said of surfaces. (*b*) Of very slight cohesion: said of tissues.

> The "thallus," which increases in thickness by the formation of new layers upon its free surface, has no very defined limit, and, in consequence of the slight adhesion of its components, is said to be "*pulverulent.*"
> *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 325.

4. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

Pulver-Wednesday† (pul'vėr-wenz″dā), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes (see *powder*), + *Wednesday.*] Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

pulvil† (pul'vil), *n.* [Also *pulville* and *pulvillo, pulvillio, pulvilio;* < It. *polviglio,* < L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, contr. from *pulvinulus,* < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] A little bag of perfumed powder; a sachet.

> There stands the Toilette, Nursery of Charms,
> Completely furnish'd with bright Beauty's Arms;
> The Patch, the Powder Box, *Pulville,* Perfumes,
> Pins, Paint, a flattering Glass, and Black lead Combs.
> *Gay,* The Fan, i. 129.

pulvil† (pul'vil), *v. t.* [< *pulvil, n.*] To sprinkle with pulvil or a perfumed powder.

> Have you *pulvill'd* the Coachman and Postilion, that they may not stink of the Stable?
> *Congreve,* Way of the World, iv. 1.

pulvil-case† (pul'vil-kās), *n.* A receptacle for perfumed powder and other articles of the toilet, as combs, etc.

pulviliot, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> It was easy for the porter in Farquhar to pass for Beau Clincher, by borrowing his lace and his *pulvillio.*
> *Macaulay,* Petrarch.

pulvillar (pul'vi-lär), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus* + *-ar*2.] Cushion-like or pad-like, as a process on an insect's tarsus between the claws; of or pertaining to a pulvillus.

pulvillet, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

pulvilli, *n.* Plural of *pulvillus.*

pulvilliform (pul-vil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, + *forma,* form.] In *entom.*, resembling a pulvillus; cushion-like: as, a *pulvilliform* empodium.

pulvillio†, **pulvillot**, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> The flowers perfumed the air with smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillios,* and were so interwoven with one another that they grew up in pieces of embroidery.
> *Addison,* Spectator, No. 63.

pulvillus (pul-vil'us), *n.*; pl. *pulvilli* (-ī). [L., a little cushion: see *pulvil.*] In *entom.*, a little process, like a cushion, pad, or sucker, between the claws or claws of the apical or terminal tarsal joint of an insect's leg; a foot-pad. A pulvillus is a modified plantula, onychium, or empodium, forming a pad often furnished with tubular hairs which secrete an adhesive substance, enabling the insect to walk on smooth surfaces. The cushion of a fly's foot is an example. Also *pulvinulus.*

pulvinar (pul-vī'när), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulvinaris,* of or belonging to a cushion or pillow; *pulvinarium,* usually *pulvinar,* a couch made of cushions; < *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] I. *a.* Padded or pad-like; cushiony; pillowy: as, the *pulvinar* prominence of the brain.

II. *n.* 1. A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.—2. The posterior inner part of the optic thalamus, forming a prominence on its upper surface. Also called *posterior tubercle.*—3. The cushion of fat filling up the non-articular part of the acetabulum.

Pulvinaria (pul-vi-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion: see *pulvinus.*] A notable genus of bark-lice or scale-insects of the homopterous family *Coccidæ.* The females are large, circular, and flat, with a dense white, cushion-shaped, and waxy egg-mass. They are very injurious to trees and plants. *P. vitis* damages grape-vines in Europe, and *P. innumerabilis* is a great pest to maple shade-trees in the United States, where it is known as the *cottony maple-scale.*

pulvinate (pul'vi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pulvinatus,* cushion-shaped, having a swelling or elevation, < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation: see *pillow.*] 1. Pulvinar; cushiony; pillowy; pad-like.—2. In *bot.*, cushion-shaped.

Also *pulviniform.*

Pulvinate prothorax or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum which is depressed in one place and appears to be puffed out in others, giving a fanciful resemblance to a cushion or pillow that has been pressed down in any part. *Kirby.*

pulvinated (pul'vi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulvinate* + *-ed*2.] In *arch.*, noting a swelling or bulging out in any part of an order, or any member so characterized, as some friezes. Also called *pillowed.*

pulvinately (pul'vi-nāt-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a pulvinate manner.

pulvini, *n.* Plural of *pulvinus.*

pulviniform (pul-vin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation, + *forma,* form.] Same as *pulvinate.*

pulvinulus (pul-vin'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pulvinuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pulvinulus,* a little cushion, a little bank of earth, dim. of *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] In *entom.*, same as *pulvillus.*

pulvinus (pul-vī'nus), *n.*; pl. *pulvini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] In *bot.*, same as *cushion,* 2 (*j*).

pulviplume (pul'vi-plöm), *n.* [< NL. *pulvipluma,* < L. *pulvis,* dust, powder, + *pluma,* a feather.] Same as *powder-down.*

pulwar (pul'wïr), *n.* [Also *palwar;* E. Ind.] A light, keelless, neatly built boat used on the Ganges.

pulza-oil (pûl'zä-oil), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fixed oil yielded by the seeds of the physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas,* used medicinally and for general purposes. The seed is produced largely in the Cape Verd Islands, and exported to Lisbon, where chiefly the oil is expressed. Also called *jatropha-oil* (see *Jatropha*), *seed-oil,* and *purgueira-oil.*

puma (pū'mạ), *n.* [< Peruv. *puma,* a puma.] 1. Same as *cougar.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Felidæ,* such as the cougar. *Sir W. Jardine.*

pumelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pumeyt, *n.* Same as *pumice.*

> Thetis in her bower
> Of *pumey* and tralucent pebble stones
> Receives the weary bridegroom of the sea.
> *Peele,* England's Holidays.

pumicate (pū'mi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumicated,* ppr. *pumicating.* [< L. *pumicatus,* pp. of *pumicare,* rub smooth with pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), a pumice-stone: see *pumice.*] To make smooth with pumice. [Rare.]

pumice (pum'is or pū'mis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pumish,* also *pumey, pumic(-stone);* < ME. *pomyce, pomys, pomeys, pomayse, pomeye,* < OF. **pomice* (?), vernacularly *ponce* (> E. *pounce*2) = Sp. *pómez* = Pg. *pomes* = It. *pomice* = AS. *pumic(stān)* = D. *puim(steen)* = OHG. *bumez,* MHG. *bumez, bimz,* G. *bims, bims(stein)* = Sw. *pim(sten)* = Dan. *pimp(sten),* pumice, < L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice-stone, any light porous stone; perhaps orig. **spumex,* < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.* Cf. doublet *pounce*2.] Lava having a loose, spongy or cellular structure; lava from which gas or steam has escaped in large quantities while it was becoming consolidated. Pumice is usually a form of obsidian, and contains from 60 to 75 per cent. of silica. It is often so porous as to float on water for a considerable time after being ejected from a volcano. After its pores become filled with water it sinks to the bottom, its specific gravity being nearly two and a half times that of water.

> Planted in rude and uncultivated places, amongst rocks and dry *pumices.*
> *Evelyn,* Silva.

> Like as a swarm of bees that in an hollow *pumice* pend.
> *Phaer,* Æneid, xii.

pumice (pum'is or pū'mis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumiced,* ppr. *pumicing.* [< *pumice, n.*] To polish, rub, or otherwise treat with pumice-stone; especially, in *silver-plating,* to clean with pumice and water, as the surface of an article to be plated.

> We who have ragged beards are cruel by prescription and acclamation; while they who have *pumiced* faces and perfumed hair are called cruel only in the moments of tenderness, and in the pauses of irritation.
> *Landor,* Diogenes and Plato.

> The box being finished, the outside is *pumiced* and polished, and any applications of gilding can be made.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 389.

pumiceous (pū-mish'ius), *a.* [< L. *pumiceus,* of or pertaining to pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling pumice: as, *pumiceous* structure.

> Minute angular fragments of *pumiceous* glass, such as is thrown high in the air during violent eruptions.
> *Science,* VII. 373.

pumice-stone (pum'is-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *pumic-stone, pumy-stone;* < *pumice* + *stone.* Cf. AS. *pumic-stān.*] Same as *pumice.*

> Fire, fall'n from Heav'n, or else by Art incited, . . .
> Or from som Mountains burning bowels throw'n,
> Repleat with Sulphur, Pitch, and *Pumy stone,*
> With sparkling fury spreads.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

> This mountain, and indeed the whole island, is evidently of volcanic origin, and formed of lava, tufo, and *pumice stone.*
> *Eustace,* Italy, III. i.

Pumie stones I hastly hent
And threwe. *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., March.

pumiciform (pum'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice, + *forma,* form.] Resembling pumice: specifically applied in geology to certain light spongy rocks having the texture of pumice.

pumicose (pum'i-kōs), *a.* [= It. *pumicoso, pomicoso,* < L. *pumicosus,* like pumice, porous, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Consisting of or resembling pumice.

> The cavity of the sinus was almost entirely occupied by a *pumicose* deposit.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

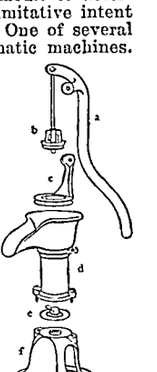
pumie-stone†, *n.* Same as *pumice-stone.*

pummace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pomace.*

pummel, *n.* and *v.* See *pommel.*

pumelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pump[1] (pump), *n.* [< ME. *pumpe,* < OF. *pompe,* F. *pompe* (> Russ. *pompa*) = Cat. Sp. Pg. *bomba,* pump; cf. D. *pomp* = MLG. LG. *pumpe* = G. *pumpe* = Sw. *pump* = Dan. *pumpe,* a pump; also in another form, G. *plumpe,* a pump; cf. G. *plumpen* = E. dial. *plump,* v., pump, forms simulating *plump*[2], or more prob. original, and connected with *plump*[2], and thus ult., like *plunge,* < L. *plumbum,* lead: see *plump*[2]. The relations of the forms are difficult to determine, owing in part to the imitative intent appar. present in them.] 1. One of several kinds of hydraulic and pneumatic machines. (*a*) A hydraulic machine for raising liquids from a lower to a higher level through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons or plungers (with or without valves), or analogues of these devices, working in, or in correlation with, one or more pump-barrels, pump-stocks, chambers, or confined spaces. Of this class the common single-acting house-pump, the details of which are shown in the cut, is a familiar example. (*b*) A hydraulic machine for forcing liquids under pressure through one or more pipes or passages, in any direction, by means of one or more pistons or plungers, or analogues of these devices, working in one or more cylinders, trunks, pump-barrels, pump-stocks chambers, or confined spaces. See *force pump.* (*c*) A pneumatic machine for forcing aeriform fluids or vapors in any direction through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons, or their analogues or equivalents, working in one or more chambers, cylinders, pump-barrels, or pump-stocks. See *air-pump* and *mercurial air-pump.* [In the *diaphragm-pump,* a reciprocating diaphragm performs the function of a



Single-acting Cast-iron House-pump

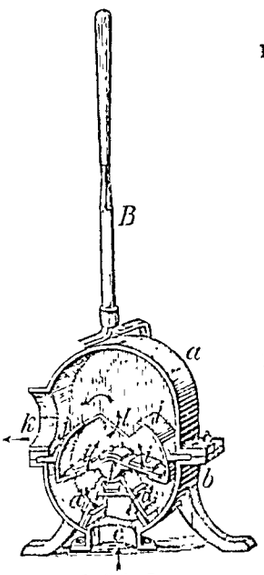
a, lever; *b*, plunger or piston; *c*, fulcrum; *d*, cylinder or barrel; *e*, lower valve, or foot-valve; *f*, base, supporting all other parts.

piston. In the *chain-pump*, the "buttons" on the chain are substantially pistons of a lifting-pump. In the *spiral-pump* which forces water through a spiral passage, as the Archimedean screw, the portions of the walls of the passage lying behind the liquid are the analogues of pistons. In *rotary pumps*, acting by direct pressure or by centrifugal force, or having a turbinate form, the analogues of pistons are the rotating vanes, buckets, etc. In *propeller-pumps*, the blades of the propeller-wheel represent the pistons In pumps of the *monte-jus* variety, including steam vacuum-pumps, the pulsometer, etc., the representation of the piston is a volume of steam which first presses upon the liquid, and is then condensed and replaced by an equal volume of liquid, which in its turn is displaced by another volume of steam. In *jet-pumps*, the analogue of the piston is either a liquid column moving at high velocity to force other portions of liquid or vapor forward, or a column of air, gas, or vapor, which, in the steam injector and ejector, is steam that is condensed to a liquid during its movement without much reduction in its velocity.]

2. [< *pump*[1], *v.*] An artful effort to extract or elicit information, as by indirect question or remark. [Colloq.]

I was the easier indeed because, for all her *pumps*, she gave no hints of the key and the door, &c., which, had he communicated to her, she would not have forborne giving me a touch of. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 171.

Atmospheric, centrifugal, centripetal pump. See the adjectives. — **Circulating pump**, the pump employed to move a current of cold water through a surface-condenser. In a marine engine the water is taken from the sea, made to circulate through the condenser, and then thrown overboard. — **Dental pump**, a device for freeing the mouth from saliva during dental operations. Also called *saliva-pump*. — **Differential pump.** See *differential*. — **Double-acting pump**, a pump which, instead of discharging and inducting liquid in its outward stroke only, both inducts and discharges at each stroke. An inlet- and an outlet-valve is arranged at each end of the pump; the piston is solid and valveless; an induction branch-pipe or passage leads to each inlet-valve; and a discharge branch-pipe or passage leads from each outlet-valve. — **Eccentric pump**, a cylinder in which revolve a hub and axis arranged eccentrically The water enters by one opening and escapes by another, expelled by flaps upon the hub, which serve as pistons in the space between the hub and case. — **Jack-head pump**, a pump having its delivery-pipe attached to the pump-barrel or -cylinder by a gooseneck connection This form of attachment is used especially in lifting-pumps for raising water from deep shafts or borings. — **Mercurial pump.** See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*. — **Oscillating pump**, a form of pump in which a vessel incloses two valved sectors or vibrating chambers that oscillate upon a pivot under the control of a handle or lever. It operates by the oscillation of the sector-shaped pistons, which alternately suck water into and discharge it from the inclosing vessel. — **Pendulum pump.** See *pendulum*. — **Pump-joint machine**, a machine for fitting together the joints of pump-stocks, by boring out and turning down the joining ends to form a socket-joint. — **Rotary pump**, any pump that acts by the rotary motion of the part or parts that force the liquid forward. See cut under *centrifugal*. — **Saliva-pump.** Same as *dental pump*. — **Single-acting pump**, in contradistinction to *double-acting pump*, a pump that inducts and discharges during one stroke only — the outward stroke. Compare *stroke*. — **Spiral-pump.** Same as *Archimedean screw* (which see, under *Archimedean*). — **Steam jet-pump**, a jet pump in which water is driven by steam. In the case of the injector this form of pump is used to feed water to the boiler. See *injector* and *ejector*, which are special names for steam jet-pumps. — **Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*. — **Submerged pump**, a pump the barrel and valves of which are submerged, while its pump-rod and discharge-pipe extend above the surface of the water in which the pump-barrel is placed The principal advantage pertaining to submerged pumps is that their working parts are not liable to be obstructed by the formation of ice (called *freezing up*), as is the case with pumps exposed to effects of very cold air. — **To fetch a pump.** See *fetch*. — **To prime a pump.** See *prime*. (See also *air-pump*, *chain-pump*, *filler-pump*, *force-pump*, *jet-pump*.)



Oscillating Pump

The body of the pump is made in two sections, *a* and *b*, flanged and bolted together. The induction chamber *c* has upwardly opening valves *d*, *d*, through which water is drawn by oscillating the handle *B*, causing corresponding oscillation of the piston *f f*, which turns upon *f* as a center, and is provided with valves *i*, *i*, opening upwardly into the chamber *l*, into which the water is forced at each successive oscillation, and discharged therefrom through the eduction-opening *k*.

pump[1] (pump), *v.* [= D. *pompen* = G. *pumpen* = Sw. *pumpa* = Dan. *pumpe*; from the noun. Cf. E. dial. *plump* = G. *plumpen*, pump.] I. *intrans.* To work a pump; raise water or other liquid with a pump.

Not so, oh Charon, wanting to defray,
Thou hast my paines, I *pumpt* part of the way,
Then tug'd at th' oare, being that only soule
Who in thy barge did neither mourne nor houle.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 233).

Mariners, . . . while they pour out their vows to their saviour gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 6.

Pumping of the barometer, the oscillation of the mercury in the tube of a barometer, resulting from sudden movements of the instrument, or sometimes from the mechanical influence of blasts of air in compressing or rarefying the air when the barometer is placed near an obstruction. At sea, where the barometer is subject to the pitching and rolling of the vessel, pumping is especially troublesome, and, in order to diminish it, marine barometers are constructed with the tube contracted for a considerable part of its length.

II. *trans.* 1. To raise with a pump: as, to *pump* water. — 2. To free from water or other fluid by means of a pump or pumps: as, to *pump* a ship. — 3. To elicit or draw out by or as by artful interrogation: as, to *pump* out secrets.

I'll stand aside whilst thou *pump'st* out of him
His business. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

4. To subject to a pumping process for the purpose of extracting, procuring, or obtaining something, such as money, information, or secrets.

Here — 'tis too little, but 'tis all my store;
I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more.
Randolph, Muses Looking Glass, ii. 4.

Not to rove, and *pump* one's Fancy
For Popish Similes beyond Sea.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

I am going to *pump* Mr. Bentley for designs.
Walpole, Letters, II. 264.

He . . . finally made a motion with his arm as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle, thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being *pumped* by Mr. Samuel Weller.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

To pump ship, to urinate. [Low.]

pump[2] (pump), *n.* [Prob. < F. *pompe*, pomp, ornament, show (> LG. *pump*, pomp, show); cf. G. *pumphosen*, wide pantaloons, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *hosen*, hose; *pumpstiefel*, a large, clumsy boot, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *stiefel*, boot: see *pomp*. For the form, cf. *pumpet* for *pompet*.] A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel, or with a very low heel, worn chiefly for dancing.

Thy *pumps*, as white as was the milk,
And yet thou wouldst not love me.
Greensleeves Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

Thou shalt not need to travel with thy *pumps* full of gravel any more, after a blind jade and a hamper.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The usual attire of a gentleman, viz. *pumps*, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, i.

pumpage (pum'pāj), *n.* [< *pump*[1] + *-age*.] The amount pumped; the quantity or amount raised by pumping.

The *pumpage* for the year averaged 69,058,969 gallons per day. *Sanitarian*, XVII. 119.

pump-barrel (pump'bar″el), *n.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube which forms the body of a pump, and in which the piston moves.

pump-bit (pump'bit), *n.* Same as *nose-bit*.

pump-bob (pump'bob), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of bell-crank lever serving to convert rotary motion into reciprocating motion, for operating a pump-piston.

pump-bolt (pump'bōlt), *n.* A toggle-pin used on fishing-vessels. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

pump-box (pump'boks), *n.* 1. The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upward. — 2. The casing or cap of a pump. — **Lower pump-box**, the casing of the lower valve of a pump. — **Upper pump-box**, the casing of the upper valve.

pump-brake (pump'brāk), *n.* The arm or handle of a pump, more particularly that form which has a horizontal hand-piece at the end of a lever. See *brake*[3].

pump-cart (pump'kärt), *n.* A vehicle carrying a pump and reservoir, used for watering and irrigating. *E. H. Knight.*

pump-chain (pump'chān), *n.* The chain of a chain-pump. See *chain-pump*.

pump-cistern (pump'sis″tėrn), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a cistern over the head of a chain-pump to receive the water, whence it is conveyed through the ship's side by the pump-dales. — 2. A contrivance to prevent chips and other matters from getting to and fouling the chain-pumps.

pump-coat (pump'kōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas cover fastened about a pump, and nailed to the partners, to prevent water from running down its sides.

pump-dale (pump'dāl), *n.* The discharge-spout (originally and still commonly a trough) of a pump, which directs the flow; specifically, a long detachable hose or tube used on board ship to conduct water from a pump across the ship and over the side. Pump-dales are also used in tanneries to convey tan-liquor pumped from one vat into another. Also called *dale*.

pumped[1] (pumpt), *p. a.* [< *pump*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Out of breath; panting; breathless: sometimes with *out*. [Colloq. or slang.]

Darkness began to set in, the artillery horses were *pumped out*, and orders were given to retire.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 370.

pumped[2] (pumpt), *a.* [< *pump*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with pumps; wearing pumps or low dress shoes. [Rare.]

All the young gentlemen tightly-cravatted, curled, and *pumped*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xiv.

pumper (pum'pėr), *n.* [= G. *pumper*; as *pump*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the *pumper* began to draw out the air. *Boyle*, Works, I. 26.

2. A mineral-oil well from which the oil must be pumped up, as distinguished from one from which the oil issues in a natural jet.

pumpernickel (pum'pėr-nik″el), *n.* [< G. *pumpernickel*, formerly also *pompernickel*, orig. a heavy, blockish fellow, hence applied to a coarse, heavy bread; < *pumper*, the noise of a heavy fall (< *pumpen*, fall, plump: see *plump* and *pump*[1]), + *Nickel*, a popular abbr. of the common personal name *Nicolaus*, Nicholas: see *Nick*[4], *nickel*.] A kind of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used especially in Westphalia. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, though not very nourishing. Also called *bombernickel*.

pumpet, *n.* See *pompet*.

pump-gear (pump'gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, apparatus employed in pumping.

pump-handle (pump'han″dl), *n.* The handle or lever attached to the piston-rod of a pump for moving the piston up and down.

She 's five and forty. She 's red hair. She 's a nose like a *pump-handle*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xl.

pump-head (pump'hed), *n.* The cap or top of a chain-pump, which serves to guide the water into the discharge-spout, and as a cover for the pump and well; a pump-hood.

pump-hood (pump'hūd), *n.* A semicylindrical frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump; a pump-head. It directs the water into the discharge-spout, and prevents the throwing out of part of it by centrifugal force.

pump-house (pump'hous), *n.* Same as *pump-room*.

It is customary to begin the morning [Bath, 1766] by bathing, which continues from six till about nine; the company then repair to the *pump-house*, some to drink the hot waters, but more for pastime, as they are here amused by a band of music, which fills up the intervals of wit and pleasantry. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 50.

pumping-engine (pump'ing-en″jin), *n.* Any form of motor for operating a pump. While pumping-engines of many types are merely large steam-pumps, a distinction appears to obtain between the terms. Pumping-engines are among the largest engines constructed. They are often built as beam-engines, as at the water-works of Louisville in Kentucky, and also as horizontal engines directly connected with horizontal pumps, as in the common steam-pump.

pumping-shaft (pum'ping-shäft), *n.* See *shaft*.

pumpion (pum'pion), *n.* [Also *pompion*, *pompeon*, *poumpion*, *pompon*; < OF. *pompon*, a melon, a variant (simulating a reduplicated form) of earlier *pepon* (> ME. *pepon*), < L. *pepo(n-)*, < Gr. πέπων, a kind of melon: see *pepo*. Cf. *pippin*[1]. Hence *pumpkin*, q. v.] A pumpkin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Herbes of the bygger sorte, as gourdes, melones, cucumers, *pompons*, citrons, and suche other, coome to their perfection in the space of thirtie dayes.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 168).

All manner of strange fruits, as pomegranates, oranges, *pompions*. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 477).

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery *pumpion*; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 43.

Indian *pompeons*, the water melon, and the musk-melon. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 26.

Observe a *pumpion*-twine afloat;
Pluck me one cup from off the castle-moat!
Along with cup you raise leaf, stalk, and root,
The entire surface of the pool to boot.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

pump-kettle (pump'ket″l), *n.* A convex perforated diaphragm fixed at the bottom of a

pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer. *E. H. Knight.*

pumpkin (pump'kin), *n.* [Formerly also *pumkin* (and in popular use, though spelled *pumpkin*, now generally pronounced pung'kin, as if written *punkin*): an altered form, simulating the term. *-kin*, of *pumpion*.] The fruit of a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo;* also, the plant which produces it. The plant is a coarse decumbent vine, often many feet long; the leaves are heart-shaped and somewhat lobed, nearly a foot across, and rough and almost prickly, as are also their hollow stalks. The gourd-like fruit is nearly globular or somewhat oblong, flattened at the ends, a foot or more in length, and of a deep orange-yellow color when ripe. Inside it is partly filled with a dryish stringy pulp containing the seeds; the esculent part is a fleshy layer an inch or two thick beneath the rind. The pumpkin is of supposed Asiatic origin, and is cultivated in many countries; in England it has been cultivated either as a curiosity or for food since 1570. It is thought to have been known to the American aborigines, and to have been planted by them among their maize. In America it has been largely given as food to cattle, and is also used on the table, especially in pumpkin-pie; but in culinary use it is now largely superseded by the squash, and is less grown for other purposes than formerly. The pumpkin has various subvarieties, and is closely related to the vegetable marrow. (See *marrow*[1].) The name is sometimes wrongly applied to forms of the squash. In England occasionally called *gourd* or *pumpkin-gourd*. See *Cucurbita*.

> We had an entertainment of boiled wheat with meat in it, and a dish of the *pumkin* kind, dressed after their way.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 181.

pumpkin-head (pump'kin-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt. [Colloq., U. S.]

pumpkin-seed (pump'kin-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of the pumpkin.—2. One of many small centrarchoid fishes of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*, especially the common sunfish of the eastern United States, *L. gibbosus:* so called from the shape. Also *tobacco-box*. See cut under *sunfish*. [U. S.]—3. A type of yacht-built boat, broad and cat- or sloop-rigged. It is a very wet sailer. *Henshall.* [Florida.]—4. A very flat, wide row-boat, of the shape of a pumpkin-seed, used in water that is shallow or encumbered with weeds or grass. [U. S.]

pumpkin-vine (pump'kin-vīn), *n.* The pumpkin-plant.

pump-lug (pump'lug), *n.* A lug cast upon the cross-head of a locomotive, to which the pump-plunger is attached, and which imparts a reciprocating motion to the plunger.

pump-piston (pump'pis″ton), *n.* The plunger, cup, or bucket, reciprocating in a cylinder, by means of which the function of a pump is performed.

pump-plunger (pump'plun″jėr), *n.* 1. The solid piston of a plunger-pump: used to distinguish this class of pump-piston from those which contain a valve.—2. A pump-piston of which the part that operates in the pump-barrel also extends out through the stuffing-box, and is either itself the piston-rod or plunger-rod, or is connected with a piston-rod or plunger-rod exteriorly to the stuffing-box.

pump-room (pump'röm), *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

> Her first resolution . . . [was to seek Miss Tilney] in the *Pump Room* at noon. In the *Pump Room* one so newly arrived in Bath must be met with.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, ix.

pump-scraper (pump'skrā″pėr), *n.* A circular plate used for cleaning out a pump-barrel.

pump-spear (pump'spēr), *n.* The rod connecting the handle and the valve of a pump.

pump-staff (pump'staf), *n.* The pump-spear or piston-rod of a pump.

pump-stock (pump'stok), *n.* The body of a pump.

pump-stopper (pump'stop″ėr), *n. Naut.*, a plug.

pump-thunder (pump'thun″dėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its booming cry; < **pump*, var. of *bump*[1], + *thunder*.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. Also called *thunder-pumper*. [Local, U. S.]

pump-well (pump'wel), *n.* 1. A well from which water or other fluid is raised by means of a pump.—2. *Naut.*, a compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps on shipboard, to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and to afford ready admittance for examining their condition.

pumyt, *n.* [A quasi-sing. form of *pumice*, taken as plural: see *pumice*. Cf. *pumice-stone*.] A pebble; a stone. [Rare.]

> And oft the *pumies* latched.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

pun[1] (pun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning*. [< ME. **punen*, < AS. *punian*, beat, pound: see *pound*[3], the same word in diff. form.] To beat; strike with force; ram; pound, as in a mortar; reduce to powder. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

> The roots must be first sliced and dried in the sunne, or by the fire, and then, being *punned* into floure, will make good bread. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 272.

> Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body. *Coghan's* Haven of Health, p. 225.

> Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound *punning*. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well *punned* at every stage.
> *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 196.

pun[2] (pun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning*. [Usually explained as a particular use of *pun*[1], pound, as if to pound or beat words, as it were into new shapes (cf. *twist*, *wrest*, as used of words; *clench*, *clinch*, a pun); but this explanation requires the verb to have been orig. transitive, 'to pound' (sc. words); evidence of such a use is lacking, and it is not certain that the verb precedes the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make puns.

> Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punned* in prose.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 189.

II. *trans.* To affect by a pun.

> The sermons of Bishop Andrews and the tragedies of Shakspeare are full of them [puns]. The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

pun[2] (pun), *n.* [See *pun*[2], *v.*] An expression in which the use of a word in two different applications, or the use of two different words pronounced alike or nearly alike, presents an odd or ludicrous idea; a play on words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but differ in meaning; a kind of verbal quibble.

> A *pun* can be no more engraven than it can be translated. When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

> A better *pun* on this word [gay] was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 92, note.

= **Syn.** *Pun, Paronomasia, Assonance.* *Pun* and *paronomasia* are often confounded, but are in strictness distinct in form and effect. A *pun* is a play upon two senses of the same word or sound, and its effect is to excite a sense of the ludicrous: as,

> They went and *told* the sexton, and
> The sexton *toll'd* the bell.
> *Hood*, Sally Brown.

Even when taken into sober discourse, the *pun* has an effect at least of oddity: as,

> For *Suffolk's* duke, may he be *suffocate*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 124.

Hence modern taste excludes puns from serious writing and speaking. *Paronomasia* is rather the use of words that are nearly but not quite alike in sound, and it heightens the effect of what is said without suggesting the ludicrous: as, "Per *angusta* ad *augusta*"; "And catch with his *surcease success*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4;

> To begirt the almighty throne
> *Beseeching* or *besieging*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 869.

As in these examples, it is most likely to be used where the words thus near in sound are far apart in meaning. It is very common in the original languages of the Bible, especially in the Old Testament, as in Isa. v. 7. An attempt to imitate it may be found in Mat. xxi. 41, revised version. *Assonance* is the bare fact of resemblance of sound, being generally accidental, and in the majority of cases disagreeable to the ear: as, *unfold old* truths, *our power, if of, is as, and Andrew drew, the then* condition. For the technical meaning of *assonance*, see def. 2 under that word.

puna (pö'nä), *n.* [Peruv.] In the Peruvian Andes, nearly the same as *paramo*.

> Tschudi says that by the name of *puna* is designated the high table-land in Peru and Bolivia lying between the two great chains of the Cordillera, beginning at an elevation of about 10,500 feet above the sea-level, and extending to the regions of eternal snow.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 196.

punatoo (pun-ą-tö'), *n.* [Cingalese.] In Ceylon, the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra-palm. It is the chief food of the poorer classes of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year, and is used in soups, etc.

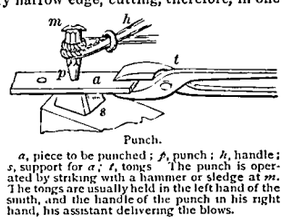
puna-wind (pö'nä-wind), *n.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the table-land called the Puna, in Peru.

punch[1] (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen* = Sp. *punchar* (< ML. *punctare*), *punzar* = Pg. *punçar* (< ML. **punctiare*, *punctuare*), pierce, prick, punch, sting, < ML. *punctuare*, *punctare*, pierce, prick, punch, < L. *punctum*, *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1], *n.* and *v.* The E. form is in part due to the related noun *puncheon* (see *puncheon*[1]), and has been in part confused with ME. *punchen*, var. of *punischen*, punish (see *punch*[2]), also with ME. *bunchen*, beat, strike (see *bunch*[2]).] 1. To make a hole or holes in with a punch or some similar instrument; pierce; perforate: as, to *punch* a metal plate.

> When I was mortal, my anointed body
> By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 125.

2. To make with or as with a punch: as, to *punch* a hole in something.—**Punching-and-shearing machine**, a machine having both punches and shearing-plates connected with the same standard or bed, and with the same driving pulley or motor.—**Punching-press**, a die-press constructed like an ordinary punching-machine.

punch[1] (punch), *n.* [< *punch*[1], *v.*; in part prob. abbr. of *puncheon*[1], q. v.] 1. A tool the working end of which is pointed, blunt, a continuous edge inclosing an area, or a pattern in relief or intaglio, and which acts either by pressure or percussion (applied in the direction of its longitudinal axis) to perforate or indent a solid material, or to drive out or in objects inserted in previously formed perforations or cavities. The pointed punch may be regarded as a chisel with a very narrow edge, cutting, therefore, in one point only, and forcing adjacent parts of the material asunder by a wedge-like action. The action of a punch with a continuous edge inclosing an area is also analogous to the action of a chisel. The action of a flat-nosed punch, when used with a die to which it is fitted, is that of a shear-blade, the parts of the material operated upon being separated by sliding over each other, instead of being wedged apart, as is the operation of the pointed punch. Hardened and tempered steel is the usual material of which punches are made. Solid punches with engraved faces are used for stamping-dies, as in coining, and with plain flat faces are used in connection with accurately fitted dies for making clean-cut holes in metal plates, and also for punching out blanks for buttons, coins, small gear-wheels, etc. Hollow punches, or punches having continuous edges inclosing an area, are principally used for cutting either very thin, soft sheet-metal, as tin, brass, or copper plates, or other soft flexible substances, as leather, paper, or cloth. The pointed punch is used for marking centers in the operation of turning, or for punching holes in thin materials where clean cutting is of no importance, as in punching holes in sheet-zinc or -tin for the reception of nails in nailing such sheets to wood.



Punch.

a, piece to be punched; *p*, punch; *h*, handle; *s*, support for *a*; *t*, tongs. The punch is operated by striking with a hammer or sledge at *m*. The tongs are usually held in the left hand of the smith, and the handle of the punch in his right hand, his assistant delivering the blows.

2. A tool used to force nail-heads below the surface.—3. A stone-masons' chipping-tool; a puncheon.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth.—5. In *decorative art*, a tool in the form of a bar, sometimes fitted with a handle and engraved at the end in a cross, concentric ring, or other device. It is used for impressing ornamental patterns upon clay or other plastic materials.—6. The engraved model of a printing-type on the end of a steel rod: so called from its being punched in a copper bar which makes the matrix, or a reversed impression of the model.—7. In *carp.*, studding by which a roof is supported.—8. In *hydraul. engin.*, a short length placed on the top of a pile to permit the monkey of a pile-driver to bear upon it when it has been driven too low to be struck directly; a dolly.—9. In *coal-mining*, same as *pout*[4]. [North. Eng.]—**Centering punch**, a pointed steel punch with parallel sides, sliding freely in the stem of an inverted funnel or centering cone. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 166.—**Coopers' punch**, a punch operated by a lever and making two holes at once. It is used to punch rivet-holes in iron hoops.—**Duplex punch**. (*a*) A punch which has a counter-die on the opposite pan, as in a ticket-punch. (*b*) A punch operated by the rolling action of two levers on one fulcrum, forming a toggle.—**Hollow punch**. See def. 1.

punch[2] (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen*, a syncopated form of *punischen*, punish (cf. similar syncopated ME. forms of *polish*, *vanish*, and the reverse in ME. *perishen*, var. of *perchen*, *percen*, pierce: see *pierce*). *Punch* in this sense has been confused with *punch*[1], with which it is now practically identified: see *punch*[1], and cf. *bunch*[2].] 1†. Same as *punish*.

> *Punchyn*, or chastysen, punysshen, punio, castigo.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 416.

> For 3our errours on erthe . . .
> 3e schulle be *punched*.
> *Alexander and Dindimus*, l. 747.

2. To give a blow, dig, or thrust to; beat with blows of the fist: as, to *punch* one on the head, or to *punch* one's head. [Colloq.]

> With a goade he *puncht* each furious dame,
> And made them every one cast downe their greene and leavie speares. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi.

Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well; but if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—. . . *punch* his head—'cod I would. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, ii.

Won't you please *punch* that fire, and give us more blaze? *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 155.

punch[2] (punch), *n.* [< *punch*[2], *v.*] A blow, dig, or thrust, as with the fist, elbow, or knee: as, to give one a *punch* in the ribs or a *punch* on the head. [Colloq.]

punch[3] (punch), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *bunch*[1]; cf. *punchy* with *bunchy*.] I. *a.* Short and fat. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* 1. A short, fat fellow.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short.
Pepys, Diary, April 30, 1669.

2. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draft-breed.

A stout Suffolk *punch*, about thirteen hands and a half in height. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

Punch[4] (punch), *n.* [Abbr. of *Punchinello*, by conformation with *punch*[3].] A short hump-backed hook-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, the chief character in a street puppet-show called "Punch and Judy," who strangles his child, beats his wife (Judy) to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comical way.

punch[5] (punch), *n.* [Formerly also *pounche*, *punce* (= D. *pons* = G. Sw. Dan. *punsch* = F. *punch*, *ponche* = Sp. Pg. *ponche* = It. *punchio*, *ponchio*, < E.); so called from its five ingredients, < Hind. *panch*, five, < Skt. *pancha*, five, = E. *five*: see *five*. The Hind. *panch* does not seem to occur alone in the sense of 'punch,' but it is much used in composition to denote various mixtures of five things, as *panch-āmrit*, a mixture of milk, curds, sugar, glue, and honey, *panch-bhadra*, a sauce of five ingredients, *panch-pallav*, a medical preparation from the sprouts of five trees, etc., or sets of five things, as *panch-pir*, five saints, *panch-gavya*, the five things yielded by the cow, etc.; also alone for an assembly of five men, or any council (cf. *punchayet*).] A drink commonly made with wine or spirits, and either water or some substitute, as a decoction of tea, and flavored with lemon-juice or lemon-peel and sugar. Punch is usually named from the alcoholic liquor which it contains, as brandy-*punch*, claret *punch*, rum-*punch*, but sometimes also from other ingredients, as milk-*punch*, tea-*punch* or from some person or circumstance, as Regent's *punch*, Swedish *punch*, Webster *punch*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his score
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door;
Where, tippling *punch*, grave Cato's self you see,
And Amor Patriæ vending smuggled tea.
Crabbe, Works, I. 180.

Punch had begun to make its appearance, but it was a simple liquor to what afterwards became known by that name
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 202.

Cobbler's punch. See *cobbler*[1].—**Roman punch.** See *Roman*.

punchayet (pun-chī'et), *n.* [Hind. *panchāyat*, contr. *panchāt*, a court of arbitration consisting of five or more members, a council; cf. *panch*, a council of five, < *panch*, five: see *punch*[5].] In the village communities of Hindustan, a committee of five men sitting as a jury to try offenses against caste, etc., or as an administrative council or the like.

Bigamy is a Parsee abomination, . . . and the unfortunate Jemshedjee was excommunicated by the honorable *punchayet*. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 271.

punch-bowl (punch'bōl), *n.* [= Sw. *punschbål* = Dan. *punschebolle*; as *punch*[5] + *bowl*[1].] A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served by means of a ladle. See cut under *monteith*.

They hae gard [caused] fill up ae *punch-bowl*.
Jock o the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 88).

Take, for instance, the *punch bowl*. . . . It was a thing to be brought forth and filled with a fragrant mixture of rum brandy, and curaçoa, lemon, hot water, sugar, grated nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

punch-check (punch'chek), *n.* Same as *bell-punch*.

punch-cutter (punch'kut″ėr), *n.* The engraver on punches of letters for a type-foundry.

puncheon[1] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion*, *punchin*; < ME. *punchon*, *punsoun*, < OF. *poinchon*, *poinson*, F. *poinçon* = Sp. *punzon* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzone*, a sharp instrument, a bodkin, dagger, < L. *punctio*(*n*-), a pricking, puncture, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, prick, punch: see *punch*[1] and *point*[1]. Cf. doublet *punction*.] 1. A perforating- or stamping-tool; a punch. (*a*) An iron instrument with a sharp steel point, used in marble-working; as, a dog's-tooth or gradin *puncheon*; a stone-cutters' *puncheon*. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) A tool by which a plate-mark is put upon silverware or the like.

That other signet of gold, wt my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I geue and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sone.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Pref., p. vii.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) A short upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf post, stud, or quarter. (*b*) A slab of split timber with the face smoothed with an adz or ax, sometimes used for flooring or bridge-boards in the absence of sawed boards. [U. S.]

The house was constructed of logs, and the floor was of *puncheons*—a term which in Georgia means split logs with their faces a little smoothed with the axe or hatchet.
Georgia Scenes, p. 12.

He had danced on *puncheon* floors before, but never on one that rattled so loudly. *The Century*, XXXIX. 286.

(*c*) One of the small quarters of a partition above the head of a door. *E. H. Knight*.

puncheon[2] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion*; ME. not found; < OF. *poinson*, *ponçon*, F. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel, = It. *punzone*, a wine-vessel; perhaps so called orig. with ref. to the stamp or print impressed on the cask by a puncheon or stamping-tool, and so a transferred use of *puncheon*[1] (cf. *hogshead*, a cask). The OF. *poçon*, *posson*, a small measure, quarter of a pint, can hardly be related. The G. dial. (Bav.) *punzen*, *ponzen*, a cask, is perhaps of F. origin.] A cask; a liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons: as, a *puncheon* of wine. The puncheon of beer in London contained 72 beer-gallons; that of wine, 84 wine-gallons. The latter value was legalized in 1423.

And he 's sew'd up the bloody hide,
A *puncheon* o' wine put in.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 149).

puncher (pun'chėr), *n.* [< *punch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which punches, perforates, or stamps.

He was a rival of the former, who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. 250.

punch-glass (punch'glȧs), *n.* A small tumbler or ornamental mug with a handle, made of glass and used for punch and similar drinks: usually forming part of a set, as with a tray, or a tray and punch-bowl.

punch-gutt, *a.* Pot-bellied.

O swinish, *punch-gut* God, say they, that smells rank of the sty he was sowed up in.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 10. (*Davies*.)

punch-house (punch'hous), *n.* In India, an inn or tavern; specifically, in the Presidency towns, a boarding-house or house of entertainment for seamen.

Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, (belong) to Flag Street, the quarter of *punch-houses*
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 264.

punchint, *n.* An obsolete variant of *puncheon*[1].

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *Punchanello*, *Punchionello*; = F. *Polichinelle*, < It. *pulcinello*, a clown, buffoon, prop. a puppet, dim. of *pulcino*, formerly also *polcino*, a young chicken, a child; cf. *pulcella*, f., a young girl, maiden, = F. *pucelle* (see *pucelle*); ult. < L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a chicken: see *pullet*. Cf. *Punch*[1].] 1†. [*l. c.*] A puppet; specifically, a popular puppet of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch. See *Punch*[1]. [In the first quotation the name is applied to an exhibitor of puppets.]

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Italian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, £2 12*s* 6*d*
Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, [London. (*Nares*.)

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliado'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchinelloes*, popes, and devils
Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares*.)

2. Any grotesque or absurd personage, likened to the familiar character of the popular comedy in Italy.

Being told that Gilbert Cooper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature: "Well," said he, "I must dub him the *Punchinello*." *Boswell*, Johnson, ætat. 61.

punching-bag (pun'ching-bag), *n.* A bag, generally large and heavy, suspended from the ceiling, to be punched by an athlete, especially a boxer, for the sake of exercise.

punching-bear (pun'ching-bār), *n.* A punching-machine, operated by hydraulic power or by ordinary lever-power, for punching holes in bars or sheets of metal.—**Close-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has a central opening through the body of the machine, into which metal bars are thrust and brought into position for the action of the punch.—**Open-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has in its side an opening or slot for the insertion of the margin of a metallic sheet or plate to be punched. See cut under *bear*[2], 9.

punching-machine (pun'ching-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-punch for making rivet-holes in plates, tubes, and other work in wrought-iron. Such machines are operated by means of cams with steam or other power. They are often combined with shearing-machines.

punchion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *puncheon*[1].

punch-jug (punch'jug), *n.* A jug, usually of pottery, formed in a grotesque shape like Punch.

punch-ladle (punch'lā″dl), *n.* A ladle of medium size, the bowl of which has two spouts, one on each side, used for filling glasses from a punch-bowl.

punch-pliers (punch'plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* A tool with two jaws, one bearing a hollow punch, and the other constituting a flat die against which the punch works. Punches of this nature are used by shoemakers, railroad and street-car conductors, etc.

punch-prop (punch'prop), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short prop of timber used to support the coal in holing or undercutting; a punch. Also called *sprag*.

punchy (pun'chi), *a.* [< *punch*[3] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part a var. of *paunchy*, < *paunch* + *-y*[1].] Paunchy; pot-bellied; short, squat, and fat. [Colloq.]

A fat, little, *punchy* concern of sixteen.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

punct† (pungkt), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] A point.

And nevertheless at the same instant and *punct* of time it maketh day and high noone in one place, and nyght and mydnyght on the opposite part.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xliii.).

punct† (pungkt), *v. t.* [< ML. *punctare*, pierce, punch: see *punch*[1], *point*[1].] To pierce; puncture. *Halliwell*.

puncta, *n.* Plural of *punctum*.

Punctaria (pungk-tā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Greville), so called in allusion to the dots formed by the sporangia and hairs; < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] A genus of olive-brown seaweeds, with a simple membranaceous frond which is composed of from two to six layers of cuboidal cells. The unilocular sporangia, which are immersed in the frond, are formed from the superficial cells; the plurilocular sporangia also are collected in spots and immersed, except at the apex. There are 5 or 6 widely distributed species.

Punctariaceæ (pungk-tā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctaria* + *-aceæ*.] An order of marine algæ of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Punctaria*; a family of fucoid algæ. The root is a minute naked disk. The frond is cylindrical or flat, unbranched, and cellular. The fructification consists of sori scattered all over the fronds in minute distinct dots, composed of roundish sporangia, producing zoöspores.

punctate (pungk'tāt), *a.* [< ML. *punctatus*, marked with dots (NL. *punctatus*, pointed), pp. of *punctare*, mark with dots, mark, point, < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] 1. Having a point or points; pointed.—2. In *math.*, having an acnode, or point separate from the rest of the locus spoken of. *Newton*, 1706.—3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having dots scattered over the surface; studded with points, as of color, shape, texture, etc.; dotted; pitted.

punctated (pungk'tā-ted), *a.* [< *punctate* + *-ed*[2].] Punctate; dotted; finely pitted.

Nearly allied to this is the genus Bacillaria; . . . its valves have a longitudinal *punctated* keel.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 285.

Punctated curve, a curve with an acnode, or separate point.

punctate-striate (pungk'tāt-strī'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having striæ or impressed lines with punctures in them at more or less regular intervals. Also *punctatostriate*.

punctate-sulcate (pungk'tāt-sul'kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, sulcate or grooved, with punctures in the grooves. Also *punctatosulcate*.

punctation (pungk-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *punctatio*(*n*-), < *punctare*, mark, dot: see *punctate*.] 1. The state or condition of being punctate, in any of the senses of that word.

The absence of *punctation* in the test is referred to metamorphism, as in C. Guerangeri all stages were discovered, from impunctate to completely punctate.
Science, III. 325.

2. In *civil law*, a document made between the parties before the contract to which it refers has binding force, generally merely with the object of putting clearly before them the principal points discussed. *Goudsmit*.—**Punctation of Ems**, a document prepared at Bad Ems, Germany, in 1786, by representatives of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Co-

logne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, in which episcopal rights were maintained against the pretensions of the papal see.

punctator (pungk-tā'tor), *n.* [< ML. *punctator*, one who marks with dots (applied to one who so marked the names of persons absent from service), < *punctare*, mark with dots: see *punctate*.] One who marks with dots: specifically applied to the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. See *masoretic*.

punctatostriate (pungk-tā″tō-strī'āt), *a.* Same as *punctate-striate*.

punctatosulcate (pungk-tā″tō-sul'kāt), *a.* Same as *punctate-sulcate*.

punctical (pungk-tik'ụ-lịr), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Comprised in a point; being a mere point as to size. [Rare.]

The *punctiçular* originals of periwinkles and gnats.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

punctiçulate (pungk-tik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulatus*, < **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Minutely punctate; punctulate.

Punctidæ (pungk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctum* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Punctum*, having the shell heliciform, the mantle submedian, the jaw disintegrated into many separate pieces, and the teeth peculiarly modified, represented only by medians and laterals, having the bases of attachment longer than wide, and the free parts narrowed and reflected. It contains a few minute species, such as the *Punctum pygmæum* of Europe and *P. minutissimum* of North America.

punctiform (pungk'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *forma*, form.] Like a point or dot; having the character of a point; located in a point.

A *punctiform* sensation of cold is experienced.
Science, VII. 459.

punctigerous (pungk-tij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a small simple eye or eye-spot, without a lens: opposed to *lentigerous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 680.

punctilio (pungk-til'iō), *n.* [Formerly also *punctillo*; < Sp. *puntillo* = It. *puntiglio*, a small point, punctilio, < LL. *punctillum*, a small point, a dot, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *punctato*.] 1†. A small point. *B. Jonson*.

In that *punctilio* of time wherein the bullets struck him . . . he is in an instant disanimated.
The Unhappy Marksman, 1659 (Harl. Misc., IV. 4). (*Davies.*)

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; also, particularity or exactness in the observance of forms.

Where reputation is, almost every thing becometh; but where that is not, it must be supplied by *punctilios* and compliments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 308.

'Sdeath! to trifle with me at such a juncture as this—now to stand on *punctilios*—love me! I don't believe she ever did. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

Societies
Polished in arts, and in *punctilio* versed.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

punctilious (pungk-til'ius), *a.* [< *punctilio* + *-ous*.] Attentive to punctilios; very nice or precise in behavior, ceremony, or intercourse; exact (sometimes, to excess) in the observance of rules or forms prescribed by law or custom.

Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

The courtiers, in emulation of their master, made frequent entertainments, at which he [Columbus] was treated with the *punctilious* deference paid to a noble of the highest class. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

=Syn. Particular, precise, scrupulous.

punctiliously (pungk-til'ius-li), *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with exactness or great nicety.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson*, False Alarm.

punctiliousness (pungk-til'ius-nes), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attention to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

punction (pungk'shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *punccion*; < OF. *ponction*, F. *ponction* = Pr. *punccio*, *puncio* = Sp. *puncion* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzione*, < L. *punctio(n-)*, a pricking, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *point*[1], *punch*[1]. Cf. doublet *puncheon*[1].] A pricking; puncture.

But I thynke this was no dreame, but a *puncion* and pricke of hys synfull conscyence. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

punctist (pungk'tist), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point (see *punct*), + *-ist*.] Same as *punctator*.

puncto (pungk'tō), *n.* [< Sp. and It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *punct*, *point*[1]. Cf. *punctilio*.] 1†. A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio.

All the particularities and religious *punctoes* and ceremonies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 105.

2. In *fencing*, the point of the sword or foil; also, a blow with the point. See *point*.

punctual (pungk'tụ-ạl), *a.* [= F. *ponctuel* = Pr. *punctal* = Sp. *puntual* = Pg. *pontual* = It. *puntuale*, < ML. **punctualis* (in adv. *punctualiter*), < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] 1. Consisting of a point; being a point.

To officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot,
One day and night. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 23.

2. Exact; precise; nice.

No doubt, many may be well seen in the passages of government and policy which are to seek in little and *punctual* occasions. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.

I hope the adversaries of episcopacy, that are so *punctual* to pitch all upon Scripture ground, will be sure to produce clear Scripture.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

Must he therefore believe himself well because he cannot tell the *punctual* time when he fell sick?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Upon his [St. John's] examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and *punctual* declaration.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 39.

We should search in vain for its *punctual* equivalent.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 307.

3. Exact or prompt in action or in the observance of time, the keeping of appointments, engagements, etc.

Punctual be thou in Payments.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

4. Prompt; at the exact or stipulated time: as, *punctual* payment.

She enjoins the *punctual* discharge of all her personal debts within a year. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Punctual coördinate. Same as *point-coordinate*.

punctualist† (pungk'tụ-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ist*.] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau could have don. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

punctuality (pungk-tụ-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ponctualité*; as *punctual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being punctual. (*a*) Scrupulous exactness with regard to matters of fact or detail; exactness; nicety.

I have in a table
With curious *punctuality* set down,
To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamped courtier
May vail to a country gentleman.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

Who teaches you the mimic posture of your body, the *punctuality* of your beard, the formality of your pace?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

(*b*) Adherence to the exact time of meeting one's obligations or performing one's duties; especially, the fact or habit of promptness in attendance or in fulfilling appointments.

We were not a little displeased to find that, in the first promise of *punctuality* our Rais had made, he had disappointed us by absenting himself from the boat.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 47.

(*c*) The character of being, or existence in, a point.

A state of rest in our own body or in external things, the perception of any defined and static form whatever, and most of all the very possibility of unspaciality or *punctuality*, must be subsequently inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 230.

punctually (pungk'tụ-ạl-i), *adv.* [< *punctual* + *-ly*[2].] In a punctual manner. (*a*) With attention or reference to minute points or particulars; nicely; exactly; precisely.

In imitation of what I have seene my Father do, I began to observe matters more *punctually*, which I did use to set down in a blanke almanac. *Evelyn*, Diary (1631), p. 9.

What did you with it?—tell me *punctually*;
I look for a strict accompt.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 5.

It [the gift of reading] consists, first of all, in a vast intellectual endowment, . . . by which a man rises to understand that he is not *punctually* right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.
R. L. Stevenson, Books which have Influenced me, p. 14.

(*b*) With scrupulous exactness or promptness in regard to the fulfilling of obligations, duties, appointments, etc.: as, to pay debts or rent *punctually*.

punctualness (pungk'tụ-ạl-nes), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ness*.] Exactness; punctuality; promptness.

Yet I can obey those wherein I think power is unguided by prudence with no less *punctualness* and fidelity.
Boyle, Works, II. 413.

punctuate (pungk'tụ-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctuated*, ppr. *punctuating*. [< ML. *punctuare* (> F. *ponctuer*), mark with points, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1], *n.*, and cf. *point*[1], *v.*, *punch*[1], *v.*, and *punctate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, to mark with points in some significant manner; specifically, to divide into sentences and parts of sentences by the conventional signs called points or marks of punctuation: as, to *punctuate* one's letters carefully. See *punctuation*.—2. Figuratively, to emphasize by some significant or forcible action; enforce the important parts or points of in some special manner: as, to *punctuate* one's remarks by gestures. [Colloq.]

punctuate (pungk'tụ-āt), *a.* [< ML. *punctuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, same as *punctured*.

punctuated (pungk'tụ-ā-ted), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, same as *punctate*.

punctuatim (pungk-tụ-ā'tim), *adv.* [NL., formed in imitation of *verbatim* and *literatim*, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *punctuate*.] Point for point; with respect to every point or mark of punctuation: in the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

punctuation (pungk-tụ-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *ponctuation*, < ML. *punctuatio(n-)*, a marking with points, a writing, agreement, < *punctuare*, mark with points, settle: see *punctuate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, a pointing off or separation of one part from another by arbitrary marks; specifically, the division of a composition into sentences and parts of sentences by the use of marks indicating intended differences of effect by differences of form. The points used for punctuation exclusively are the period or full-stop, the colon, the semicolon, and the comma. (See *point*[1], *n.*, 11 (*a*).) The interrogation- and exclamation-points serve also for punctuation in the place of one or another of these, while having a special rhetorical effect of their own; and the dash is also used, either alone or in conjunction with one of the preceding marks, in some cases where the sense or the nature of the pause required can thereby be more clearly indicated. (See *parenthesis*.) The modern system of punctuation was gradually developed after the introduction of printing, primarily through the efforts of Aldus Manutius and his family. In ancient writing the words were at first run together continuously; afterward they were separated by spaces, and sometimes by dots or other marks, which were made to serve some of the purposes of modern punctuation, and were retained in early printing. Long after the use of the present points became established, they were so indiscriminately employed that, if closely followed, they are often a hindrance rather than an aid in reading and understanding the text. There is still much uncertainty and arbitrariness in punctuation, but its chief office is now generally understood to be that of facilitating a clear comprehension of the sense. *Close punctuation*, characterized especially by the use of many commas, was common in English in the eighteenth century, and is the rule in present French usage; but *open punctuation*, characterized by the avoidance of all pointing not clearly required by the construction, now prevails in the best English usage. In some cases, as in certain legal papers, title-pages, etc., punctuation is wholly omitted.

The principles of *punctuation* are subtle, and an exact logical training is requisite for the just application of them. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xix.

2. In *zoöl.*, the punctures of a punctate surface.

The very fine and close *punctuation* of the head, etc.
Waterhouse, in Trans. Entom. Soc. of London.

punctuative (pungk'tụ-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

punctuator (pungk'tụ-ā-tor), *n.* [< *punctuate* + *-or*[1].] One who punctuates.

punctula, *n.* Plural of *punctulum*.

punctulate (pungk'tụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *punctulatus*, < L. *punctulum*, a slight prick, a small point (dim. of *punctus*, a pricking, a point), + *-ate*[2].] Minutely punctate; studded with very small pits or dots.

punctulated (pungk'tụ-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *punctulate*.

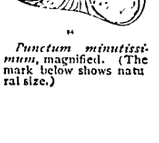
The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser.
Woodward, Fossils.

punctulation (pungk-tụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *punctulate* + *-ion*.] The state of being punctulate; a set of punctules; minute or fine puncturation.

punctule (pungk'tụl), *n.* [< LL. *punctulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *entom.*, a very small puncture or impressed dot.

punctulum (pungk'tụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *punctula* (-lạ). [NL.: see *punctule*.] Same as *punctule*.

punctum (pungk'tum), *n.*; pl. *puncta* (-tạ). [L., a point, dot: see *point*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a point; a dot; a pit; a papilla; some little place, as if a mere point, in any way distinguished.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, type of the family *Punctidæ*: so called on account of its minute size. *E. S. Morse*, 1864.—**Punctа vasculosa**, numerous small red spots observed on a section of the



Punctum minutissimum, magnified. (The mark below shows natural size.)

brain, due to the escape of blood from the vessels divided in the operation.—**Punctum cæcum**, the blind spot in the eye; the optic papilla, where the nerve enters the eyeball.—**Punctum lacrymale**, the lacrymal punctum; the minute aperture of the lacrymal canal at the summit of a lacrymal papilla.—**Punctum luteum**, the yellow spot.—**Punctum proximum**, the nearest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the near point.—**Punctum remotum**, the furthest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the far point.—**Punctum saliens**, a salient point; an initial point of a movement or procedure; hence, a starting-point of anything; specifically, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the embryonic heart, as a pulsating point or vesicle of a primitive blood-vessel.—**Punctum vegetationis**, in *bot.*, the growing-point or vegetating-point of an organ.

puncturation (pungk-tū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *punctura*, a prick, a puncture, + *-ation.*] 1. In *surg.*, the act of puncturing.—2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being punctured, dotted, or pitted; a set of punctures.

puncture (pungk'tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *puntura* = Pg. *punctura*, *puntura*, < LL. *punctura*, a pricking, a puncture, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *pungent*, *point*[1].] 1. The act of perforating or pricking, as with a pointed instrument, or a small hole so made; a small wound, as one made by a needle, prickle, or sting: as, the *puncture* of a lancet, nail, or pin.

When prick'd by a sharp pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 3.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. In *zoöl.*, a depressed point or dot, as if punctured; a small depression, as if pricked into a surface; a punctum. See cut under *Coscinoptera*.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct, dorsal, obliterate, ocellate**, etc., **punctures.** See the adjectives.

puncture (pungk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctured*, ppr. *puncturing*. [< *puncture*, *n.*] To prick; pierce with a sharp point of any kind: as, to *puncture* the skin.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage
Garth, Dispensary, vi.

Punctured work, in *masonry*, a kind of rustic stonework in which the face is ornamented with series of holes.

punctureless (pungk'tūr-les), *a.* [< *puncture* + *-less.*] In *entom.*, without punctures; smooth.

punctus (pungk'tus), *n.*; pl. *punctus*. [ML., < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *medieval musical notation*: (*a*) A note. (*b*) A dot or point, however used.

pund (pund), *n.* A dialectal variant of *pound*[1]. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

pundert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pinder*[1].

pundit (pun'dit), *n.* [Also *pandit* (the Hind. *a* being pronounced like E. *u*); < Hind. *pandit*, *pandat*, a learned man, master, teacher, an honorary title equiv. to *doctor* or *professor*; also a Hindu law-officer, jurist; < Skt. *pandita*, a learned man, scholar, as adj. learned.] A learned Brahman: one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India: as, formerly, the *Pundits* of the supreme court; by extension, any learned man.

[An Anglo-Indian child] calls a learned *Pundit* 'asal ulu," an egregious owl
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

The young *pandit*, then, is expected to master the system of Hindu Grammar, and to govern his Sanskrit speech and writing by it. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 281.

It behooved the squire himself to . . . see certain learned *pundits* . . . at various dingy dismal chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Temple, and Gray's Inn Lane.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xliv.

pundlet (pun'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *punch*[3] and *bundle*.] A short, fat woman. *Imp. Dict.*

pundonor (pun'do-nōr'), *n.* [Sp., contraction of *punto de honor* = F. *point d'honneur*, point of honor: see *point*[1], *de*[2], *honor*.] Point of honor.

They stood not much upon the *pundonor*, the high punctillo, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes
Irving, Granada, p. 256.

The Spaniard fights, or rather fought for religion and the *Pundonor*, and the Irishman fights for the fun of fighting. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 325.

pundum (pun'dum), *n.* Same as *puny resin* (which see, under *piny*[1]).

puneset, *n.* See *punice*[2].

pung (pung), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rude form of sleigh consisting of a box-like body placed on runners; any low box-sleigh. [New Eng.]

pungar (pung'gär), *n.* A crab. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

pungence (pun'jens), *n.* [< *pungent*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.
Crabbe, Works, II. 6.

pungency (pun'jen-si), *n.* [As *pungence* (see *-cy*).] Pungent character or quality; the power of sharply affecting the taste or smell; keenness; sharpness; tartness; causticity.

The *pungency* of forbidden lust is truly a thorn in the flesh. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 10.

This unsavory rebuke, which probably lost nothing of its *pungency* from the tone in which it was delivered, so incensed the pope that he attempted to seize the paper and tear it in pieces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=Syn. Poignancy, acridness, pointedness.

pungent (pun'jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *pungente*, < L. *pungen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *pungere*, pierce, prick, sting, penetrate: see *point*[1]. From L. *pungere* are also E. *punch*[1], *punction*, *puncheon*[1] (and prob. *puncheon*[2]), *point*[1], *punct*, *punctule*, *punctilio*, *punctilious*, etc., *punctual*, *punctuate*, etc., *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, *pounce*[1], *poignant* (doublet of *pungent*), etc.] 1. Piercing; sharp.

A rush which now your heels do lie on here
Was whilome used for a *pungent* spear.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf. (*b*) In *entom.*, fitted for piercing or penetrating: as, a *pungent* ovipositor.

2. Sharp and painful; poignant.

We also may make our thorns, which are in themselves *pungent* and dolorous, to be a crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 325.

3. Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; stinging; nerid.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, I. 5.

And herbs of potent smell and *pungent* taste
Give a warm relish to the night's repast.
Crabbe, Works, I. 11.

4. Sharply affecting the sense of smell: as, *pungent* snuff.

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 84.

5. Hence, sharply affecting the mind; curt and expressive; caustic; racy; biting.

A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech. *Dryden.*

She could only tell me amusing stories, and reciprocate any racy and *pungent* gossip I chose to indulge in.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ix.

The attention of the reader is continually provoked by the *pungent* stimulants which are mixed in the composition of almost every sentence.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

=Syn. Sharp, stinging, keen, peppery, acrid, caustic. *Piquant*, *Pungent*, *Poignant*. That which is *piquant* is just tart enough to be agreeable; that which is *pungent* is so tart that, if it were more so, it would be positively disagreeable; that which is *poignant* is likely to prove actually disagreeable to most persons. *Pungent* is manifestly figurative when not applied to the sense of taste, or, less often, of smell. *Piquant* is similar, but less forcible; *poignant* is now used chiefly of mental states, etc., as *poignant* grief, or of things affecting the mind, as *poignant* wit.

pungently (pun'jent-li), *adv.* With pungency; sharply.

pungi (pöng'gō), *n.* [Hind. *pūngī*.] A Hindu pipe or nose-flute composed of a gourd or nutshell into which two wooden pipes or reeds are inserted. It emits a droning or humming sound, and is the instrument commonly used by snake-charmers.

pungled (pung'gld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Shriveled; shrunken: applied specifically to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pungy (pung'i), *n.*; pl. *pungies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] 1. A small boat like a sharpey. [Massachusetts.]—2. A kind of schooner peculiar to the oyster-trade of Chesapeake Bay, sailing fast, and holding from 300 to 600 bushels of oysters. *Broca.*—**Canoe pungy**, a canoe like a pungy, used in oyster-dredging. [Chesapeake Bay.]

Punic (pū'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Punicus*, *Pœnicus*, Carthaginian, < *Pœnus*, a Carthaginian, a Phenician, akin to Gr. Φοινιξ, a Phenician: see *Phenician*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Carthaginians, who were characterized by the Romans as being unworthy of trust; hence, faithless; treacherous; deceitful.

Yes, yes; his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known'
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

Punic apple, the pomegranate.

But the territorie of Carthage challengeth to itselfe the *punicke apple*; some call it the pomegranat [granatum], and they have made severall kindes thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii 19.

Punic faith. See *faith*.—**Punic wars**, in *Rom. hist.*, the three wars waged by Rome against Carthage, 264–241, 218–201, and 149–146 B. C. They resulted in the overthrow of Carthage and its annexation to Rome.

II. *n.* The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Cananitish branch of the Semitic tongues, and is an offshoot of Phenician, and allied to Hebrew.

Punica (pū'ni-kạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *punicum*, sc. *malum*, the pomegranate, lit. 'Carthaginian apple,' < L. *punicus*, Carthaginian: see *Punic*.] A monotypic genus of plants of the polypetalous order *Lythrariæ*, formerly classed in the *Myrtaceæ*, or myrtle family, and by many constituted into a separate order, *Granateæ* (Don, 1826). It is anomalous in its ovary, which is inferior and consists of two circles of cells, a lower set of three or four and an upper circle of from five to ten, each with many ovules crowded in numerous rows on enlarged fleshy placentas, which become united to the membranous partitions and walls. It is also characterized by very numerous stamens in many rows, ovate versatile anthers on slender incurved filaments, leaf-like, spirally rolled seed-leaves with two auricles at their bases, and a persistent flexuous style with swollen base and capitate stigma. The only species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, is a native of western Asia to northwestern India, growing in the Himalayas to the altitude of 6,000 feet, long naturalized throughout the Mediterranean countries, and now widely cultivated in subtropical regions, including, in the United States, chiefly Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. (See *pomegranate*, *balausta*, and *balaustine*.) Of ornamental varieties may be mentioned especially the variety *nana*, the dwarf pomegranate, a favorite double-flowered lawn and greenhouse plant, native of the East Indies, and now naturalized in places in the southern United States and West Indies.

punice[1], *v. t.* An obsolete form of *punish*.

punice[2], **puneset**, *n.* [Also *puny* (see *puny*[2]); < F. *punaise*, a bedbug, fem. of *punais*, stinking, ult. < L. *putere*, stink.] A bedbug.

His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 433.

puniceous (pū-nish'ius), *a.* [< L. *puniceus*, reddish, purple, < *Punicus*, Carthaginian, Phenician. Cf. Gr. φοινιξ, red, purple: see *Phenician*.] In *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

punieshipt, *n.* See *punyship*.

puniness (pū'ni-nes), *n.* [< *puny*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

punish (pun'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *punischen*, *punisshen*, *puniecn*, *punchen*, < OF. *puniss-*, stem of certain parts of *punir*, F. *punir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *punir* = It. *punire*, < L. *punire*, *pœnire*, inflict punishment upon, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*[1]. Cf. *pain*[1], *pine*[2], from the same ult. source, and *punch*[2], a contracted form of *punish*.] 1. To inflict a penalty on; visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty; castigate; chastise.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or *punish* mortals.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1032.

2. To reward or visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender: applied to the crime or offense: as, to *punish* murder or theft.

By an Act of Parliament, or rather by a Synod of Bishops holden at London, he [Henry I.] was authorized to *punish* Marriage and Incontinency of Priests.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit
His anger; and perhaps thus far removed
Not mind us not offending; satisfied
With what is *punish'd*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

3. To handle severely: as, to *punish* an opponent in a boxing-match or a pitcher in a base-ball game; to *punish* (that is, to stimulate by whip or spur) a horse in running a race. [Colloq.]—4. To make a considerable inroad on; make away with a good quantity of. [Colloq.]

He *punished* my champagne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

=Syn. 1. *Chasten*, etc. (see *chastise*), scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline.

punishability (pun'ish-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *punissabilité*.] The quality of being punishable; liability to punishment.

The vexed question of *punishability* is raised by certain forms of insanity. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 522.

punishable (pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *punissable*, F. *punissable*; as *punish* + *-able.*] Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by right or law: applied to persons or conduct.

That time was when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by Law as *punishable* as to be a traitor.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Dangerous tumults and seditions were *punishable* by death. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

punishableness (pun'ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being punishable.

punisher (pun'ish-ėr), *n.* One who punishes; one who inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offense.

For he [the Sultan] is of no bloody disposition, . . . yet he is an unrelenting *punisher* of offences, even in his own household. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

So should I purchase dear
Short intermission bought with double smart.
This knows my *Punisher*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 103.

punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* [< *punish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain or chastisement.

How many sorts of fears possess a sinner's mind? fears of disappointments, fears of discovery, and fears of *punishment*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

We now come to speak of *punishment:* which, in the sense in which it is here considered, is an artificial consequence, annexed by political authority to an offensive act in one instance; in the view of putting a stop to the production of events similar to the obnoxious part of its natural consequences in other instances.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 36.

Crime and *punishment* grow out of one stem. *Punishment* is a fruit that unsuspected ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it.
Emerson, Compensation.

It is impossible to separate that moral indignation which expresses itself in *punishment* from the spirit of self-redress for wrongs. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 20 a.

2. Pain, suffering, loss, confinement, or other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed in the enforcement or application of law.

Whatsoever hath been said or written on the other side, all the late statutes, which inflict capital *punishment* upon extollers of the Pope's supremacy, . . . have for their principal scope, not the punishment of the error of conscience, but the repressing of the peril of the state.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

So this Prophet [Amos] tells us that the true account of all Gods *punishments* is to be fetched from the sins of the people. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the general nature of *punishments*, which are evils or inconveniences consequent upon crimes and misdemeanours; being devised, denounced, and inflicted, by human laws, in consequence of disobedience or misbehaviour in those to regulate whose conduct such laws were respectively made.
Blackstone, Com., IV. i.

3. Pain or injury inflicted, in a general sense; especially, in colloquial use, the pain inflicted by one pugilist on another in a prize-fight.

Tom Sayers could not take *punishment* more gally.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

Canonical punishments. See *canonical*. = Syn. 2. Chastisement, correction, discipline. See *chastise*.

punition† (pū-nish'on), *n.* [< ME. *punicion, punyssyon* = F. *punition* = Pr. *punicio* = Sp. *punicion* = Pg. *punição* = It. *punizione*, < LL. *punitio(n-)*, a punishment, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish*.] Punishment.

The dole that thou haste for Gaffray thy sone,
That the monkes brende so disordinaltly,
Knowith thys, that it was for *punicion*
Taken vppon the of religion hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3671.

The translation of kingdoms and governments by such wonderful methods and means, for the *punition* of tyrants and the vices of men, of which history abounds with examples (is the decree of a most admirable disposer)
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 85.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *punitif* = Pg. It. *punitivo*, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish*.] Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment: as, *punitive* law or justice.

The *punitive* part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward into good degrees of progress.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

The penal code then would consist principally of *punitive* laws, involving the imperative matter of the whole number of civil laws: along with which would probably also be found various masses of expository matter, appertaining, not to the civil, but to the punitory laws.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 29, note.

Punitive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*).

punitory (pū'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **punitorius*, < *punitor*, a punisher, < L. *punire*, pp. *punitus*, punish: see *punish*.] Punishing, or tending to punishment; punitive.

"Let no man steal," and "Let the judge cause whoever is convicted of stealing to be hanged" . . . The former might be styled a simple imperative law; the other a *punitory;* but the *punitory*, if it commands the punishment to be inflicted, and does not merely permit it, is as truly imperative as the other; only it is *punitory* besides, which the other is not.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xix. 2, note.

Punjabee, Punjabi (pun-jä'bē), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *Panjābī*, < Pers. *panj*, five, + *āb*, water, river.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Punjab (or Panjab), literally the country of the five rivers, in extreme northwestern British India.

He was clad in the white dress of a *Punjabee*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research (London), IX. 368.

2. The dialect of the Punjab, a variety of Hindi.

punjum (pun'jum), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *panjam*.

punk (pungk), *n.* [Appar. reduced from *spunk*. Cf. *punk*[1], rotten wood.] 1. Wood decayed through the influence of a fungus or otherwise, and used like tinder; touchwood.—2. Tinder made from certain fungi. See *amadou* and *fungus-tinder*.—3. A prostitute; a courtezan.

This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 141.

punka (pung'kä), *n.* [Also *punkah;* < Hind. *pankha*, a fan (cf. Pers. *pankan*, a fan), akin to *pankha*, a wing, feather, and to *paksha* (< Skt. *paksha*), a wing.] In the East Indies, a fan of any kind; specifically, a swinging screen consisting of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, hung from the ceiling and kept in motion by a servant, or in some cases by machinery, by means of which the air of an apartment is agitated.

The cool season was just closing. *Punka* fans were coming into play again.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 401.

The day following I was engaged to pull a *punkah* in the house of an English lawyer.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, i.

punk-fist (pungk'fist), *n.* Same as *puckfist*.

punkin (pung'kin), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *pumpkin*.

punkish† (pung'kish), *a.* [< *punk* + *-ish*[1].] Meretricious.

The credit of a good house is made not to consist in inward hospitality, but in outward walls. These *punkish* outsiders beguile the needy traveller; he thinks there cannot be so many rooms in a house and never a one to harbour a poor stranger. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 23.

punkling† (pungk'ling), *n.* [< *punk* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young punk. See *punk*, 3.

And then earn'd your royal a day by squiring punks and *punklings* up and down the city?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

punk-oak (pungk'ōk), *n.* The water-oak, *Quercus aquatica*.

punky (pung'ki), *n.*; pl. *punkies* (-kiz). [Origin obscure.] A minute dipterous insect common in the Adirondack region of New York and in the Maine woods, which bites severely and is a great nuisance to travelers and sportsmen. It has not been determined entomologically, but is probably a midge of the genus *Ceratopogon*.

Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or *punkies*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 642.

punnage (pun'āj), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-age*.] Punning. [Rare.]

The man who maintains that he derives gratification from any such chapters of *punnage* as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper should not be credited upon oath. *Poe*, Marginalia, clxxvii. (*Davies.*)

punner[1] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *pun*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puns or rams earth into a hole; specifically, a tool for ramming earth. [Eng.]

The hole should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the *punners* to do their share of the work.
Precce and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 196.

punner[2] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *pun*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes puns; a punster. *Swift.*

punnet (pun'et), *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

punning (pun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pun*[2], *v.*] The practice of making puns.

Several worthy gentlemen and critics have applied to me to give my censure of an enormity which has been reviv'd after being long suppressed, and is call'd *punning*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 32.

punning (pun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pun*[2], *v.*] Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play on words: as, a *punning* reply.—**Punning arms**, in *her.*, same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arm*[2]).

punnology (pu-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *pun*[2] + *-ology*.] The art of punning. [Rare.]

He might have been better instructed in the Greek *punnology*. *Pope.* (*Jodrell.*)

punquetto†, *n.* [< *punk* + It. dim. *-etto*.] Same as *punk*, 3. [Slang.]

Marry, to his cockatrice, or *punquetto*, half a dozen taffata gowns or satin kirtles in a pair or two of months—why, they are nothing. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

punster (pun'stėr), *n.* [< *pun*[2] + *-ster*.] One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler on words.

Whatever were the bons mots of Cicero, of which few have come down to us, it is certain that Cicero was an inveterate *punster;* and he seems to have been more ready with them than with repartees.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 126.

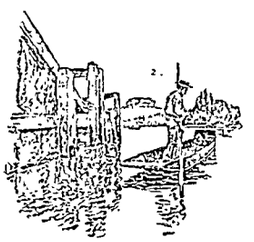
punt[1] (punt), *n.* [< ME. **punt*, < AS. *punt* = D. *ponte, pont* = MLG. *punte*, a punt, ferry-boat, pontoon, < L. *ponto(n-)*, a punt, a pontoon: see *pontoon*.] 1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended, mastless boat of varying size and use. The smaller punts are used in fishing, and by sportsmen in shooting wild fowl; larger ones are often used as ferry-boats across shallow streams, and still larger ones are used as lighters and scows.

As for Pamphilus, . . . of his making is the picture of Ulysses in a *punt* or small bottom.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 10.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in close time out of a *punt*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

2. [< *punt*[1], *v.*, 3.] In *foot-ball*, a kick of the ball as it is dropped from the hands and before it strikes the ground.

punt[1] (punt), *v.* [< *punt*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To convey in a punt: as, he was *punted* across the river. Hence—2. To propel as a punt is usually propelled, by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; force along by pushing: as, to *punt* a boat.—3. In *foot-ball*, to kick, as the ball, when it is dropped from the hands, and before it touches the ground; give a punt to.—4. In general, to knock; hit.


Punting.

To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly *punting*, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the digue, is enough to restore one's faith in human nature. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 52.

II. *intrans.* To hunt for aquatic game in a punt and with a punt-gun (which see).

punt[2] (punt), *n.* [= F. *ponte*, a punt, < Sp. *punto*, a point, a pip at cards, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*.] A point in the game of basset.

punt[2] (punt), *v. i.* [< F. *ponter*, punt (at cards), < *ponte*, punt: see *punt*[2], *n.*] To play at basset or ombre.

Another is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt* that have not taken the oaths. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 8.

Wretch that I was! how often have I swore,
When Winnall tally'd, I would *punt* no more!
Pope, The Basset Table.

He was tired of hawking, and fishing, and hunting,
Of billiards, short-whist, chicken-hazard, and *punting*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 252.

punt[3] (punt), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil*.

puntee (pun'tē), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil*.

punter[1] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fishes or hunts in a punt.

He . . . caught more fish in an hour than all the rest of the *punters* did in three. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, iii.

2. One who punts a boat.

Wherever you go, you see the long, straight boat with its passengers luxuriously outstretched on the cushions in the stern, the *punter* walking from the bow and pushing on his long pole. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 488.

punter[2] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who marks the points in the game of basset; a marker.

There used to be grown men in London who loved . . . to accompany lads to the gaming-table, and perhaps have an understanding with the *punters*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxx. (*Davies.*)

Some of the *punters* are professional gamblers, others are mere general swindlers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 321.

punt-fishing (punt'fish"ing), *n.* Fishing from a punt or boat on a pond, river, or lake.

punt-gun (punt'gun), *n.* A heavy gun of large caliber (usually 1½ inches) and long range, used with large shot for killing water-fowl from a punt (which see).

puntil (pun'til), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

puntilla (pun-til'ä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto*, point: see *point*[1].] Lacework; hence, in *decorative art*, decoration in color or relief in slender lines or points resembling lace: applied especially to such work of Spanish origin.

punto (pun'tō), *n.* [< Sp. It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *puncto*.] 1. A point; specifically, in *music*, a dot or point.

This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *punto* by that other nation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 160. (*Davies.*)

2†. One of the old forms given to the beard.

I have yet
No ague, I can look upon your buff,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, i. 2.

3. A thrust or pass in fencing; a point.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

4. A stitch or method of work with the needle or the loom: same as *point*[1], 18.—5. Same as *pontil*.

A solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*.
Ure, Dict., II. 657.

Punto dritto, a direct point or hit.

Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or riversa.
Saviolo, On the Duello, K2. (*Nares.*)

Punto riverso, a back-handed stroke.

Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 27.

puntsman (punts'man), *n.*; pl. *puntsmen* (-men). [< *punt's*, poss. of *punt*[1], + *man*.] A sportsman who uses a punt.

It being the desire of *puntsmen* to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 531.

punty (pun'ti), *n.*; pl. *punties* (-tiz). [Also *puntee*, *ponty*, etc.: see *pontil*.] 1. Same as *pontil*.

Now the glass globe is fastened to two bars, the *punty* and the blow-pipe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

2. An oval or circular dot or depression: a kind of ornamentation employed in glass-cutting.

punty-rod (pun'ti-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

puny[1] (pū'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *puney*, *punie*, *punay*, also *puisne*, *puisny*, the form *puisne* being still retained archaically in legal use; < OF. *puisne*, F. *puîné*, < ML. *postnatus*, later-born, younger, < L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *postnate*.] I. *a.* 1†. Later-born; younger; junior. See *puisne*, 1.—2. Small and weak; inferior or imperfectly developed in size or strength; feeble; petty; insignificant.

How the young whelp of Talbot's, raging-wood,
Did flesh his *puny* sword in Frenchmen's blood!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 36.

I do but ask my month,
Which every petty, *puisne* devil has.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

He is a *puny* soul who, feeling pain,
Finds ease because another feels it too.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

=Syn. 2. Little, diminutive, stunted, starveling.

II.† *n.*; pl. *punies* (-niz). A young, inexperienced person; a junior; a novice.

Nay, then, I see thou 'rt but a *puny* in the subtill Mistery of a woman.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

There is only in the nunity of women an estate for will, and every *puny* knows that is no certain inheritance.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

He . . . must appear in Print like a *punie* with his guardian and his censors hand on the back of his title to be his bayl and surety that he is no idiot or seducer.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Others to make sporte withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies* of the first yeare.
Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll., p. 1. (*Nares.*)

puny[2]†, *n.* [Adapted as a sing. from the supposed plural *punice*, *punese*, < F. *punaise*, a bedbug: see *punice*[2].] A bedbug: same as *punice*[2].
Colgrave.

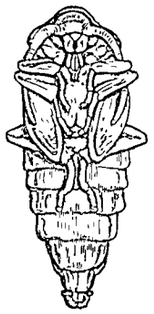
punyship† (pū'ni-ship), *n.* [< *puny* + *-ship*.] The state of a puny, junior, or novice; nonage. [Rare.]

In the *puniership* or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes . . . the best houses and walles there were of mudde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

pup (pup), *n.* [Abbr. from *puppy*, erroneously regarded as a dim. of *pup*.] Same as *puppy*, 2.—**To be in pup**, to be pregnant, or heavy with young: said of dogs. [Colloq.]

pup (pup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupped*, ppr. *pupping*. [< *pup*, *n.*] To bring forth pups, as a bitch; whelp, as a carnivorous quadruped.

pupa (pū'pä), *n.*; pl. *pupæ* (-pē). [< NL. *pupa*, a pupa, chrysalis, < L. *pupa*, *puppa*, a girl, a doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, child; cf. *puer*, a boy, child, *pusus*, a boy, < √ *pu*, beget. From L. *pupus*, *pupa*, are also ult. *pupe*, *pupil*[1], *pupil*[2], etc., *puppet*, *puppy*, *pup*, etc.] 1. The third and usually quiescent stage of those insects which undergo complete metamorphosis, intervening between the larval and the imaginal stage. It is usually called the second stage, the egg not being counted. Some pupæ, as those of mosquitoes, are active. The pupa of some insects is called a *pupa-rium*, and of others a *nymph* or *chrysalis*. See these words. See also cuts under *beetle*, *Carpocapsa*, *chinch-bug*, *Erotylus*, and *house-fly*.



Pupa of *Prionus laticollis*.

2. A stage in the development of some other arthropods, as cirripeds. See *locomotive pupa*, below.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pupidæ*; the chrysalis - shells.—**Coarctate pupa**, **conical pupæ**, **exarate pupæ**, **inert pupa**. See the adjectives.—**Incased pupa**. See *incase*.—**Locomotive pupa**, in *Cirripedia*, the third stage of the larva, the first being a nauplius, the second resembling *Daphnia* or *Cypris*. In this stage little is visible externally but the carapace, the limbs being hidden. There are, however, large lateral eyes and six pairs of legs, and the gut-formed gland is well developed. After swimming awhile the pupa becomes attached to some object, at first only by its suctorial disks, soon, however, becoming permanently fixed to the spot by the secretion of a cement. See cut under *Cirripedia*.

This *locomotive pupa* . . . is unable to feed; . . . other important alterations take place during the passage of the *locomotive pupa* into the fixed young Cirripede.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 259.

Mature, naked, obtected, etc., **pupa**. See the adjectives.—**Pupa coarctata**, a coarctate pupa.

The pupa, in the majority of Diptera, is merely the larva with a hard case (*pupæ coarctatæ*)
Packard, Class. Anim., p. 122.

Pupa obtecta, an obtected pupa.

Pupacea (pū-pā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupidæ*.

pupal (pū'pal), *a.* [< *pupa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pupa; nymphal; chrysalid; pupiform.

puparial (pū-pā'ri-al), *a.* [< *puparium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a puparium, or dipterous pupa.

puparium (pū-pā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *puparia* (-ä). [NL., < *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] A pupa included within the last larval skin; a coarctate pupa; a larva pupigera, as in all dipterous insects of the division *Cyclorhapha* and in many of the *Orthorhapha*. See cut under *Pipiza*.

pupate (pū'pāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupated*, ppr. *pupating*. [< *pupa* + *-ate*[2].] To become a pupa; enter upon the pupal state; undergo transformation from the state of the grub or larva to that of the perfect insect or imago: as, to *pupate* under ground; to *pupate* in winter.

pupation (pū-pā'shon), *n.* [< *pupate* + *-ion*.] The act of pupating, or the state of being a pupa; the pupal condition; the time during which an insect is a pupa.

pupe (pūp), *n.* [< F. *pupe*, < NL. *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] Same as *pupa*. *Wright.*

pupelo (pū'pe-lō), *n.* [Perhaps a corrupted form, ult. < F. *pomme*, apple. Cf. *pomperkin*.] Cider-brandy. [New Eng.]

In Livingston there were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as *pupelo*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 7.

Pupidæ (pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupa*. The animal has a nearly smooth jaw and teeth like those of *Helicidæ*; the shell is generally pupiform, but sometimes conic or cylindric, and has usually a contracted aperture and teeth or lamellæ on the lips. The species are mostly of small size. By many they are united with the *Helicidæ*. Also called *Pupacea*.

pupifera (pū-pif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lichtenstein), < *pupa*, a pupa, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The return migrant generation of plant-lice, or the last winged generation, which gives birth agamically to the true sexual generation. See *pseudogyne*.

pupiform (pū'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, having the form or character of a pupa; pupal; puparial: as, a *pupiform* larva.—2. In *conch.*, shaped like a shell of the genus *Pupa*; resembling one of the *Pupidæ* in the form of the shell.

pupigenous (pū-pij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *pupiparous*.

pupigerous (pū-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Having the pupa contained within the last larval skin; forming a puparium, as most dipterous insects; coarctate, as a pupa. See *larva pupigera*, under *larva*.

In the other group [of dipterous insects], which are always *pupigerous*, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a more or less circular opening.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 406.

pupil[1] (pū'pil), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *pupill*; < OF. *pupile*, *pupille*, F. *pupille*, m. and f., = Pr. *pupilli* = Sp. *pupilo*, m., *pupila*, f., = Pg. It. *pupillo*, m., *pupilla*, f., a ward, < L. *pupillus*, m., *pupilla*, f., an orphan child, a ward or minor, dim. of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl: see *pupa*.] I. *n.* 1. A youth or any person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; in general, a scholar; a disciple.

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2†. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still
Under the surly Gloucester's governance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

3. In *civil law*, a person under puberty (fourteen for males, twelve for females), over whom a guardian has been appointed.

II. *a.* Under age; in a state of pupilage or nonage; minor.

The custody of his *pupil* children.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 703.

pupil[2] (pū'pil), *n.* [Formerly also *pupill*; < F. *pupille*, f., = Pr. *pupilla* = Sp. *pupila* = Pg. It. *pupilla* = D. *pupil* = G. *pupille* = Sw. *pupill* = Dan. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, a particular use (as a 'baby' in the eye: see *baby*) of *pupilla*, an orphan girl, a ward or minor, dim. fem. of *pupa*, a girl: see *pupil*[1].] 1. The orifice of the iris; the hole or opening in the iris through which light passes. The pupil appears usually as a black spot in the middle of the colored part of the eye, this appearance being due to the darkness of the back of the eye. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated, as by light, on accommodation for near distances and on convergence of the visual axes; pain may cause a dilatation. The size of the pupil is determined by the circular and radiating muscular fibers of the iris. It may also be influenced by drugs; thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. The same consequences may result from disease or injury. The shape of the pupil in most animals is circular, as the expression of the uniform action of the contractile fibers of the iris; but in many animals it is oval, elliptical, or slit-like. Thus, the pupil of the cat contracts to a mere chink in the sunlight, and dilates to a circle in the dark. The pupil of the horse is a broad, nearly parallel-sided fissure obtusely rounded at each end. The variability of the pupil in size is not less remarkable in owls than in cats, but in these birds it keeps its circular figure, changing in size from a mere point to a disk which leaves the iris a mere rim. The pupil sometimes gives zoological characters, as in distinguishing foxes from wolves or dogs. See *iris*, 6, and cuts under *eye*[1].

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The central dark part of an ocellated spot. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) A dark, apparently interior, spot seen in the compound eyes of certain insects, and changing in position as it is viewed from different sides.—**Argyll-Robertson pupil**, a pupil which does not contract from light, but does with accommodation for short distances. It is a frequent symptom in locomotor ataxia.—**Exclusion of the pupil**. See *exclusion*.—**Occlusion of the pupil**, the filling up of the pupil with inflammatory material.—**Pinhole pupil**, the pupil when so contracted, as it sometimes is, as to resemble a pinhole.

pupilability† (pū'pi-li-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pupil*[1] + *-able* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Pupilary nature; confidential character. [Rare.]

What can he mean by the lambent *pupilability* of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

pupilage, pupillage (pū'pi-lāj), *n.* [= Sp. *pupilaje* = Pg. *pupillagem*; as *pupil*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a pupil or scholar, or the period during which one is a pupil.

Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life
And Patrone of my Muses *pupillage*.
Spenser, To Lord Grey of Wilton.

The severity of the father's brow, . . . whilst they [the children] are under the discipline and government of *pupilage*, I think . . . should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour could allow it.
Locke, Education, § 95.

2. The state or period of being a ward or minor.

Three sones he dying left, all under age,
By meanes whereof their uncle Vortigere
Usurpt the crowne during their *pupillage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 64.

There, there, drop my wardship,
My *pupillage* and vassalage together.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

That they themselves might confine the Monarch to a kind of *Pupillage* under their Hierarchy.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pupilar, pupillar (pū'pi-lär), *a.* Same as *pupilary*[1].

pupilarity, pupillarity (pū-pi-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pupillarité* = Pr. *pupillaretat*, < ML. **pupillarita(t-)s*, *pupillarieta(t-)s*, < L. *pupillaris*,

pupillary: see *pupilary*[1].] In *Scots law*, the interval from birth to the age of fourteen in males and twelve in females; pupilage.

It's a fatherless bairn, . . . and a motherless; . . . we are in loco parentis to him during his years of *pupillarity*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

pupilary[1], **pupillary**[1] (pū'pi-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pupillaire* = Pr. *pupilari* = Sp. *pupilar* = Pg. *pupillar* = It. *pupillare*, < L. *pupillaris*, pertaining to an orphan or ward, < *pupillus*, an orphan, a ward: see *pupil*[1].] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

pupilary[2], **pupillary**[2] (pū'pi-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ary*. Cf. *pupilary*[1].] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Now it becomes an interesting question, When the axial and focal adjustments are thus dissociated, with which one does the *pupillary* contraction ally itself? I answer, it allies itself with the focal adjustment.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 118.

Pupillary membrane. See *membrane*.

pupilate, pupillate (pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pupillatus*, < L. *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupil*[2].] In *zoöl.*, having a central spot of another and generally darker color; noting marks so characterized.

pupiled, pupilled (pū'pild), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, furnished with a central dark spot; pupilate: as, a white spot *pupiled* with blue: used especially of ocellated spots.

pupilize, pupillize (pū'pi-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupilized, pupillized*, ppr. *pupilizing, pupillizing*. [< *pupil*[1] + *-ize*.] To take pupils; teach; tutor.

When the student takes his degree, he obtains by *pupilizing* enough to render further assistance unnecessary.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 111.

pupilla (pū-pil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *pupillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *pupil*[2].] In *anat.*, the pupil of the eye.

pupillage, pupillar, etc. See *pupilage*, etc.

pupillometer (pū-pi-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pupilla*, pupil, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

pupil-monger† (pū'pil-mung'gėr), *n.* One who takes or teaches pupils; a tutor or schoolmaster. [Rare.]

John Preston . . . was the greatest *pupil-monger* in England in man's memory, having sixteen fellow commoners . . . admitted in one year in Queen's College, and provided convenient accommodations for them.
Fuller, Worthies, Northampton, II. 517.

pupil-teacher (pū'pil-tē'chėr), *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher. In Great Britain pupil-teachers are apprenticed for five years under a certificated master or mistress, receive daily instruction out of school-hours, and assist in the regular school-work during school-hours. Their subsequent training consists of a course of two years at a normal college and training-school.

The large towns, which are the almost only nurseries of *pupil-teachers*, are mostly working on the centre-system, which makes the *pupil-teacher* merely a kind of inferior assistant, not a pupil at all, to the teacher under whom he is apprenticed. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 370.

Pupina (pū-pī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1831), < *Pupa*, the shell so called, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Pupinidæ*. The species are of a lustrous brown or mahogany color, and inhabit India, China, Australia, and Islands of the Pacific ocean. *P. bicaniculata* is an example.

Pupinacea (pū-pi-nā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupinæ (pū-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-inæ*.] The *Pupidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Helicidæ*.

Pupinidæ (pū-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupina*. They are closely related to the *Cyclophoridæ*, and are by many referred to that family, but are distinguished by a pupiform shell. The species are confined to tropical countries. *Pupina* and *Megalomastoma* are the principal genera.

Pupininæ (pū-pi-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclophoridæ*, typified by the genus *Pupina*: same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupipara (pū-pip'ạ-rị), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nitzsch, 1818), < *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] A division of dipterous insects in which the eggs are hatched and the larval state is passed within the body of the parent, the young being born ready to become pupæ. The head is closely connected with the body, and the proboscis is strong and adapted for piercing. Certain genera are wingless. The pupiparous *Diptera* are of the three families *Hippoboscidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Braulidæ*. The first family includes the well-known horse-tick, sheep-tick, and bird-ticks, the second the bat-ticks, and the third the bee-louse. Sometimes called *Nymphipara*.

Pupiparia (pū-pi-pā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pupipara*.

pupiparous (pū-pip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth pupæ; giving birth to larvæ which are already advanced to the pupal state; of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*. Also *pupigenous*.

Pupivora (pū-piv'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] A division of *Hymenoptera* characterized by the petiolate or stalked abdomen, the female armed with an extensile ovipositor, the larvæ footless, and having the habit of ovipositing in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects (often however in plants, as in the gall-insects), upon which the young feed when they hatch, whence the name; the pupivorous, entomophagous, or spiculiferous hymenopterous insects. In Latreille's system of classification the *Pupivora* formed the second family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into six tribes, *Evaniades, Ichneumonidæ, Gallicolæ, Chalcidiæ, Oxyuri*, and *Chrysides*, respectively corresponding to the modern families *Evanïidæ, Ichneumonidæ* (with *Braconidæ*), *Cynipidæ, Chalcididæ, Proctotrypidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. The *Pupivora*, slightly modified, are also called *Entomophaga*, and by Westwood *Spiculifera*.

pupivore (pū'pi-vōr), *n.* A pupivorous insect; a member of the *Pupivora*.

pupivorous (pū-piv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring the pupæ of other insects, as an insect; parasitic on pupæ; belonging to the *Pupivora*. See cut under *Pimpla*.

puplei, *n.* A Middle English form of *people*.

pupoid (pū'poid), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *conch.*, pupiform; resembling or related to the *Pupidæ*.

puppet (pup'et), *n.* [Also *poppet*; early mod. E. *popet*, < ME. *popet*, < OF. *poupette*, a doll, puppet, dim. of **poupe*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet, a girl: see *pupa*. Cf. *puppy*.] 1†. A doll.

This were a *popet* in an arm tenbrace
For any woman, smal and fair of face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 11.

2. A little figure of a person, moved by the fingers, or by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette.

Neither can any man marvel at the play of *puppets* that goeth behind the curtain, and adviseth well of the motion. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 94.

Hence—3. One who is actuated by the will of another; a tool: used in contempt.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a shrewish tongue. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4†. *pl.* Toys; trinkets.

A maid makes conscience
Of half-a-crown a-week for pins and *puppets*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

5. The head-stock or the tail-stock of a lathe. See *lathe*.

puppet† (pup'et), *v. t.* [< *puppet*, *n.*] To dress as a doll; bedeck with finery.

Behold thy darling, whom thy soul affects
So dearly; whom thy fond indulgence decks
And *puppets* up in soft, in silken weeds.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

puppet-head (pup'et-hed), *n.* A sliding piece on the upper part of the lathe-bed of a lathe or boring-machine, to hold and adjust the back-center.

puppetish (pup'et-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *popetish*; < *puppet* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling puppets or puppetry.

Ne lesse also doth he that setteth menne to open penaunce at Paules Crosse, for holye water makyng, for procession and sensinge, wyth other *popetishe* gaudes, constrayninge them to promise the aduauncement of the old faith of holy church by such fantasticall fopperyes.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii.

puppetlyt (pup'et-li), *a.* [< *puppet* + *-ly*[1].] Like a puppet. [Rare.]

Puppetly idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasplstes (1653), p. 448.

puppetman (pup'et-man), *n.*; pl. *puppetmen* (-men). Same as *puppet-player*.

From yonder *puppet-man* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift*.

puppet-master (pup'et-mȧs'tėr), *n.* The master or manager of a puppet-show.

Hort. Of whom the tale went to turn *puppet-master*.
Lov. And travel with young Goose, the motion-man.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

puppet-play (pup'et-plā), *n.* 1. A dramatic performance with puppets, with or without a dialogue spoken by concealed persons.—2. That kind of performance which is carried on by means of puppets; entertainment by means of marionettes.

puppet-player (pup'et-plā'ėr), *n.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

puppetry (pup'et-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *puppetry, popetry*; < *puppet* + *-ry*.] 1. Finery, as that of a doll or puppet; outward show; affectation.

Rave, talk idly, as 'twere some deity,
Adoring female painted *puppetry*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie (ed. 1599), viii. 204.

Your dainty ten-times-drest buff, with this language,
Bold man of arms, shall win upon her, doubt not,
Beyond all silken *puppetry*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

The theatre seems to me almost as bad as the church; it is all *puppetry* alike. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. The exhibition of puppets or puppet-shows; a puppet-show.

How outragiously are their preistes and chirches orned and gorgiously garnisshed in their *popetry*, passe tymes, and apes playe. *Joye*, Expos. of Dan. vii.

Thou profane professor of *puppetry*, little better than poetry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

A grave proficient in amusive feats
Of *puppetry*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

puppet-show (pup'et-shō), *n.* Same as *puppet-play*, 1.

A man who seldom rides needs only to get into a coach and traverse his own town, to turn the street into a *puppet-show*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 47.

puppet-valve (pup'et-valv), *n.* A valve which, in opening, is lifted bodily from its seat instead of being hinged at one side.

puppify (pup'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puppified*, ppr. *puppifying*. [< *puppy* + *-fy*.] To make a puppy of; assimilate to a puppy or puppies. [Rare.]

Concerning the people, I verily believe ther were never any so far degenerated since the Devill had to do with mankind, never any who did fool and *puppifie* themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 29. (*Davies*.)

puppily (pup'i-li), *a.* [< *puppy* + *-ly*[1].] Puppy-like. [Rare.]

This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience, I think. I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its *puppily* dancings.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79. (*Davies*.)

puppingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*[2]. *Minsheu*.

Puppis (pup'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *puppis*, a ship, the stern of a ship: see *poop*[1].] A subdivision of the constellation Argo, introduced by Baily in the British Association Catalogue.

puppy (pup'i), *n.*; pl. *puppies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *puppie*; < OF. *poupee*, F. *poupée*, a doll, puppet, < ML. as if **pupata*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet: see *pupa*, *puppet*. A little dog appears to have been called *puppy* because petted as a doll or puppet. Hence, by abbr., *pup*.] 1†. A doll; a puppet. *Halliwell*.—2. A young dog; a whelp; also, by extension, a young seal or other young carnivore.

A bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' the litter.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 11.

3. A conceited, frivolous, and impertinent man; a silly young fop or coxcomb: used in contempt.

Go, bid your lady seek some fool to fawn on her,
Some unexperienc'd *puppy* to make sport with;
I have been her mirth too long.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

You busy *Puppy*, what have you to do with our Laws?
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 15.

I am by no means such a *puppy* as to tell you I am upon sure ground; however, perseverance.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxvi.

4. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fisheries to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat. [Eng.]

puppy (pup'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puppied*, ppr. *puppying*. [< *puppy*, *n.*] To bring forth puppies; whelp. Also *pup*.

puppy-dog (pup'i-dog), *n.* A pup or puppy. [Colloq.]

Talks as familiarly of roaring lions
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy-dogs!*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 460.

puppy-fish (pup'i-fish), *n.* A selachian, the angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *Squatina*.

puppy-headed (pup'i-hed'ed), *a.* Stupid.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy-headed* monster. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 159.

puppyhood (pup'i-hụd), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a puppy, or the period during which this condition lasts.

Large dogs "are still in their *puppyhood* at this time [one year old]." *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

puppyism (pup'i-izm), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-ism*.] Conduct becoming a puppy; silly, conceited foppishness; empty-headed affectation.

It is surely more tolerable than precocious *puppyism* in the Quadrant, whiskered dandyism in Regent-street and Pall-mall, or gallantry in its dotage anywhere.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, i.

puppy-snatch†, *n.* Apparently, a snare. *Davies*.

It seem'd indifferent to him
Whether he did or sink or swim;
So he by either means might catch
Y's Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch*.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 10.

pur[1], *r.* and *n.* See *purr*[1].

pur[2]†, **purr**[2]†, *n.* A term of unknown meaning used in the game of post and pair.

Some, having lost their double Pare and Post,
Make their advantage on the *Purrs* they haue;
Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost,
Although, at best, the other's but a knaue.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, quoted in Masque of Christmas, by B. Jonson.

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garment all done over with pairs and *purrs*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

pur[3]†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *pure*.

Purana (pö-rä'nä), *n.* [Skt. *purāna*, things of the past, tale of old times, prop. adj., past, former, ancient, < *purā*, formerly, before; akin to E. *fore:* see *fore*[1].] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat chiefly of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes, and princes, the reigns of the Manus, etc.

The *Puranas*, though comparatively modern, make up a body of doctrine mixed with mythology and tradition such as few nations can boast of.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 7.

Puranic (pö-ran'ik), *a.* [< *Purana* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck beds. In *geol.* See *bed*[1].

Purbeck marble. A gray marble obtained from the upper Purbeck strata. See *Purbeck beds*, under *bed*[1]. It is made up chiefly of specimens of *Paludina*. This marble has been worked for more than 700 years, and used especially for slender shafts in medieval architecture, "but the introduction of foreign marbles has decreased the demand for it" (*Woodward*).

purblind (pėr'blind), *a.* [Formerly also *per-blind* (simulating L. *per*, through, as if 'thoroughly blind'), *poreblind*, *poareblind* (simulating *pore*[1], as if 'so nearly blind that one must pore or read close'), *poorblind* (simulating *poor*, as if 'having poor sight—almost blind'); < ME. *purblynde*, *pur blind*, quite blind, later merely dim-sighted (tr. by L. *luscus*); orig. two words: *pur*, *pure*, adv., quite; *blind*, blind. The use of the adv. *pure* becoming obs. or dial., the meaning of *pur-* became obscure; hence the variations noted.] 1†. Quite blind; entirely blind.

Me ssolde pulte oute bothe hys eye, and make hym *purblynd*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 376.

A gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or *purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 31.

2. Nearly blind; dim-sighted; seeing dimly or obscurely.

Thy dignitie or auctoritie, wherein thou only differeth from other, is (as it were) but a weyghty or heuy cloke, freshely glitteryng in the eyen of them that be *poreblind*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

Pore-blind men see best in the dimmer lights, and likewise have their sight stronger near hand than those that are not *pore-blind*. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1826), IV. 470.

O *purblind* race of miserable men!
Tennyson, Geraint.

purblindly (pėr'blind-li), *adv.* In a purblind manner.

purblindness (pėr'blind-nes), *n.* The state of being purblind; shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish *purblindness*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

purcatoryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *purgatory*.

purchasable (pėr'chā-sa-bl), *a.* [Also *purchaseable*; < *purchase* + *-able.*] Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaseable* by it. *Locke*, Lowering of Interest.

purchase (pėr'chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purchased*, ppr. *purchasing*. [< ME. *purchasen*, *purchacen*, *purchesen*, *porchacyen*, < OF. *porchacier*, *purchasier*, *porchacer*, *porchaser*, *purcacer*, etc., F. *pourchasser* (= Pr. *percassar* = It. *procacciare*), seek out, acquire, get, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *chacier*, *chaser*, *chasser*, pursue: see *chase*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To gain, obtain, or acquire; secure, procure, or obtain in any way other than by inheritance or by payment of money or its equivalent; especially, to secure or obtain by effort, labor, risk, sacrifice, etc.: as, to *purchase* peace by concessions; to *purchase* favor with flattery.

The Monstre answerde him, and seyde he was a dedly Creature, suche as God hadde formed, and duelled in the Desertes, in *purchasynge* his Sustynance.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

So it Renyth in my Rememberaunce
That dayly, nyghtly, tyde, tyme, and owre,
Hit is my will to *purches* youre fauoure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

By reproving faults they *purchased* unto themselves with the multitude a name to be virtuous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

Lest it make you choleric and *purchase* me another dry basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 63.

I think I must be enforced to *purchase* me another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Would that my life could *purchase* thine!
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 1.

2. To secure, procure, or obtain by expenditure of money or its equivalent; buy: as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses.

The field which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.
Gen. xxv. 10.

'Twill *purchase* the whole bench of aldermanity.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

The Pasha grants a licence to one person, generally a Jew, to buy all the senna, who is obliged to take all that is brought to Cairo, and no one else can *purchase* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 122.

3†. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 198.

4. [< *purchase*, *n.*, 10.] To apply a purchase to; raise or move by mechanical power: as, to *purchase* an anchor.—5†. To steal. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To put forth efforts to obtain anything; strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage.
Berners.

2†. To bring something about; manage.

On that other side this Claudas hath so *purchased* that he hath be at Rome, and he and the kynge of Gaule haue take theire londes to the Emperoure be soche covenaunt that the Emperour Iulius shall sende hym socour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

3†. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iv. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to draw in the cable: as, the capstan *purchases* apace.

purchase (pėr'chās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purchas*; < ME. *purchase*, *purchas*, *porchas*, < OF. *porchas*, purchase; from the verb.] 1. Acquisition; the obtaining or procuring of something by effort, labor, sacrifice, work, conquest, art, etc., or by the payment of money or its equivalent; procurement; acquirement.

And sent yow here a stede of his *purchase*;
Of kyng Ruben he wanne hym for certayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2812.

Say I should marry her, she'll get more money
Than all my usury, put my knavery to it:
She appears the most infallible way of *purchase*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

For on his backe a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

I glory
More in the cunning *purchase* of my wealth
Than in the glad possession.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. That which is acquired or obtained otherwise than by inheritance; gain; acquisitions; winnings; specifically, that which is obtained by the payment of money or its equivalent.

& he gan of her *porchas* largeliche hom hede.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 34.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his lustful eye.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 187.

Our lives are almost expired before we become estated in our *purchases*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 861.

3†. Prey; booty; plunder; hence, ill-gotten gain or wealth.

That has fray'd many a tall thief from a rich *purchase*!
Middleton (and others), Widow, iii. 1.

Rod. Who are out now?
Fourth Out. Good fellows, sir, that, if there be any *purchase* stirring,
Will strike it dead. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*
That we can carry in the two trunks.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Tailors in France they grow to great
Abominable *purchase*, and become great officers.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

4†. Means of acquisition or gain; occupation.

Thou hast no land;
Stealing's thy only *purchase*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The act of obtaining or acquiring an estate in lands, etc., in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. (*b*) The acquisition of property by contract. (*c*) The acquisition of property by contract for a valuable consideration. (*d*) The suing out and obtaining of a writ.—6. Value; advantage; worth: as, to buy an estate at twenty years' *purchase* (that is, at a price equal to twenty times its annual value, or the total return from it for twenty years).

A monarch might receive from her, not give,
Though she were his crown's *purchase*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Some fall in love with . . . popular fame and applause, supposing they are things of great *purchase;* when in many cases they are but matters of envy, peril, and impediment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 344.

One report affirmed that Moore dared not come to Yorkshire; he knew that his life was not worth an hour's *purchase* if he did. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

7†. Attempt; endeavor.

I'll sit down by thee,
And, when thou wak'st, either get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life i' the *purchase*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 3.

8†. Course; way; departure.

For whan she died that was my maistresse,
Alle my weelfare made than the same *purchas*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

9. The acquisition of position, promotion, etc., by the payment of money. See *purchase system*, below.

He abolished *purchase* in the army.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 590.

10. Firm or advantageous hold by which power may be exerted; specifically, any mechanical power, force, or contrivance which may be advantageously used in moving, raising, or removing heavy bodies; in nautical use, a tackle of any kind for multiplying power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*), and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck. *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a *purchase;* and if he finds that power in politicks as in mechanicks, he cannot be at a loss to apply it. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its *purchase* crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to bite. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 23.

11. A knob or raised thumb-piece, allowing the hand which holds the handle to throw back the hinged cover of a tankard, beer-mug, or similar vessel.—**Bell purchase** (*naut.*), a kind of burton, consisting of four single blocks and a fall, frequently used for topsail-halyards of small vessels in the United States: so called from the name of the inventor.—**Gadsden purchase**, a territory purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, and included in the southern part of New Mexico and Arizona: so called from James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, who negotiated the treaty.—**Griolet purchase**, an arrangement of blocks and falls for mounting and dismounting heavy guns on the deck of a man-of-war.—**Gun-tackle purchase.** See *gun-tackle*. 2.—**Louisiana purchase**, the territory which the United States in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Bonaparte as first consul. The price was $15,000,000. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. The United States claimed West Florida and the extreme northwest, including Idaho, Oregon, and Washington as parts of the purchase; but it appears that they were wrong in so doing. Texas which was part of the purchase, was ceded to Spain in 1819 by the treaty by which Florida was acquired. In 1845 it again became a part of the United States.—**Peak-purchase.** See *peak*[1].—**Purchase of Land Act.** See *land*[1].—**Purchase system**, the system under which commissions in the British army were formerly purchased. By this system nearly all the first appointments and a large proportion of the subsequent promotions of officers were effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy to £7,250 for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Life Guards, the highest commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871.—**Rolling purchase**†. Same as *cranequin*, 1.—**To raise a purchase.** See *raise*[1].

purchaseable, *a.* See *purchasable*.

purchase-block (pėr'chās-blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

purchase-fall (pėr'chās-fâl), *n.* The rope rove through a purchase-block.

purchase-money (pėr'chās-mun'i), *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out, might not build a decent college, fit to contain two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-money* of the chambers would not go a good way towards defraying the expense?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 180.

purchaser (pėr'chā-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *purchasour*, < OF. *porchaccor*, *pourchasseur*, one who ac-

quires or purchases, < *porchacier, pourchaser*, etc., acquire, purchase: see *purchase*.] 1†. An acquirer: a money-maker.

So get a *purchasour* was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 318.

2. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by purchase; a buyer. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) One who acquires property by the payment of a consideration.

What supports and employs productive labour is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of *purchasers* for the produce of the labour when completed. *J. S. Mill.*

(*b*) One who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed of gift, or in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. Thus, a devisee or a donee in a deed of gift is technically a purchaser.—**Bona-fide purchaser.** See *bona fide*.—**First purchaser, in the *law of inheritance*,** the one who first among the family acquired the estate, whether by gift, buying or bequest, to which others have succeeded; the collateral person in a line of descent.

purchase-shears (pėr'chās-shērz), *n. pl.* A very powerful form of shears, the cutters of which are rectangular steel bars inserted in grooves, so that they can be readily removed for sharpening or renewal. They have usually at the back of the blade a strong spring or backstay to hold the two edges in contact, and a stop to regulate the size of the pieces to be sheared off.

purcyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *pursy*.

purcyvauntet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pursuivant*.

purdah (pėr'dä), *n.* [Also *pardah*; < Hind. *parda*, a curtain, screen, privacy, Pers. *parda*, a curtain.] In India, a curtain. (*a*) A curtain serving as a screen in an audience-hall or room of state.

The guns are kept loaded inside the *purdah* at the hall-door. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 103.

(*b*) A curtain screening women of superior rank from the sight of men and from contact with strangers.

The doctor is permitted to approach the *purdah*, and put the hand through a small aperture . . . in order to feel the patient's pulse.
Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 130.
(*Yule and Burnell.*)

Hence—(*c*) The kind of seclusion in which such women live, constituting a mark of rank. (*d*) The material of which the curtain is made; especially, a fine kind of matting, or a cotton cloth woven in white and blue stripes.

purdahed (pėr'däd), *a.* [< *purdah* + *-ed*².] Screened by a purdah or curtain: said of a Moslem woman of rank.

The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several *purdahed* dames.
Mrs. Meer Ali, Observations on Mussalmans of India

pure (pūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pure, pur*, < OF. (and F.) *pur*, m., *pure*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *puro*, < L. *purus*, clean, free from dirt or filth, hence free from extraneous matter, plain, unadorned, unwrought, unoccupied, also free from fault or taint, as speech or morals, in law free from conditions, unconditional; akin to *putus*, clear (see *pute*), and to Skt. √ *pū*, purify. From L. *purus* are also ult. *purity, puritan, purify, depure, depurate*, etc., *purge, purgation*, etc., *expurgate, spurge*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Free from extraneous matter; separate from matter of another kind; free from mixture; unmixed; clear; especially, free from matter that impairs or pollutes: said of physical substances.

Lastly I saw an Arke of *purest* golde
Upon a brazen pillour standing hie.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 659.

In *pure* white robes,
Like very sanctity, she did approach
My cabin. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 22.

2. Bare; mere; sheer; absolute; very: as, it was done out of *pure* spite; a *pure* villain.

And eum wightly thewith the weghes hom selfe,
To a place that was playne on the *pure* ground.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4794.

For the meschief and the meschaunce amonges men of sodome
Wex therw plente of payn and of *pure* sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 76.

The *pure* wyse of hire mevynge
Shewede wel that men myghte in hire ge-se
Honor, estate, and womanly noblesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 285.

Alas, sir, we did it for *pure* need.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 157.

And half his blood burst forth, and down he sank
For the *pure* pain, and wholly swoon'd away.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. Sole; only.

More ferneut in faith thi falle I dessyre,
Fior Patroclus, my *pure* felow, thon put vnto dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7931.

4†. Whole; thorough; complete.

Ac hor nother, as me may ise, in *pur* righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

And Paris, that is prinsipall of our *pure* hate,
Iff hit happe vs to hent, hongit shalbe
As a felon falsest foundyn with thefte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3634.

5†. Fine; nice.

Venus the worthy, that wemen ay plesyn;
And Palades, with *pure* wit that passes all other;
And Jono, a iustis of ioyes in erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2884.

Nay, I confess I was quiet enough, till my Husband told me what *pure* Lives the London Ladies live abroad, with their Dancing, Meetings, and Junquetings.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

You are a *pure* Fellow for a Father. This is always your Tricks, to make a great Fool of one before Company.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Figuratively, free from mixture with things of another kind; homogeneous.

Howsoever, in the time of Elisa or Dido, the Phœnicean or Punike, which she carried into Africa, was *pure* Hebrew, as was also their letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

Although very much more modern in date, and consequently less *pure* in style, the ruins at Pollonnarua are scarcely less interesting than those of the northern capital to which it succeeded.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 199.

7. Free from mixture with that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes. (*a*) Free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste: applied to persons.

Unto the *pure* all things are *pure*. Tit. i. 15.

I have been made to believe a man of honour a villain, and the best and *purest* of creatures a false profligate.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

Who would against thine own eye-witness fain
Have all men true and leal, all women *pure*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and killed the passover.
Ezra vi. 20.

(*c*) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless; sincere: said of thoughts, actions, motives, etc.

Pure religion, and undefiled. Jas. i. 27.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and *pure*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

A friendship as warm and as *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

8. In *music*: (*a*) Of intervals, intonation, and harmony, mathematically correct or perfect: opposed to *tempered*. (*b*) Of tones, without discordant quality. (*c*) Of style of composition or of a particular work, correct; regular; finished. —9. In *metaph.*, of the nature of form; unmateriate; in the Kantian terminology, not depending on experience; non-sensuous.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable*. —**Pure act, algebra, apperception, being.** See the nouns.—**Pure beauty,** a judgment of taste unmixed with other emotions. *Kant.*—**Pure body,** the first and simplest form united to the first and simplest matter.—**Pure categorical, cognition, color.** See the nouns.—**Pure concept of the understanding,** a concept which expresses universally and adequately the formal objective condition of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure conversion,** in *logic*, simple conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**Pure culture, enunciation, equation, forest.** See the nouns.—**Pure ethics,** the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will.—**Pure harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Pure hyperbola** a hyperbola without cusp, node, or acnode.—**Pure intellect.** See *intellect*, 1.—**Pure interval or intonation,** in *music*, an interval or intonation mathematically correct: opposed to *tempered interval* or *intonation*. —**Pure intuition,** the pure form of sensibility, not derived from experience, and virtually preceding all actual intuition; pure space and time.—**Pure knowledge** (N. L. *cognitio pura*), knowledge unmixed with any sensuous element; with the Cartesians and Leibnitzians, that knowledge in which there is no mixture of sensible images, it being purely intellectual. Using the term *intellect* less precisely than the Aristotelians, the Cartesians found it necessary to employ, in ordinary, for the sake of discrimination, the expression *pure intellect* (L. *intellectus purus*) in contrast to *sense* and *imagination*. This phrase was, however, borrowed from the schools, who again borrowed it, through the medium of St. Augustine, from the Platonists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note A, § 5, Supplementary Dissertations.—**Pure logic.** (*a*) See *logic*. (*b*) Logic based solely on a priori principles; a canon of the understanding and of the reason in reference to the formal element. *Kant.*—**Pure mathematics.** See *mathematics*. —**Pure natural science,** the science of the a priori laws of nature, such as "substance is permanent," and "every event is completely determined by causes." *Kant.*—**Pure obligation,** in *Scots law*. See *obligation*.—**Pure power.** See *power*, 1.—**Pure proof,** an a priori proof, drawing nothing from experience.—**Pure proposition,** a non-modal proposition in which the predicate is applied to the subject without qualification.—**Pure reason.** See *reason*, 1.—**Pure representation,** a representation which contains no matter of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure scarlet.** See *scarlet*.—**Pure syllogism,** in the *scholastic logic*, a non-modal syllogism composed of pure propositions; in the *Kantian logic*, one which involves no immediate inference; direct syllogism.—**Pure synthesis,** one whose manifold is given a priori. *Kant.*—**Pure truth,** absolutely a priori truth.—**Pure villeinage.** See *villeinage*.—**The pure ego.** See *ego*.=Syn. 7. Uncorrupted, incorrupt, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, unstained, clean, fair, unspotted, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, guiltless, holy.

II. *n.* 1. Purity. [Rare.]

Here are snakes within the grass;
And you methinks, O Vivien, save ye fear
The monkish manhood, and the mask of *pure*
Worn by this court, can stir them till they sting.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *tanning*, a bate of dog's dung, used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

There are about 30 tanyards, large and small, in Bermondsey, and these all have their regular *Pure* collectors from whom they obtain the article.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 158.

pure (pūr), *adv.* [< ME. *pure, pur*, < OF. *pur* (in the phrase *a pur*, purely, absolutely), = Pr. *pur*, quite, = It. *puro, pur*, however, nevertheless, though, < L. *puro*, purely, plainly, simply, unconditionally, absolutely, < *purus*, pure, simple, unconditional: see *pure, a.* This adverb exists unrecognized in *purblind*.] Quite; very; absolutely; perfectly. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Natheless there is gode Londe in sum place; but it is *pure* litille, as men seyn. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

Godes pyne and hus passion is *pure* selde in my thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 20.

His countess, a bouncing kind of lady-mayoress, looks *pure* awkward amongst so much good company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 297.

pure (pūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pured*, ppr. *puring*. [< ME. *puren*, < OF. *purer*, < LL. *purare*, make pure, purify (by religious rites), < L. *purus*, pure: see *pure, a.*] 1. To purify; cleanse; refine.

Allas! that I bihighte
Of *pured* gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this philosophre.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

If we had their peace and good will
To myne and fine, and metal for to *pure*,
In wilde Irish might we finde the cure.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 109.

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3.

Specifically—2. In *tanning*, to cleanse with a bate of dog's dung.

They [calf-skins] are then unhaired and fleshed in the usual manner, *pured* with a bate of dog's dung.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 366.

purée (pū-rā'), *n.* [F., a thick soup or porridge prepared from vegetables: see *porrey*.] A kind of broth or soup consisting of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled to a pulp, and passed through a sieve. The ordinary pea-soup is a familiar example.

purely (pūr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *purely, pureliche, purli*; < *pure* + *-ly*².] 1. Without admixture or blemish; in such a way or to such a degree as to be free from anything that is heterogeneous or tends to impair.—2. Entirely; wholly; completely; thoroughly; absolutely; quite: as, the whole thing was *purely* accidental.

Never-more for no man mowe be deliuered,
Ne pult out [of] prison but *purli* thourh gour help.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4219.

And I will turn my hand upon thee, and *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin. Isa. i. 25.

With these powers were combined others of a *purely* judicial character. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. Very; wonderfully; remarkably: as, *purely* well. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Purely jealous I would have her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He is *purely* happy, because he knowes no euill, nor hath made meanes by sinne to bee acquainted with misery. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

4. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.

purely (pūr'li), *a.* [An elliptical use of *purely*, *adv.*] Very or wonderfully well; having good health. [Prov. Eng.]

So, Mr. Reynolds, if the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be *purely*
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, xvi. (*Davies.*)

"Lawk a'massey, Mr. Benjamin," cries a stout motherly woman in a red cloak, as they enter the field, "be that you? Well I never! you do look *purely*."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

pureness (pūr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity. (*a*) An unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter: as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (*b*) Freedom from improper words, phrases, or modes of speech: as, *pureness* of style. (*c*) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanness; innocence.

He was all *pureness*, and his outward part
But represents the picture of his heart.
Cowley, Death of John Littleton.

purfilet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *purfle*.

purfle (pėr'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purfled*, ppr. *purfling*. [Early mod. E. also *purfill, pourfill*; < ME. *purfilen, purfylen*, < OF. *pourfiler, porfiler*, F. *pourfiler*, also *parfiler* = It. *profilare*, embroider, border, < L. *pro*, before, + *filum*, thread: see *pro-* and *file*³, and cf. *profile*, from the same ult. source. Hence, by contr., *purl*³.] I. *trans.* 1. To ornament or decorate with a wrought or flowered border; border. Specifically—(*a*) To embroider on the edge or margin.

Hue was *purfild* with peloure non purere in erthe,
And coroned with a corone the kynge hath no betere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 10.

A goodly lady clad in scarlot red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 13.

After they have wash'd the Body . . . they put it on a Flannel Shirt, which has commonly a Sleeve *purfled* about the Wrists.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 54.

The unburnt end o' the very candle, Sirs,
Purfle t with paint so prettily round and round,
He carried in such state last Peter's day.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 211.

And on his brows a *purfled* purple hood.
Swinburne, St. Dorothy.

(*b*) To edge with fur. (*c*) To line with fur: as, a mantling *purfled* and bordered vair. (*d*) In *her.*, to decorate with gold mountings, such as the studs or bosses in armor, as in the phrase "a leg in armor proper, *purfled* or." (*e*) In *arch.*, to decorate richly, as with sculpture.

To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith, whose work it always was, gave an architectural form: it had its flying buttresses, its windows filled in with tracery, its pinnacles ribbed with crockets as light and thin and crispy as leaves upon a bough, and its tall crest *purfled* with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 390.

(*f*) In *riot-making*, to decorate (the edges of the body of an instrument) with a wavy inlay of valuable wood.

2. To mark or draw in profile.

She [the daughter of Dibutades] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candle light, and to *pourfill* the same afterward deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 12.

II. *intrans.* To hem a border.

purfle (pėr'fl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *purfyll*, *purfil* (also *purflew*); < ME. *purfyle*, *purfoyl*, *porfil*, *porfyl;* from the verb.] A decorated or wrought border; a border of embroidered work.

Of precios perle in *porfal* pyȝte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 216.

He preiȝede Pernel hire *porfil* to leue,
And kepen hit in hire cofre for catel at neode.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 26.

Many a riche stone
Was set on the *purfles*, out of doute,
Of colers, sleves and traines round about.
Flower and Leaf, l. 116.

Specifically, in *her.*, a border of one of the furs not common, for a border *purfle* ermine means no more than a border ermine. An attempt has been made to discriminate the number of rows of the bells of the fur by the terms *purfled*, *counter purfled*, and *vair*, for one, two, and three rows. It is not usual

purflewt, *n.* Same as *purfle*.

purfling (pėr'fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purfle*, *v.*] An ornamental border, generally composed of ebony and maple or sycamore, inlaid in the edges of violins and similar instruments.

purfly (pėr'fli), *a.* [< *purfle* + *-y*¹.] Wrinkled; seamed: as, a large, *purfly*, flabby man. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

purgamentt (pėr'ga-ment), *n.* [= It. *purgamento*, < L. *purgamentum*, what is swept or washed off, offscourings, < *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] 1. A cathartic; a purge.—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as *purgaments*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 195.

purgation (pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *purgacion*, < OF. *purgation*, F. *purgation* = Pr. Sp. *purgacion* = Pg. *purgação* = It. *purgazione*, < L. *purgatio*(*n*-), a cleansing, < *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge*.] 1. The act of purging; clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification; specifically, evacuation of the intestines by purgatives.

Or that haue studied Phisicke so longe that he or they can giue his Masters purse a *Purgacion*, or his Chest, shoppe, and Countinghouse a strong vomit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 241.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

We do not suppose the separation . . . finished before the *purgation* of the air began
T. Burnet Theory of the Earth

2. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in *old law*, the clearing of one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical* (that is, prescribed by the canon law the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly) or *vulgar* (that is, by fire or water ordeal, or by combat). See *ordeal*.

She was always an honest, civil woman; her neighbours would have gone on her *purgation* a great way.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The inquisitors had a discretion to allow the accused to make the canonical *purgation* by oath instead of undergoing corporal torture, but the rule which allows this to be done at the same time discountenances it as fallacious.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 463.

purgative (pėr'ga-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *purgatif* = Pr. *purgatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgativo*, < LL. *purgativus*, cleansing, cathartic, < L. *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines . . . have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 20.

They had not yet analysed these *purgative* waters, and consequently "Epsom salts" were unknown, so that people did they wish for them, must either go to Epsom or buy the water in London.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 113.

2. Having the property, as judicial torture in some cases, of invalidating the evidence against an accused person, when he, under torture, satisfactorily answered the questions of the judges.

II. *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines, producing more or less abundant and watery stools.—**Cholagogue purgative**, a purgative which increases the flow of bile into the intestine.—**Drastic purgative**, a violent purgative.—**Hydragogue purgative**, a purgative causing profuse watery stools.—**Laxative purgative**, a gentle purgative.

purgatively (pėr'ga-tiv-li), *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

purgatorial (pėr-ga-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *purgatory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to purgatory; expiatory.

The sculptured dead on each side seem to freeze,
Emprison'd in black, *purgatorial* rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

The idea of *purgatorial* suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 88.

purgatorian (pėr-ga-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *purgatory* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Same as *purgatorial*.

The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.
J. Mede, Apostacy of Latter Times (1641), p. 45.

II. *n.* A believer in purgatory.

Boswell We see in Scripture that Dives still retained an anxious concern about his brethren.
Johnson Why, sir, we must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold with many divines and all *Purgatorians*, that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection of which they are capable.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, iii. 193. (*Davies.*)

purgatorious (pėr-ga-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *purgatorius*, cleansing: see *purgatory*.] Having the nature of or connected with purgatory.

Purgatorious and superstitious uses.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

purgatory (pėr'ga-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *purgatorye*, *purcatorye*, *purcatorie*, n., = F. *purgatoire* = Pr. *purgatori*, *porgatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgatorio*, < LL. *purgatorius*, cleansing, purgative (ML. *purgatorium*, neut., a place of purgation, purgatory, also a wash-house, laundry), < L. *purgare*, pp. *purgatus*, cleanse: see *purge*.] I. *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative, who may be as good a canvasser as he was a bad governor. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *n.*; pl. *purgatories* (-riz). 1. In the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which the souls of those dying penitent are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. It is not considered as a place of probation; for the ultimate salvation of those in purgatory is assured, and the impenitent are not received into purgatory. The souls in purgatory are supposed, however, to receive relief through the prayers of the faithful and through the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature.

A robbere had remission rathere thanne thef alle,
Withoute penaunce of *purcatorie* to haue paradis for euere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 278.

How many men have been miserably afflicted by this fiction of *purgatory!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

2. Any place or state of temporary suffering or oblivion.

Any subject that was not to their palat they either condemn'd in a prohibition, or had it straight into the new *Purgatory* of an Index. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

3. A gorge or cleft between perpendicular or steeply inclined walls of rock. [New Eng.] It is nearly the same as *flume* (used as a topographical word), except that localities called *flumes* in New England always have a stream of water running through them, which the *purgatories* have not.

The best-known localities bearing the name of *purgatories* are those at Sutton and Great Barrington, Mass., and there is one on the sea-shore at Newport, R. I.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 160.

Purgatory hammer, one of the ancient and prehistoric perforated axes found in Scotland. This implement was so named as being supposed to have been buried with its owner in order that he might have the wherewithal "to thunder at the gates of Purgatory till the heavenly janitor appeared" (*Wilson*, Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, I. 101).

As we find the little flint arrow-head associated with Scottish folk-lore as the Elfin's bolt, so the stone hammer of the same period was adapted to the creed of the middle ages. The name by which it was popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century was that of the *Purgatory Hammer*.
Wilson, Arch. and Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, p. 135.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a cavern in an island in Lough Derg, county Donegal, Ireland, to which pilgrimages are made, where Christ is said to have appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit, telling him that whoever remained in it a day and a night should be purified from his sins and behold both the torments of the damned and the joys of the blessed. A person of the name of Owen is said to have done this in the above cavern, formerly also called *Owen's cave*.

He satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory*.
Erasmus, Praise of Folie, sig. A. (*Nares.*)

purge (pėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purged*, ppr. *purging*. [Early mod. E. also *pourge;* < ME. *purgen*, < OF. (and F.) *purger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *purgar* = It. *purgare*, < L. *purgare*, make pure, cleanse, < *purus*, clean, pure, + *agere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous; cleanse; clean, or clean out.

Nowe *purge* upp broke and diche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

The people doe eftsoones adde their owne industry to cleanse and *purge* them [the streets].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 213.

Nor have we yet quite *purg'd* the Christian Land;
Still Idols here, like Calves at Bethel, stand.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Thy chill persistent rain has *purged* our streets
Of gossipry. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 177.

2. To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation; clear or wash away: often followed by *away* and *off*.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. Ps. lxxix. 9.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night,
And for the day confined to fast in fires,
Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature
Are burnt and *purged away*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 13.

The ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire,
Victorious. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 141.

National corruptions were to be *purged* by national calamities. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: in this and next sense often followed by *of* or *from*.

My heart is *purged from* grudging hate.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 9.

4. To clear from accusation of a crime, as by ordeal, or from charge of contempt, as by oath showing that there was no wrong intent; free from taint or suspicion of crime.

He [Richard III.] sent to the Queen, being still in Sanctuary, divers Messengers, who should first excuse and *purge* him *of* all Things formerly attempted and done against her.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 231.

As usual, the first charge gave rise to a large number of informations. Thomas Mowbray, the earl-marshal, was unable to deny that he had some inkling of the plot, and archbishop Arundel had to *purge* himself *from* a like suspicion. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 312.

5. To clarify; defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by or as by means of a cathartic.

He *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7†. To void.

The satirical rogue says . . . that old men have grey beards, that their faces are wrinkled, their eyes *purging* thick amber and plum-tree gum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 200.

8†. To trim.

Care the ground well, dresse the vines, *purge* the trees, and alway haue memorie of the Goddesse Ceres.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 73.

Every branch that beareth fruit, he *purgeth* [in the revised version *cleanseth*] it, that it may bring forth more fruit. John xv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To take a purge; produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

I'll *purge*, and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 168.

3. To be cleansed or purified by the escape of certain gases, as a lake or river. See *purging*, 2.

purge (pėrj), *n.* [< *purge*, *v.*] 1. The act of purging; purgation.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland. *Fuller*

2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.—Pride's Purge, in *Eng. hist.*, a forcible reduction, December 6th, 1648, of the membership of the Long Parliament, effected by troops under the command of Colonel Pride, who excluded all persons suspected of Royalist or Presbyterian sympathies. The diminished Parliament was known as the *Rump*, and consisted of about 60 to 80 members.

purge-cock (pėrj'kok), *n.* A purging-cock.

When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a *purge-cock*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8897.

purger (pėr'jėr), *n.* [< *purge* + *-er*[1].] 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be call'd *purgers*, and not murderers.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 180.

Faith is a great *purger* and purifier of the soul.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835) II. 22.

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic if you can retain the purging vertue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 20.

purgery (pėr'jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *purgeries* (-iz). [=F. *purgerie*; as *purge* + *-ery*.] The part of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight.*

purging (pėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purge*, *v.*] 1. Any purifying process.—2. A diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purging-agaric (pėr'jing-ag'a-rik), *n.* The white or "female" agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungus growing upon the larch of the Old World. It is more or less employed in Europe as a cathartic.

purging-cassia (pėr'jing-kash'iạ), *n.* The plant *Cassia fistula*, or its fruit. See *Cassia*.

purging-cock (pėr'jing-kok), *n.* The mud-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

purging-flax (pėr'jing-flaks), *n.* An Old World plant, *Linum catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

purging-nut (pėr'jing-nut), *n.* See *Jatropha*.

purification (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *purification* = Sp. *purificacion* = Pg. *purificação* = It. *purificazione*, < L. *purificatio(n-)*, a purifying, < *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] 1. The act of purifying; the act of freeing from impurities, or from whatever is heterogeneous or foreign: as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals.—2. The act or process of cleansing ceremonially; a ritual observance by which the person or thing subjected to it is cleansed from a ceremonial uncleanness, as a symbol of a spiritual cleansing. Ceremonial purification by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples, and is still practised by the Mohammedans, Greeks, and Roman Catholics, as well as by Hindus and other Orientals. In the Jewish ceremonial law the use of water was essential to purification, and it was often accompanied by sacrifices. The purifications of the Mosaic law fall under several heads, among which are those for defilement arising from secretions, those for leprosy, those for pollution from corpses, and those for defilement from eating the flesh of certain animals.

3. A cleansing of the soul from guilt; the extinguishment of evil desire as something which does not belong to the children of God.

Water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the pouring of wine into the chalice to rinse it after communion, the wine being then drunk by the priest.—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin**, a feast observed in the Roman Catholic and some other liturgical churches on February 2d, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary, according to the Jewish ceremonial, forty days after the birth of Christ. Also called *Candlemas*, *Hypapante*, *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, and *Purification of Our Lady*.

Tewysday, the ij Day of Februarii, that was the *Purificacon of our lady*, the wynde made well for us.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

purification-flower (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā'shon-flou'ėr), *n.* The European snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, which blossoms at about the time of the feast of the Purification, when maidens in white formerly walked in procession. Compare *fair-maids-of-February*.

purificative (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *purificatif* = Pr. *purificatiu* = It. *purificativo*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, purify, make clean: see *purify*.] Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson.*

purificator (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [Also *purificatory*; < ML. *purificatorium*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a cloth or napkin used to wipe the chalice before the mixture (krasis) and oblation, and the celebrant's fingers and mouth and the holy vessels after the ablutions. Before celebration and until the offertory, and after celebration, it covers the chalice, and the paten rests on it covered by the pall and veil. Also called *mundatory*.

purificatory (pū*r*'ri-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *purificatoire* = Sp. Pg. *purificatorio* = It. *purificatojo*, n., < LL. *purificatorius*, cleansing, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] I. *a.* Purificative. *Johnson.*

II. *n.* Same as *purificator*.

purifier (pū*r*'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner; specifically, a purificator.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver.
Mal. iii. 3.

2. In *milling*, an apparatus for separating branscales and flour from grits or middlings.—**Dry-lime purifier**, **wet-lime purifier**. See *gas-purifier*.

puriform (pū*r*'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *forma*, form.] Pus-like; resembling pus.

purify (pū*r*'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purified*, ppr. *purifying*. [< ME. *puryfyen*, < OF. *purifier*, F. *purifier* = Sp. Pg. *purificar* = It. *purificare*, < L. *purificare*, make clean or pure, < *purus*, clean, pure, + *facere*, make.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pure or clear; free from contamination or extraneous admixture: as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To make ceremonially clean; cleanse or free from whatever pollutes or renders ceremonially unclean and unfit for sacred service.

Whosoever hath killed any person, and whosoever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. Num. xxxi. 19.

3. To free from guilt, or the defilement of sin; free from whatever is sinful, vile, or base.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii. 14.

Thy soul from all guilt will we *purify*,
And sure no heavy curse shall lie on thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 93.

4. To elevate and free from barbarisms or inelegances: as, to *purify* a language.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become pure or clear.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Purim (pū'rim), *n.* [Heb.] An annual festival observed by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (about the 1st of March). It is preceded by the Fast of Esther on the 13th. These three days commemorate the deliverance of the Jews by Esther from the massacre planned by Haman, as related in the book of Esther.

Wherefore they called these days *Purim* after the name of Pur. Esther ix. 26.

puriri (pū-rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, with robust spreading branches. It yields a very hard, heavy, and durable timber, of a brown color, in short lengths, often curved, suitable for ships' frames and many other purposes.

purism (pū*r*'izm), *n.* [= F. *purisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *purismo*; as *pure* + *-ism*.] The exclusion of admixture of any kind; the affectation of rigid purity, as in language, style, etc.; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words.

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 119.

Orthographic *purism* is of all kinds of *purism* the lowest and the cheapest, as is verbal criticism of all kinds of criticism, and word-faith of all kinds of orthodoxy.
Whitney, Linguistic Studies, 2d ser., p. 192.

purist (pū*r*'ist), *n.* [=F. *puriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *purista*; as *pure* + *-ist*.] 1. One who aims scrupulously at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

He [Fox] was so nervously apprehensive of sliding into some colloquial incorrectness . . . that he ran into the opposite error, and purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist*.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.* [Rare.]

puristic (pū-ris'tik), *a.* [< *purist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to purism; characteristic of a purist. *Maurice.*

puristical (pū-ris'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *puristic* + *-al*.] Same as *puristic*.

puritan (pū'ri-tạn), *n.* and *a.* [Irreg. < L. *purita(t-)s*, purity, + *-an*. The F. *Puritain* and Sp. Pg. It. *Puritano* are from E. The noun precedes the adj. in use.] I. *n.* 1. One who is very strict and serious in his religious life, or who pretends to great purity of life: first used about 1564, and applied to certain Anabaptists: frequently a term of contempt.

About that tyme were many congregations of the Anabaptysts in London, who cawlyd themselves *Puritans* or Unspotted Lambs of the Lord.
Stow, Memoranda (Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles, [Camden Soc., p. 143).

She would make a *puritan* of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 9.

2. [*cap.*] One of a class of Protestants which arose in England in the sixteenth century. The Puritans maintained a strict Calvinism in doctrine, and demanded, in opposition to those who desired a reform of the church service, the substitution of one from which should be banished all resemblance whatever to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. Large numbers of them were found both in and out of the Church of England, and various repressive measures were directed against them by the sovereigns and by the prelates Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, Laud, and others. In the reign of Charles I. the Puritans developed into a political party and gradually gained the ascendancy, but lost it on Cromwell's death, and after the Restoration ceased to be prominent in history. During their early struggles many of them emigrated to New England, especially to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. One band of Puritans who separated entirely from the Church were called *Separatists* or *Brownists*, and from them came the founders of the Plymouth Colony, often called *Pilgrim Fathers* or *Pilgrims*.

Now as solemn as a traveller, and as grave as a *Puritan's* ruff. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., Ind.

From that time followed nothing but Imprisonments, troubles, disgraces on all those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation, and strait were they branded with the Name of *Puritans*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay.*

=Syn. *Puritan*, *Pilgrim*. Careful distinction should be made between the *Pilgrims* or *Pilgrim* Fathers, who settled at Plymouth in 1620, and the *Puritans*, who in 1628–30 founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans.

Hee's gone; I'll after him
And know his trespasse, seeme to beare a part
In all his ills, but with a *Puritane* heart.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Mr. Pyncheon's long residence abroad, and intercourse with men of wit and fashion—courtiers, worldlings, and free-thinkers—had done much toward obliterating the grim *Puritan* superstitions which no man of New England birth, at that early period, could entirely escape.
Hawthorne, House of Seven Gables, xiii.

Gathering still, as he went, the May-flowers blooming around him; . . .
"*Puritan* flowers," he said, "and the type of *Puritan* maidens.
Modest and simple and sweet, the very type of Priscilla!"
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

=Syn. *Puritan*, *Puritanic*. *Puritanic* (or *puritanical*) is now generally used in a depreciative sense; *Puritan* in a commendatory or a neutral sense.

puritanic (pū-ri-tan'ik), *a.* [< *puritan* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence—2. Very scrupulous in religious matters; exact; rigid: often used in contempt or reproach.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *W. Mason*, English Garden, iv.

=Syn. See *Puritan*, *a.*

puritanical (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl), *a.* [< *puritanic* + *-al*.] Same as *puritanic*.

Wearing feathers in thy hair, whose length before the vigorous edge of any *puritanical* pair of scissors should shorten the breadth of a finger, let the three housewifely spinsters of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

Puritanical and superstitious principles. *I. Walton.*

It is quite certain that Bunyan was, at eighteen, what, in any but the most austerely *puritanical* circles, would have been considered as a young man of singular gravity and innocence. *Macaulay*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 526.

puritanically (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

puritanism (pū'ri-tạn-izm), *n.* [= F. *puritanisme* = Sp. Pg. *puritanismo*; as *puritan* + *-ism*.] 1. Strictness of religious life; puritanic strictness in religious matters.—2. The principles and practices of the Puritans.

How resplendent and superb was the poetry that lay at the heart of *Puritanism* was seen by the sightless eyes of John Milton, whose great epic is indeed the epic of *Puritanism*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 266.

puritanize (pū'ri-tạn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puritanized*, ppr. *puritanizing*. [< *puritan* + *-ize*.] To conform to the opinions of Puritans; affect or teach puritanism.

purity (pū'ri-ti), *n.* [< ME. *purete*, < OF. *purete*, F. *pureté* = Sp. *puridad* = Pg. *puridade* = It. *purità*, < LL. *purita(t-)s*, cleanness, pureness, < L. *purus*, clean, pure: see *pure*.] The condition or quality of being pure. (*a*) Freedom from

foreign admixture of heterogeneous matter: as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.

The *pureté* of the quinte essencio schal be sublymed aboue, and the grosté schal abide bynethe in the botme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals of the palace in no sort takes away from the general *purity* of the style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 257.

(*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt: as, the *purity* of a garment. (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence: as, *purity* of heart or life.

If we describe *purity* by reference to contrasts, then it is a character opposite to all sin.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 261.

(*d*) Freedom from lust, or moral contamination by illicit sexual connection; chastity.

So bold is Lust that she
Dares hope to find a Blot in *Purity*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 207.

(*e*) Freedom from sinister or improper views; sincerity: as, *purity* of motives or designs.

Princes have vouchsafed grace to trifles offered from a *purity* of devotion. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, Ded.

(*f*) Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases: as, *purity* of style or language.

After Cæsar and Cicero's Time, the Latin Tongue continued in Rome and Italy in her *Purity* 400 Years together.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.

=Syn. (*c*) and (*d*) Immaculateness, guilelessness, honesty, integrity, virtue, modesty. (*f*) *Purity, Propriety, Precision.* As a quality of style, "*Purity* . . . relates to three things, viz. the form of words (etymology), the construction of words in continuous discourse (syntax), and the meaning of words and phrases (lexicography)." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 9.) "*Propriety* . . . relates to the signification of language as fixed by usage." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 79.) "The offences against the usage of the English language are . . . *impropriety*, words or phrases used in a sense not English." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhet., p. 199.) "An author's diction is pure when he uses such words only as belong to the idiom of the language in opposition to words that are foreign, obsolete, newly coined, or without proper authority . . . A violation of *purity* is called a barbarism. . . . But another question arises . . . Is the word used correctly in the sentence in which it occurs? . . . A writer who fails in this respect offends against *propriety*." (*J. S. Hart*, Comp. and Rhet., pp. 68, 74.) "*Precision* includes all that is essential to the expression of no more, no less, and no other than the meaning which the writer purposes to express." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 81.)

Parsons may be ranked among the earliest writers of our vernacular diction in its *purity* and pristine vigor without ornament or polish. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 85.

In our own tongue we may err egregiously against *propriety*, and consequently against *purity* though all the words we employ be English, and though they be construed in the English idiom. The reason is evident: they may be misapplied, they may be employed as signs of things to which use hath not affixed them. This fault may be committed either in single words or in phrases.
G. Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric, II. iii. § 3.

Our verse had become lax and trivial, and we needed to be recalled to *precision* and moral vigor.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 131.

Purkinjean (per-kin′jē-an), *a.* [< *Purkinje* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Bohemian physiologist Purkinje (1787–1869): as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle, discovered by him in 1825. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

Purkinje's cells. See *cells of Purkinje*, under *cell*.

Purkinje's fibers. Large beaded and reticulated fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals, and occasionally in man.

Purkinje's figures. See *figure*.

Purkinje's vesicle. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

purl[1] (perl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < Sw. *porla*, purl, bubble, as a stream; cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble; a freq. form from the imitative base seen in *purr* and *purr*[1]. It is partly confused with *purl*, *prull*[1], whirl.] To flow with a rippling or murmuring sound, as a shallow stream over or among stones or other obstructions; ripple along in eddying and bubbling swirls.

From dry Rocks abundant Rivers *purl'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The brooks run *purling* down with silver waves.
Parnell, Health.

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 297.

See from the weedy earth a rivulet break,
And *purl* along the untrodden wilderness.
Bryant, The Path.

purl[1] (perl), *n.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < **purl**[1], *v.*] 1. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones: as, the *purl* of a brook.—2†. A murmuring brook or rippling stream of water.

A broket or *pirle* of water.
Leland's Itinerary (1769), III. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

purl[2] (perl), *v.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < ME. *purlen*, whirl, throw; cf. *purl*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To curl or swirl; move in rippling or eddying swirls.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1407.

A *purling* wind that flies
Off from the shore each morning, driving up
The billows far to sea.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

2. To upset; overturn; capsize. [Slang.] See the quotation under II., 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To whirl about; cause to rotate: as, the wind *purls* a snow-drift.—2. To upset; overturn; also, specifically, as a hunting term, to unseat or unhorse. [Slang.]

They commonly paddle in companies of three; so then, whenever one is *purled* the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand and with amazing skill and delicacy they reseat him in his cocked hat, which never sinks, only *purls*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxxviii. (*Davies.*)

3. To wind, as thread, upon a reel or spindle.

I *purle* wyre of golde or sylver, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do. *Palsgrave.* (*Jamieson.*)

purl[2] (pėrl), *n.* [< **purl**[2], *v.* Cf. **purl**[1], *n.*] 1. A circle or curl made by the motion of water; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton, Mortimeriados, l. 1596. (*Richardson.*)

So have I seen the little *purls* of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and incenerate the stubborn pavement. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 849.

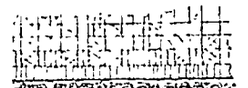
purl[3] (pėrl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *purfle*.] 1. To ornament with a decorative border of any sort; decorate with fringe or embroidery; purfle.

For all the copes and vestementes wer but of one pece, so women for the purpose, cloth of tissue and poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

2. To invert, as a stitch in knitting; turn over and knit the other way; seam.

purl[3] (pėrl), *n.* [Contr. of *purfle*.] 1. A border of embroidery or perhaps of lace, or gold lace or galloon. Throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the term is in use, and evidently with different significations, but always as an ornamental adjunct, an edging or the like to a garment. Also *pearl*.


Embroidered Border. *a*, the purl.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl.
Sir P. Sidney.

How many puffs and *purls* lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening (starch)!
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

My lord one of the *purls* of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. A spiral of gold or silver wire, used in lace-work.—3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting, which gives to parts of the work an appearance different from the general surface, such as the ribbed appearance of those parts where great elasticity is required.—4. A plait or fold, as in an article of dress.—5. In *lace-making*, a kind of lace in common use in the sixteenth century, and often of great value. The term is used in the general sense as indicating the fabric spoken of, and also as denoting a certain quantity of it, as, so many shillings the *purl*.

purl[4] (pėrl), *n.* [Appar. another spelling of *pearl*, so called with ref. to the bubbles on the surface, < *pearl*, *v.*] A drink, of which beer is the principal ingredient, defined about 1815 as hot beer mixed with gin: same as *dog's-nose*; in later times, a stimulating mixture of beer, gin, sugar, and ginger. It was before coffee and tea were used, commonly made to be drunk in the morning, and hence the liquor is called *early purl*.

Early in the morning I set my books . . . in order. Thence, forth to Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of *purle*.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 19, 1660.

My lord duke would have a double mug of *purl*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

Mr. Swiveller . . . had by this time taken quite as much to drink as promised to be good for his constitution (*purl* being a rather strong and heady compound).
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lviii.

Again, there was *purl—early purl*. Once there was a club in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden which existed for the purpose of arising betimes and drinking *purl* before breakfast. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

purl[5]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *prowl*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 417.

purl[6] (pėrl), *n.* [Imitative, like *purr*[3], etc.] The common tern, or sea-swallow. [Norfolk, Eng.]

purley†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purl-goods (pėrl′gůdz), *n. pl.* English machine-made lace.

The *Purl-goods* . . . in imitation of the hand-made laces of France. *Artisan's Report*, p. 150.

purl-house (pėrl′hous), *n.* A place where purl is sold and drunk.

There were lower depths yet: there were the *purl houses*, where "Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 234.

purlicue (pėr′li-kū), *v. t.* Same as *parlecue*.

purliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purlieu (pėr′lū), *n.* [Formerly also *purlue*, *purluy*; an altered form, simulating F. *lieu*, a place (see *lieu*), of *purlie*, *purly*, *purley*, prop. land which, having been part of a royal forest, has been severed from it by perambulation or survey, < OF. *pourallee*, *puralee*, a going through or about, perambulation, < *pour-*, *pur-* (< L. *pro-*), used for *per-*, *par-* (< L. *per*), through, + *alee*, a going: see *alley*[1].] 1†. Land added to a royal forest by unlawful encroachment, but afterward disafforested, and restored to the former owners, its bounds and extent being settled by perambulation.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*; this is something,
With mine own game reserved.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-glass, iv. 3.

As a *purly* hunter, I have hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forest of this microcosm.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 227.

Th' infernal Nimrod's halloo?
The lawless *purlieus*? and the game they follow? . . .
These *purlieu* men are devils; and the hounds . . .
Temptations. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 9.

Land which had . . . been once forest land and was afterwards disafforested was known as *purlieu*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

2. *pl.* The borders or environs of any place; the outskirts; outlying places: as, the *purlieus* of Paris.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheep cote fenced about with olive trees?
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 77.

A party next of glittering dames,
From round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early. *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Fresh from brawling courts
And dusty *purlieus* of the law.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Purlieu men, in *old forest law*, men who had ground within the border of a forest, and were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus. *Manwood*, Forest Laws, xx. § 8.

purlin, purline (pėr′lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally upon the principal rafters of a roof to support the common rafters on which the covering is laid. Also called *side timber* or *side warer*. See cut under *roof*.

purlin-post (pėr′lin-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the struts by which a purlin is supported to prevent it from sagging.

purlman (pėrl′man), *n.*; pl. *purlmen* (-men). A seller of the liquor called purl.

There is yet another class of itinerant dealers, . . . the river beer sellers, or *purlmen* as they are more commonly called. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 167.

purloin (pėr-loin′), *v.* [< ME. *purloynen*, *perloynen*, *purlongen*, < OF. *purloigner*, *porloignier*, prolong, retard, delay, < LL. *prolongare*, prolong: see *prolong*. Cf. *eloin*, *eloign*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To put off; prolong; delay. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 394, 417.—2†. To set back or aside; put away; remove.

Who that youre percepts pertely *perloyned*,
With drede in to dede schall ye dryfte hym.
York Plays, p. 271.

3. To remove, carry off, or take for one's self; hence, to take by theft; filch; steal.

Vast Quantities of Stores did he
Embezzle and *purloin*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 25.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

If rigid honesty permit
That I for once *purloin* the wit
Of him, who, were we all to steal,
Is much too rich the theft to feel.
Churchill, Ghost, iv.

Perverts the Prophets and *purloins* the Psalms.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

A certain document of the last importance has been *purloined* from the royal apartments.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 264.

II. *intrans.* To practise theft.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity. Tit. ii. 10.

purloiner (pėr-loi′nėr), *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

The only reason why these *purloiners* of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations.
Swift, Examiner, No. 28.

purlong†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purloin*.

purly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*, 1.

purpart† (pėr'pärt), *n.* Same as *purparty*.

purparty† (pėr'pär-ti), *n.*; pl. *purparties* (-tiz). [Also *pourparty*; < ME. *purpartie*, < AF. *purpartie*, OF. *porpartie* (cf. ML. *propars*, *perpars*), share of an estate, < *por*, *pur* (< L. *pro*), for, + *partie*, part: see *party*1.] In *law*, an allotment; the share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition.

> Through which the grounde by *purparties*
> Departed is in thre parties,
> That is Asie, Affrike, Europe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

purpeys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *porpoise*.

purple (pėr'pl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpul*, earlier *purpre*, *pourpre*, also *purpur*, *purpure*, *purpoer* (cf. AS. *purpure*, a purple garment, *purpuren*, purple), < OF. *porpre*, *pourpre*, *pourple*, *pople*, AF. also *purpille*, F. *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra*, *polpra* = Sp. *púrpura* = Pg. *purpura* = It. *porpora* = D. *purper* = MLG. *purper*, *purpur* = OHG. *purpura*, MHG. *purper*, G. *purpur* = Icel. *purpuri* = Sw. Dan. *purpur* = Goth. *paurpaura*, *paurpura*, purple, < L. *purpura*, the purple-fish, purple dye, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. *πορφύρεος* (later also poet. *πόρφυρος*), purple, orig. applied to the surging sea, dark, prob. redupl. of *φύρειν*, mix up, mingle, confound, = L. *furere*, rage: see *fury*. Cf. *porphyry*, from the same Gr. source.]

I. *n.* 1. A color formed by the mixture of blue and red, including the violet of the spectrum above wave-length 0.417 micron, which is nearly a violet-blue, and extending to but not including crimson. The following color-disk formulæ will serve to identify several purples. The red used is the most intense procurable, so that mixed with 7 per cent. of blue it gives a good carmine.

	Red.	Blue.	Black.	White.
Antique purple	17	28	55	0
Dahlia purple	14	7	79	0
Heliotrope purple	25	25	25	25
Indian purple	29	31	40	0
Magenta	67	33	0	0
Mauve	37	50	0	13
Plum purple	5	25	70	0
Pomegranate purple	50	10	40	0
Royal purple	55	12	33	0
Solferino	83	17	0	0
Wine purple	50	17	33	0

Of the various colors called *purple* at any time, the Tyrian dye (which was properly a crimson) was anciently the most celebrated. This color was produced from an animal juice found in a shell fish called *murex* or *conchylium* by the ancients. See *Purpura*, 2.

> Mardonius . . . had upon him a long cloak . . . made of purple satin; not that *purple* which we now have and is but a counterfeit of the Getulian *purple*, which yet was far the nearer in juice and estimation, but of the right Tyrian *purple*, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murrey (a dark-reddish brown) and scarlet.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

> Great part of the colouring yet remains upon the stones: red in all its shades, especially that dark dusky colour called Tyrian *purple*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Purple is very seldom used in English heraldry. It is nonsense, however, to say it is improper to use it, as it is quite good heraldry.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

2. A cloth robe, dress, or mantle of this hue, formerly the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, or princes: as, to wear the *purple*.

> "Ill hem clotheth," he saith, "mild *pourpre* and mild wayre robes." *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.) p. 229.

> The Sowdan is clothed in Clothes of Silk, of *Purpre*, or of Inde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 253.

> How uneasy must the leather and frieze sit upon the shoulder that used to shine with the *purple* and the ermine! *South*, Sermons, III. viii.

> This spectacle of the discrowned queen with her *purple* in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Cornhill Mag.*

Hence—3. Imperial or regal power; the office or dignity of an emperor or king.

> And hurld him from the Scepter to the Spade;
> Turn'd him out of his *purple*, here to sweat
> And hardly earne his meat before he eat.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 161).

> That which raised him [Vespasian] to the *purple*, that which suggested him to men's minds, was his military eminence. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

4. A cardinalate: so called in allusion to the red or scarlet hat and robes worn officially by cardinals.

> The cardinal . . . is old and infirm, and could never be induced to resign his *purple*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 500.

> Cardinal de Tencin . . . had been recommended to the *purple* by the Chevalier de St. George.
> *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., II. 8.

5†. A gastropod yielding a purple fluid for dyeing, as a murex. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—6. A shell of the genus *Purpura*.—7. A purple fluid secreted by certain shell-fish, more fully called *purple of Mollusca*.—8. *pl.* See *purples*.—**Alizarin purple**, a shade of purple or lilac obtained by treating fabrics with alizarin and sulphate of iron.—**Aniline purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Ethyl purple**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hexa-ethyl-para-rosaniline producing the bluest shade of violet.—**Field's purple.** Same as *madder purple*.—**French purple**, a color obtained from archil, *Roccella tinctoria*, and used for dyeing purples and mauves on silk and wool.—**Indian purple**, an artists' pigment prepared by precipitating cochineal-extract with copper sulphate. It is a deep-toned purple which is apt to blacken on exposure to light, and is now little used.—**London purple**, a residue from the manufacture of aniline dyes, which consists of calcium arsenite with some coloring matter. It is largely used as an insecticide.

> The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple* cover an acre. *Science*, XIII. 394.

Madder purple, a very deep rich lake, of great body and intensity, prepared from madder. The color, though not brilliant, is transparent and durable. Also called *purple rubiate* and *Field's purple*.—**Mineral purple.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*). Also called *purple ocher*.—**Orchil purple**, a dye color obtained from several varieties of seaweed. It is very beautiful, but not durable, and is little used since the introduction of tar-colors.—**Perkins's purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Purple of Amorgos**, a celebrated dye obtained from the Grecian island Amorgos, believed to have been a kind of orchil.—**Purple of Cassius** (named from the Danish physician Andreas *Cassius*, died 1673), a compound oxid precipitated when solutions of the chlorids of gold and tin are mixed. It is a rich and powerful color, not bright but very durable, and varies in hue from deep crimson to a murrey or dark purple. Used mostly in miniature-painting.—**Purple of Mollusca**, a viscid liquor secreted by certain gastropods of the families *Muricidæ* and *Purpuridæ*, as *Purpura lapillus*, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple color.—**Regina purple**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorid of diphenyl rosaniline, producing a dull violet shade.—**Tyrian purple.** See def. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Of a hue or color composed of red and blue blended.

> Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
> With *purple* grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 170.

> A *purple* lion was borne by the De Lacy family, Earls of Lincoln, and is (accordingly) the arms of Lincoln's Inn.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

> Here comes a middle-aged gentleman who looks almost like a coachman in his coat with many capes and his *purple* cheeks. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

2. Imperial; regal; of the conventional color of imperial robes.—**Purple avens.** See *avens*.—**Purple azalea** or **honeysuckle.** Same as *pinkster-flower*.—**Purple beech**, a variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, with deep reddish-brown or purplish leaves; copper-beech.—**Purple birch.** See *birch*, 1.—**Purple brown.** See *brown*.—**Purple bullfinch.** Same as *purple finch*.—**Purple clover**, the red or meadow clover, *Trifolium pratense*.—**Purple cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.—**Purple copper.** Same as *bornite*.—**Purple crow, emperor, fever, finch, fringe-tree.** See the nouns.—**Purple gland**, the purpuriparous adrectal gland of some gastropods.—**Purple grackle.** See *grackle*, 2.—**Purple haw.** Same as *bluewood*.—**Purple heron**, a European heron, *Ardea purpurea*, resembling the common heron, but darker in coloration, and in some places purplish.—**Purple jacobæa, lake, laver.** See the nouns.—**Purple lily.** (*a*) Same as *martagon*. (*b*) See *Paterosia*.—**Purple loosestrife, madder, maroon, medic**, etc. See the nouns.—**Purple martin**, a large blue-black swallow of the United States, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, without a trace of purple: the name originated in a wrongly colored figure given by Catesby. See cut under *Progne*.—**Purple melic-grass, purple moor-grass.** See *Molinia*.—**Purple ocher.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*).—**Purple ragwort.** See *ragwort*.—**Purple rubiate.** Same as *madder purple*. See I.

purple (pėr'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purpled*, ppr. *purpling*. [< *purple*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To tinge or stain with purple; impart a purplish hue to.

> Like a jolly troop of huntsmen come
> Our lusty English, all with *purpled* hands,
> Dyed in the dying slaughter of their foes.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 322.

> Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
> And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., I. 187.

II. *intrans.* To become purple; assume a purplish hue.

> From the *purpling* east departs
> The star that led the dawn.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode Composed on May Morning.

> Rapidly the glow crimsoned: shadows *purpled*; and night spread swiftly from the east—black-violet and full of stars. *L. Hearn*, Youma, xii.

purple-egg (pėr'pl-eg), *n.* A common sea-urchin, *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*: so called from the shape and tint of the test.

purple-fish (pėr'pl-fish), *n.* A shell-fish of the genus *Purpura* or some allied genus.

purple-grass† (pėr'pl-gras), *n.* A cultivated variety of the common red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, with dark-brown or purplish foliage. Also *purplewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

purple-heart (pėr'pl-härt), *n.* The heart-wood of *Copaifera Martii*, var. *pubiflora*, and of *C. bracteata* of Guiana, or the trees themselves. Also called *purple-wood*.

purplelip (pėr'pl-lip), *n.* A West Indian climbing orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

purple-marbled (pėr'pl-mär'bled), *n.* A British moth, *Micra ostrina*.

purples (pėr'plz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *purpyls*; pl. of *purple*.] 1. In *med.*, petechiæ, or spots of livid red on the body, such as appear in certain diseases; purpura.

> All the myracles to shewe it were to longe;
> There is many mo full great that I do not reherse,
> As pestylence, *purpyls*, and agonys strong.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> There is a fresh Report blown over that Luines is lately dead in the Army of the Plague, some say of the *Purples*, the next Cousin-german to it. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 5.

2. A disease of wheat caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, *Tylenchus scandens* or *T. tritici*. Also called *ear-cockle*. *Curtis*, Farm Insects, p. 297.—3. An early purple-flowered orchid, *Orchis mascula*, common in Europe and part of Asia.

> With fantastic garlands did she come
> Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
> That liberal shepherds give a grosser name.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

purple-wood (pėr'pl-wůd), *n.* Same as *purple-heart*.

purplewort (pėr'pl-wėrt), *n.* Same as *purple-grass*.

purple-wreath (pėr'pl-rēth), *n.* See *Petrea*.

purpoint† (pėr'point), *n.* See *pourpoint*.

purport (pėr'pōrt or pėr-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **purporten*, *proporten*, OF. *pourporter*, *purporter*, *porporter*, *proporter*, intend, < *pour-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *porter*, bear, carry: see *port*3, and cf. *import*.] To convey to the mind as the meaning or thing intended; imply; mean, or seem to mean: as, the document *purported* to be official.

> Sable, goulis, asur, vert: perpure
> The[r]-with wnproper, as *proportis* the text.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

> In this Treatie there was an expresse article against the reception of the rebels of either prince by other; *purporting* that, if any such rebell should bee required by the prince whose rebell hee was of the prince confederate, that forthwith the prince confederate should by proclamation command him to auoid the countrie.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 162.

> I do not believe there ever was put upon record more depravation of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which *purport* to give the picture of English fashionable life.
> *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

> Christianity *purports* to be not a system of moral teaching only, but, in vital union therewith, a system of revealed facts concerning the nature of God, and his dispensations towards mankind. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 77.

purport (pėr'pōrt, formerly also pėr-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *pourport*, *purport*, *porport*, intent, purport, < *pourporter*, *purporter*, intend: see *purport*, *v.*] 1. Meaning; tenor; import; nature: as, the *purport* of a letter.

> Thus there he stood, whylest high over his head
> There written was the *purport* of his sin,
> In cyphers strange, that few could rightly read.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 26.

> With a look so piteous in *purport*
> As if he had been loosed out of hell
> To speak of horrors. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 82.

> Mr. Pyncheon heard a half-uttered exclamation from his daughter, . . . very faint and low; so indistinct that there seemed but half a will to shape out the words, and too undefined a *purport* to be intelligible.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Pretext; disguise; covering.

> For shee her sexe under that strange *purport*
> Did use to hide. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 52.

=Syn. 1. Gist, drift, sense, signification.

purportless (pėr'pōrt-les), *a.* [< *purport* + *-less*.] Without purport, meaning, or design. *Southey*.

purpost, *n.* A Middle English form of *purpose*.

purpose (pėr'pos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purposed*, ppr. *purposing*. [< ME. *purposen*, < OF. *purposer*, var. of *proposer*, propose: see *propose*, of which *purpose* is a doublet. The verb should prop. be accented on the last syllable (as in *propose*, *compose*, etc.), but it has conformed to the noun, which is wholly from the L. (see *purpose*, *n.*), whereas the verb (OF. *purposer*) is partly of different origin (see *pose*2).] I. *trans.* 1. To propose; intend; design; mean: generally with an infinitive.

> And alle the disciplis *purposiden* after that ech hadde for to sende in to mynysterie to britheren that dwelliden in Iudee. *Wyclif*, Acts xi. 29.

> I have possess'd your grace of what I *purpose*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 35.

> He sav'd my life, though he *purpos'd to* destroy me.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

The ship a naked helpless hull is left;
Fore'd round and round, she quits her *purpos'd* way,
And bounds uncertain o'er the swelling sea.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

2. To resolve; determine, or determine on.

Because you look not to hear of your well-doing of man, I am *purposed* to pass it over with silence.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 52.

Reg. For his particular, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower.
Gon. So am I *purposed*.
Shak., Lear, II. 4. 296.

=Syn. 1. To mean, meditate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have intention or design; intend; mean.

Upon my soul,
You may believe him; nor did he e'er *purpose*
To me but nobly.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

2†. To discourse.

Although it serve you to *purpose* with the ignorant and vulgar sort, who measure by tale and not by weight.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 16.

purpose (pėr'pos), *n.* [< ME. *purpose, porpose, purpos, porpos*; < OF. *pourpos, purpose, porpos*, a var. of *propos, propost*, F. *propos*, a purpose, aim, end, < L. *propositum*, a thing proposed or intended, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propose, propound*. Cf. *purpose*, v.] 1. A thing proposed or intended; an object to be kept in view or subserved in any operation or course of action; end proposed; aim.

True it is, that the kingdom of God must be the first thing in our *purposes* and desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

I wondred to what *purpose* they built Castles so near.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

When they had environed and beset the fields in this manner, they thought their *purpose* sure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works I. 218.

Those great number of Oriental Books he had most from his Nephew, whom he sent abroad for that *purpose*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

This man . . . had made a vow that every Lent, he would spend the whole forty days in some part of the Abyssinian kingdom, and to this *purpose* he had raised, at his own expence, a small body of select troops, whom he inspired with the same spirit and resolution.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 115.

Nothing can make ritual safe except the strict observance of its *purpose*, namely that it shall supply wings to the human soul in its callow efforts at upward flight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 222.

2†. Proposition; proposal; point to be considered or acted upon.

As I had Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme *purpos* to proun his wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 120.

And therfore have we
Our writtes *purpos* before us sent,
Which, if thou hast considered, let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword.
Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 4.

Hence—3. Intended or desired effect; practical advantage or result; use; subject or matter in hand; question at issue: as, to speak to the *purpose*.

He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose*, like an honest man and a soldier.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 20.

He would answer me quite from the *purpose*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 2.

It is to small *purpose* to have an erected face towards heaven, and a perpetual grovelling spirit upon earth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 151.

The speech he made was so little to the *purpose* that I shall not trouble my readers with an account of it.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

4. Intention; design; resolve; resolution; determination.

Full long agoo I was in this *purpose*
Butt thanne I myght not telle you what I ment.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 181.

I schall do my part as feythfully as I can to hitt Wyndhams *purpose* tyl ye come home.
Paston Letters, I. 229.

Infirm of *purpose*!
Give me the daggers.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 52.

At this Time Intelligence was given to the Lords that Richard, King of the Romans, had a *Purpose* to come into England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

The *purpose* firm is equal to the deed
Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 190.

A certain hot fellness of *purpose* which annihilated everything but itself.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

5. Import; meaning; purport; intent.

The intent and *purpose* of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 247.

With words to this *purpose*, he [Ambrose] put back the Emperor as inferior to himself.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

6†. Discourse; conversation.

For she in pleasaunt *purpose* did abound,
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

7†. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the *purpose*, in the matter of power.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

8†. *pl.* A sort of conversational game. Compare *cross-purpose*, 2.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devysd,
And thousands like which flowed in his braine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 8.

For sport's sake let 's have some Riddles or *Purposes* ho!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

9†. A dance resembling a cotillion, a characteristic feature of which was the introduction of confidential or coquettish conversation.

The *Purpose* was so called because the figure exacted that at stated intervals the couples should dance together through the doorway into an adjoining room, and, having made the circuit of that apartment, should return, unbosomed of any secrets they might have had to interchange, to the rest of the laughing company. It was a figure obviously adopted for the triumph of coquetry and the discomfiture of mankind.
Whyte Melville, Queen's Maries, xvi.

of purpose, on purpose, purposely; intentionally; with design: as, to do a thing *on purpose*; the door was left open *of purpose*.

Wherefore we must thinke he did it *of purpose*, by the odde sillable to give greater grace to his meeter.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

Nature herself seemed to have studied *of purpose* how to make herself there admired.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 20.

Her father, a hale and hearty man, died, *on purpose*, I believe, for the pleasure of plaguing me with the care of his daughter.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

To all intents and purposes. See *intent*.—**To be in purpose†**, to be resolved; intend.

I *am in purpose* to passe perilous wayes,
To kaite with my kene mone, to conquere gone landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 641.

purposedly† (pėr'pos-ed-li), *adv.* [< *purposed*, pp. of *purpose*, *v.*, + *-ly*2. Cf. *purposely*.] Intentionally; designedly; purposely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 615.

purposeful (pėr'pos-fūl), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by purpose or definite aim; having an object in view; full of purpose or meaning, of serious import or significance: opposed to *aimless*.

The group of mother and child on page 89 is sincere, *purposeful*, downright drawing.
The Nation, Dec. 16, 1869, p. 553.

The funeral offerings of food, clothing, weapons, &c., to the dead are absolutely intelligible and *purposeful* among savage races, who believe that the souls of the departed are ethereal beings, capable of consuming food.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., II. 122.

Hence—2. Intended; made or introduced on purpose.

The angle (were) all measured, and the *purposeful* variation of width in the border therefore admits of no dispute.
Ruskin.

purposefully (pėr'pos-fūl-i), *adv.* With full purpose or design; of set purpose.

You may indeed perhaps think . . . that it is much more pardonable to slay needlessly than *purposefully*.
Ruskin.

purposefulness (pėr'pos-ful-nes), *n.* Purposeful character or quality; adaptation to a purpose: as, the *purposefulness* of an architectural design.

The *purposefulness* of the process of evolution.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 703.

purposeless (pėr'pos-les), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-less*.] Lacking purpose or use; without practical advantage; aimless; useless.

purposelessly (pėr'pos-les-li), *adv.* In a purposeless manner; aimlessly; without apparent object.

purposelessness (pėr'pos-les-nes), *n.* 1. Lack of definite or practical purpose or aim.—2. The state or quality of being purposeless, and therefore without design or final cause. See *dysteleology*.

purpose-like (pėr'pos-lik), *a.* 1. Having a definite purpose or object to be subserved: as, a *purpose-like* person or action.—2. Having the appearance of being fit for a purpose.

Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger . . . that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

purposely (pėr'pos-li), *adv.* [A reduction of *purposedly*; as if *purpose* + *-ly*2.] Intentionally; designedly; on purpose.

purposer (pėr'pos-ėr), *n.* [< *purpose* + *-er*1.] 1. One who purposes, resolves, or determines on any particular course of action; one who forms a resolution.—2. One who proposes or sets forth anything.

purposive (pėr'pos-iv), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ive*.] 1. Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view; purposeful. [Rare.]

We want a word to express the adaptation of means to an end, whether involving consciousness or not; the word purpose will do very well, and the adjective *purposive* has already been used in this sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 168.

To ascertain the origin and progress of *purposive* action it seems, then, that we must look to the effects of pain rather than to those of pleasure.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

2. Accomplishing some end; functional; useful in animal or vegetable economy: applied in biology to parts and organs which are not rudimentary or vestigial, and may therefore be regarded as teleological.

purposiveness (pėr'pos-iv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being purposive, or designed for an end. [Rare.]

Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of *purposiveness*.
Contemporary Rev.

purpoynt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pourpoint*.

purpret, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *purple*.
Chaucer.

purpresture (pėr-pres'tūr), *n.* [Also *pourpresture*; < OF. *porpresture, pourpresture, purpresture* (ML. *purprestura, porprestura, proprestura*), an encroachment, purpresture, a fee paid by villeins for the privilege of inclosing land; a variant of *pourpresure, porpresure, pourprisure*, an inclosure, space occupied, < *pourprise, porprise, purprise, pourprinse*, an inclosure: see *purprise*.] In *law*, a nuisance consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to another person or to the public, as the shutting up or obstruction of a highway or of navigable waters. Encroachments other than against the public are no longer termed *purprestures*.

The offence of *purpresture* . . . was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 469.

purprise (pėr-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourprise*; < ME. *purprise*, < OF. *pourprise, porprise, purprise*, pp. of *pourprendre, porprendre, purprendre*, seize upon, occupy, encroach upon, invest, surround, inclose, < *pour-, por-, pur-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *prendere*, take: see *prehend* and *prize*1, *surprise*, etc. Cf. *purpresture*.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

And eke amydde this *purprise*
Was maad a tour of grct maistrise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4171.

The place of justice is a hallowed place; and therefore not only the bench, but the footpace and precincts and *purprise* thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

purpul†, *a.* A Middle English form of *purple*.

purpura (pėr'pū-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *purpura*, < Gr. πορφύρα, the purple-fish, a purple dye or color: see *purple*.] 1. In *med.*, an eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood in the skin; the purples.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Purpuridæ*. The animal has a purpuriferous gland, and secretes a purplish fluid which has given name to the genus. The shell is generally oblong ovate, its surface usually being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The species are numerous, and are divided in various subgenera, considered by some as genera. *P. lapillus* is an abundant northern species, common to both shores of the Atlantic. See also cut under *operculum*.—**Malignant purpura,** cerebrospinal fever.—**Purpura hemorrhagica,** purpura attended with hemorrhage into and from mucous membranes, and often into serous membranes and cavities. Pyrexia may be present or absent. Also called *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*.—**Purpura nautica,** scurvy.—**Purpura nervosa,** purpura with rheumatoid pains, with colic and vomiting, sometimes hemorrhage from the bowels, and frequently cutaneous edema. It occurs mostly in children. The specific name refers to a supposed dependence on the sympathetic nervous system.—**Purpura papulosa,** purpura in which the ecchymoses are interspersed with livid papules. Also called *lichen lividus*.—**Purpura rheumatica,** a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, often with some fever, nausea, colicky pains, diarrhœa, or constipation, and with rheumatoid pains and often swelling and redness in certain joints.—**Purpura simplex,** a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, with slight general symptoms such as languor and loss of appetite. The spots come out in successive crops, each lasting a week or ten days; there may be a number of such recurrent eruptions.—**Purpura**


Purpura lapillus.

symptomatica, a purpuric eruption occurring as a symptom of some distinct disease, as smallpox, cholera, measles, or scarlet fever.—**Purpura urticans**, a variety of purpura simplex in which the eruption is raised into wheals, which may or may not be accompanied by itching.

Purpuracea (pėr-pū-rā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-acea*.] Same as *Purpuridæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

purpuracean (pėr-pū-rā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *purpuraceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Purpuracea*.

purpuraceous (pėr-pū-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-aceous*.] Of a purple color; of or pertaining to the *Purpuracea*; purpurate.

purpurate[1] (pėr'pū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *purpuratus*, purpled, clad in purple, pp. of *purpurare*, make purple, < *purpura*, purple: see *purple*.] Of a purple color.

purpurate[1] (pėr'pū-rāt), *n.* [< *purpur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of purpuric acid.

purpurate[2] (pėr'pū-rāt), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to purpura; purpuric.

purpure (pėr'pūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpure*, *purpur*, *purpour*, < OF. *purpure*, vernacularly *purpre*, purple: see *purple*.] Purple: represented in heraldry by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

> The whit cote that hade sem none,
> And the *purpure* that layd both upon one,
> They be my sokur and my helping,
> That my bodi hath usud soft cloping.
> *Holy Rood* (L. E. T. S.), p. 178.

> The ground that erst was yellow, greene, and blew
> Is overcled with blood in *purpure* hew.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

purpureal (pėr-pū'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *purpureus* (< Gr. πορφύρεος), purple-colored, < *purpura*, purple: see *purple*.] Purple.

> More pellucid streams,
> An ampler ether, a diviner air,
> And fields invested with *purpureal* gleams.
> *Wordsworth*, Laodamia.

purpurescent (pėr-pū-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.*, purplish; tinged with purple.

purpuresset, *n.* [ME., < *purpure* + *-ess*.] A woman who sells purple. *Wyclif*.

purpuric[1] (pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-ic*.] Having a purple color; also, producing a purple color; specifically, in *chem.*, noting an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon uric acid. It forms deep red or purple compounds with most bases, whence the name. It cannot be obtained except in combination. Also *isopurpuric*.

purpuric[2] (pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to purpura.—**Malignant purpuric fever.** See *fever*[1].

Purpuridæ (pėr-pū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Purpura*: same as the subfamily *Purpurinæ*.

Purpurifera (pėr-pū-rif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *purpuriferous*.] In Lamarck's system, a family of trachelipodous gastropods containing species producing a purple fluid, and others supposed to resemble them. It included the *Purpurinæ* (but not the *Muricinæ*) and various incongruous genera referred by modern authors to different families and even suborders.

purpuriferous (pėr-pū-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *ferre*, bear.] Purpuriparous; belonging to the *Purpurifera*.

purpuriform (pėr'pū-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Purpura*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a shell of the genus *Purpura*; related or belonging to the *Purpuridæ*. Also *purpuroid*.

purpurigenous (pėr-pū-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *gignere*, *genere*, bear: see *-genous*.] Producing purple.—**Purpurigenous gland**, a gland, especially developed in the gastropods of the family *Muricidæ*, secreting a liquid of a purplish color.

purpurin, purpurine (pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_7O_2(OH)_3$, used in dyeing, extracted from madder and prepared artificially by the oxidation of artificial alizarin. Its application in dyeing is similar to that of alizarin. In commerce it is known as *alizarin, yellow shade* (of red), the true alizarin giving blue shades of red.

Purpurinæ (pėr-pū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muricidæ*, characterized by having an operculum with a lateral nucleus. It includes the genera *Purpura*, *Acanthina*, *Pentadactylus*, *Concholepas*, and others.

purpuriparous (pėr-pū-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Producing or secreting a purple substance: as, the *purpuriparous* glands of the sea-hare.

purpuroid (pėr'pū-roid), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *purpuriform*.

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *pirr*, *purl*[1], and *puss*.] I. *intrans.* To utter a low murmuring sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure, as a cat. The sound is made by throwing the vocal cords into vibration measured and regulated by the respiration; and this vibration is strong enough to make the whole larynx tremble, so that it may be felt or seen from the outside. Purring is highly characteristic of the cat tribe, though probably not confined to it.

> I know somebody to whose knee that black cat loves to climb; against whose shoulder and cheek it likes to *purr*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

> Sitting drowsy in the fire-light, winked and *purred* the mottled cat. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

Purring thrill, a thrill or fremitus, or sense of fine vibration, perceptible to the hand, as sometimes over an aneurism, or over the heart in some cases of valvular lesion. It resembles the sensation which the back of a purring cat yields to the hand. Also called *purring tremor*, *purring fremitus*, and, in French, *frémissement cataire*.

II. *trans.* To express or signify by purring.

> Her ears of jet and emerald eyes
> She saw, and *purr'd* applause.
> *Gray*, Death of a Favourite Cat.

[Figuratively of persons in both uses.]

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *n.* [< *purr*[1], *v.*] The sound made by a cat in purring.

> [She] thrills the hand that smooths her glossy fur
> With the light tremor of her grateful *purr*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Terpsichore.

purr[2]†, *n.* See *pur*[2].

purr[3], **purre**[1] (pėr), *n.* [Also *pirr*; perhaps ult. < AS. *pur*, occurring in two glosses, as a synonym of *rāradumbla*, a bittern (glossed by L. *onocrotalus*, a pelican), or of *hæferbliēte*, appar. a snipe (E. dial. *hammerbleat*).] A sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, commonly called *dunlin*.

purr[1] (pėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve of the family *Veneridæ*, *Tapes decussata*. It inhabits chiefly the European coasts on sandy or gravelly bottoms between tide-marks. It burrows in the ground, and is usually indicated by two little holes about an inch apart, made by the siphons. The purrs are held in some esteem for food, being considered better than cockles. Also called *butter-fish*.

purre[1], *n.* See *purr*[3].

purre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *perry*[1].

purree, purrhee (pur'ē), *n.* A yellow coloring matter. See *euxanthin*. Also called *Indian yellow*.

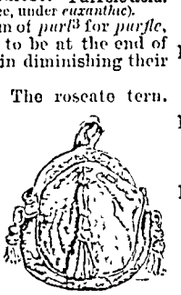
purreic (pu-rē'ik), *a.* [< *purree* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from purree.—**Purreic acid.** Same as *euxanthic acid* (which see, under *euxanthic*).

purrelt, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *purl*[3] for *purfle*, border.] A list ordained to be at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. *Halliwell*.

purre-maw (pėr'mâ), *n.* The roseate tern. [Prov. Eng.]

purrock (pur'ok), *n.* [A var. of *parrock*, as equiv. *paddock*[2] of *paddock*[2].] Same as *paddock*[2].

purse (pėrs), *n.* [< ME. *purse*, *purs*, *pors*, an altered form of *burs*, *bors*, < OF. *borse*, *bourse*, F. *bourse* = It. *borsa*, < ML. *bursa*, *byrsa*, < Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide or skin. Cf. *burse*, *bourse*.] 1. A bag or pouch; specifically, a small bag or case in which money is contained or carried.



Belt purse or Sporran, 17th century.

> Her girdle was greene, and at that hung a large leather *purse*. *Greene* (?), Vision.

> A pouch with many parts and *purses* thin,
> To carry all your tools and trinkets in.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 154).

> Out has he ta'en a *purse* o' gowd,
> Was a' fou to the string.
> *Brown Adam* (Child's Ballads, IV. 62).

2. Figuratively, money; means; resources.

> Had men beene as forward to aduenture their *purses*, and performe the conditions they promised mee, as to crop the fruits of my labours, thousands ere this had beene bettered by these designes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 211.

> But here attir'd beyond our *purse* we go,
> For useless ornament and flaunting show.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 206.

> He needs his *purse*, and knows how to make use on it.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> You never refused your *purse* and credit to the service and support of learned or ingenious men.
> *Swift*, Improving English Tongue.

3. A treasury; finances: as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 200.—4. A purseful of money; a sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present: as, to win the *purse* in a horse-race; to make up a *purse* as a present.—5. A specific sum of money. In Turkey large accounts are often set down in purses of 500 Medjidie piasters, equivalent to 4 pounds 10 shillings of English money, or about $22.

> The Greeks have three churches, and their bishop resides here, who has an income of about four *purses* a year.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

> A Turkish merchant residing in Cairo died leaving property to the amount of six thousand *purses*.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 136.

6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some kind of a pouch, bursa, marsupium, or ovicapsule.—**A light purse**, or **an empty purse**, poverty, or want of resources.—**A long purse**, or a heavy purse, wealth; riches.—**Cold purse.** See *cold*.—**Halfpenny-purse**, a small purse worn at the side: the name probably implies its use for the smallest coins, as, perhaps, the silver halfpence of the middle ages down to the seventeenth century.—**Maundy purse.** See *maundy*.—**Mermaid's purse.** See *mermaid's-purse*.—**Privy purse.** (*a*) An allowance for the private expenses of the British sovereign, forming part of the civil list. (*b*) An officer of the British royal household charged with the payment of the sovereign's private expenses. His official title is *keeper of the privy purse*.—**Purse of state**, in *her*, a bag or pouch resembling an aumônière, bearing the arms of the sovereign or state on the side, and having cords formed into an elaborate knot or plaiting.—**Sword and purse**, the military power and wealth of a nation.

purse (pėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pursed*, ppr. *pursing*. [< ME. *pursen*, *porsen*; < *purse*, *n.* For the sense 'wrinkle,' 'pucker' (like the mouth of a purse drawn together with a gathering-string), cf. *pucker*, as related to *poke*[2], a bag, sack, pocket.] I. *trans.* 1. To put in a purse.

> Gene poure peuple the pans; ther-of *porse* thow none,
> Ac gene hem forth to poure folke that for my loue hit asketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 164.

> I will go and *purse* the ducats. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 175.

> The benefits you have done me are not lost,
> Nor cast away; they are *purs'd* here in my heart.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles; knit; pucker: frequently with *up*.

> Thou criedst "Indeed!"
> And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 113.

> Was this a story to *purse up* people's hearts and pennies against giving an alms to the blind?
> *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

> O moralist, frown not so dark,
> *Purse* not thy lip severe.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 972.

II.† *intrans.* To take purses; rob.

> I'll *purse*; if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

purse-bearer (pėrs'bâr"ėr), *n.* One who carries or guards the purse of another.

> I'll be your *purse-bearer*, and leave you
> For an hour. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 47.

purse-bearing (pėrs'bâr"ing), *a.* Pouched or marsupiate: an epithet formerly used to note the marsupials, as *purse-bearing* animals, translating Scaliger's phrase *Animalia crumentata*.

purse-boat (pėrs'bōt), *n.* A boat 28 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, from which the seine is worked in the menhaden-fishery. The captain of a gang has charge of this boat.

purse-clasp (pėrs'klâsp), *n.* A metal frame of a large medieval purse or aumônière, often very elaborate and richly decorated, and an object of curiosity when the bag of the purse has perished. Sometimes a pistol is concealed in the frame, and would be discharged by an unskilful attempt to open it. Also *purse-snap*.

purse-crab (pėrs'krab), *n.* A short-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the genus *Birgus*, as *B. latro*, the cocoanut-crab, found in Mauritius and the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, and one of the largest crustaceans. It resides on land, often burrowing under the roots of trees, lines its hole with the fibers of the cocoanut-husk, and lives on the nuts, which it procures by climbing the trees, breaking the shells with great ingenuity.

purse-crew (pėrs'krö), *n.* The crew or gang of a purse-net; a purse-gang.

purse-cutter (pėrs'kut"ėr), *n.* A thief who steals purses; a cutpurse.

> It is a gentle admonition, you must know, sir, both to the *purse cutter* and the purse-bearer.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

purse-davit (pėrs'dav"it), *n.* A short, strong davit attached to the gunwale and a thwart of a boat, supporting the pursing-blocks of a purse-seine.

purseful[1] (pėrs'fûl), *a.* [< *purse* + *-ful*, 1.] Rich.

> Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the *purseful* and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, vix. (*Davies.*)

purseful[2] (pėrs'fûl), *n.* [< *purse* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden*.

purse-gang (pėrs'gang), *n.* A purse-crew.

purse-gill (pėrs'gil), *n.* A marsipobranchiate fish; one of the *Marsipobranchii*.

purse-gilled (pėrs'gild), *a.* Marsipobranchiate.

purse-leech (pėrs'lēch), *n.* One who grasps at money; a grasping person. [Rare.]

> Whilst the king and his faithfuls retained their places of dominion, we enjoyed such golden days of peace and plenty

as we must never see again, so long as you harpyes, you sucking *purse-leeches*, and your implements be our masters.
British Belman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625.) (*Davies.*)

purse-line (pėrs'līn), *n.* The line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

purse-milking† (pėrs'mil″king), *a.* Making frequent or heavy demands upon one's purse; extortionate; expensive. [Rare.]

Purse-milking nation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 49. (*Davies.*)

purse-mouth (pėrs'mouth), *n.* A prim or pursed-up mouth. [Rare.]

Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth* when my father dangled the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

purse-net (pėrs'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which may be drawn close with cords, or closed quickly in any way. See cut under *purse-seine*.

We shopkeepers, when all 's done, are sure to have 'em in our *pursenets* at length.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

pursenet-fish (pėrs'net-fish), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*. *John Winthrop.*

purse-pinched (pėrs'pincht), *a.* Impecunious; poor.

Ladies and Lords, *purse pinched* and soule-pain'd.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

purse-pride (pėrs'prīd), *n.* Pride of wealth; insolence proceeding from consciousness of the possession of wealth.

Even *purse-pride* is quarrelsome, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.
Bp. Hall, Supernumeraries, § 4.

purse-proud (pėrs'proud), *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

This person was . . . a noisy, *purse-proud*, illiterate demagogue, whose Cockney English and scraps of mispronounced Latin were the jest of the newspapers, Alderman Beckford. *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

purser (pėr'sėr), *n.* [< *purse* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bursar*.] 1. An official charged with the keeping of accounts and the disbursing of money; specifically, an officer who keeps the accounts of a ship, and has charge of the provisions, pay, etc.: now called in the navy *paymaster*.

And this order to be seene and kept euery voyage orderly, by the *pursers* of the companie sowne ship, in any wise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 273.

2. In *mining*, the paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book. [Cornwall. Eng.]

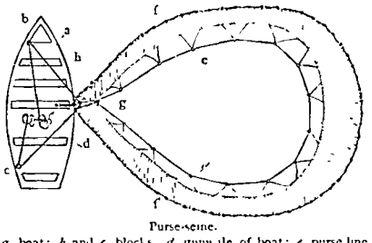
purse-ring (pėrs'ring), *n.* A metal ring attached to the bridle-rope on the foot of a purse-seine, for the pursing-line to run through.

purse-rope (pėrs'rōp), *n.* Same as *purse-line*.

pursership (pėr'sėr-ship), *n.* [< *purser* + *-ship*.] The office of purser.

purses (pėr'sez), *n. pl.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. [Prov. Eng.]

purse-seine (pėrs'sān), *n.* A seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.



Purse-seine.

a, boat; *b* and *c*, blocks, *d*, gunwale of boat; *e*, purse line or bridle; *f*, *f*, corks or floats; *g*, sheave; *h*, pursing-blocks attached to purse-davit. See cut under *pursing block*.

Mackerel purse-seines range from 120 to 220 fathoms long by 20 to 30 fathoms deep, having 750 to 1,000 meshes of depth. The average mesh is 2¼ inches. The pursing weight varies from 150 to 200 pounds. The seines are made of fine Sea Island cotton twine.

The *purse-seine* first came into general use in 1850.
Nature, XLI. 180.

purse-seiner (pėrs'sā″nėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the menhaden or the mackerel purse-seine fishery.

purse-silk (pėrs'silk), *n.* A stout silk thread used for knitting purses, and also for embroidery with the needle. Also *purse-twist*.

purse-snap (pėrs'snap), *n.* Same as *purse-clasp*.

purse-spider (pėrs'spī″dėr), *n.* A spider, *Atypus niger*, which spins a close web of varying shape and size against the bark of trees at the surface of the ground. [Southern U. S.]

purse-strings (pėrs'stringz), *n. pl.* The strings by means of which a purse is fastened or unfastened.

The merchants, frightened by Drake's successes, and appalled by the ruin all around them, drew their *purse-strings* inexorably. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 18.

purset† (pėr'set), *n.* [< *purse* + *-et*.] A purse or bag. [Rare.]

The blood of the frog and the bone in his back
I have been getting; and made of his skin
A *purset* to keep Sir Cranion in.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

purse-taking (pėrs'tā″king), *n.* The act of stealing a purse; robbing.

I see a good amendment of life in thee; from praying to *purse-taking*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 115.

purse-twist (pėrs'twist), *n.* Same as *purse-silk*.

pursevant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pursuivant*.

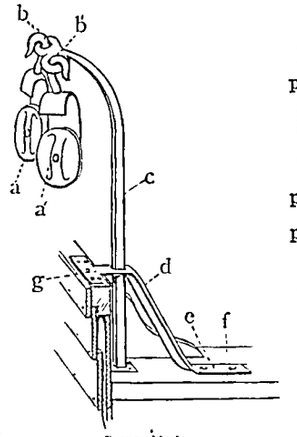
purse-weight (pėrs'wāt), *n.* The weight or sinker of a purse-seine concerned in drawing the net. In a menhaden-seine it weighs about 35 pounds; in a mackerel-seine, 200 pounds or more.

purseyt, *a.* See *pursy*[2].

pursift, *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Levins.*

pursiness (pėr'si-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursiveness*, *pursifness*; < ME. *pursynes*, **pursifnes*; < *pursif*, pursy: see *pursy*[1] and *-ness*.] The state of being pursy; the state of being short-winded; shortness of breath.

pursing-block (pėr'sing-blok), *n.* A block used in hauling in the pursing-line or bridle of a purse-seine. Two of these are attached to the purse-davit by hooks, as shown in the cut.



Pursing block.

a, *a'*, pursing-blocks; *b*, *b'*, hooks which engage eyes in the upper extremity of the purse-davit *c*; *g*, gunwale; *d*, brace fastened to gunwale and also bolted at *e* to the thwart *f*.

pursing-gear (pėr'sing-gēr), *n.* The gear by which a seine is pursed.

pursivet (pėr'siv), *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Holland.*

pursiveness† (pėr'siv-nes), *n.* An obsolete form of *pursiness*. *Bailey*, 1727.

purslane (pėrs'lān), *n.* [Also *purslain*; early mod. E. *pourslane*, *purseline*; < ME. *purslane*, < OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* = It. *porcellana*, purslane, with accom. term., < ML. **porcilana*; cf. OHG. *purzella*, MHG. *purzel*, G. *burzel*, < L. *porcilaca*, var. of *portulaca*, purslane, portulaca: see *Portulaca*.] A herbaceous plant, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed through warm and temperate climates. It is a prostrate annual of a reddish-green aspect, with fleshy stems and leaves, and small yellow flowers. Purslane is used, now less than formerly, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing, and is cultivated in Europe in several varieties for these purposes. In America it is regarded chiefly as a weed, and is rather troublesome in gardens, from its abundance and persistent vitality. In the United States vulgarly *pussly* (or *pusley*) or *pussly-weed*.

Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the bodye, semblably of the hend and eyes.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 15.

Black purslane, a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Prestii* (*E. hypericifolia*), a common weed of the United States, somewhat resembling purslane in habit, but not fleshy.—**Milk-purslane**, the spotted spurge, *Euphorbia maculata*, a prostrate weed having a milky juice.—**Mud-purslane**, a waterwort, *Elatine Americana*.—**Sea-purslane**. (*a*) In Great Britain, *Atriplex portulacoides*, the purslane orach, a low straggling sea-shore shrub. (*b*) In America, *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*, of the warmer Atlantic shores and the saline or alkaline valleys of the southwestern United States, a prostrate fleshy plant, forming mats sometimes 6 feet broad; also, *S. pentandrum*, sometimes erect, reaching north to New Jersey.—**Water-purslane**. (*a*) *Peplis Portula*. (*b*) *Ludwigia palustris*. (*c*) An American aquatic or sometimes terrestrial herb, *Didiplis linearis*, of the *Lythraceæ*, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers.—**Wild purslane**, a European species, *Euphorbia Peplis*, with prostrate leafless flowering branches which fork repeatedly, forming mats on maritime sands.

purslane-tree (pėrs'lān-trē), *n.* The African shrub *Portulacaria Afra*.

purslane-worm (pėrs'lān-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a zygænid moth, *Copidryas gloveri*, which feeds in enormous numbers on the wild purslane. [Western U. S.]

pursuable (pėr-sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *pursue* + *-able*.] Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

pursual (pėr-sū'al), *n.* [< *pursue* + *-al*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit: as, "quick *pursual*," *Southey*. [Rare.]

pursuance (pėr-sū'ans), *n.* [< *pursuan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit; prosecution: as, the *pursuance* of some design; in *pursuance* of orders.

He being in *pursuance* of the imperial army, the next morning, in a sudden fog that fell, the cavalry on both sides being engaged, he was killed in the midst of the troops. *Howell*, Letters, i. 6. (*Latham.*)

Whether he [Samson] acted in *pursuance* of a Command from Heaven, or was prompted by his own Valour only, or whatsoever inducement he had, he did not put to death one, but many that tyrannized over his Country.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iv. 104.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

=Syn. See *pursuit*.

pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **pursuant, persewend*, < OF. *pursuiant, poursuiant*, ppr. of *pursuir*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuivant*.] I. *a.* Done in consequence of or in the prosecution of something.

You may perceive that which I now desire to be *pursuant* thereupon. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. ix.

II.† *n.* A pursuivant.

Ye poore people were so vexed with apparators, & *pursuants*, & ye comissarie courts, as truly their affliction was not smale. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *adv.* [< *pursuant*, *a.*] According; agreeably: with *to*.—**Pursuant to**, following; according to; in accordance with: as, *pursuant to* orders, passage was denied.

Mr. President: I rise, Sir, *pursuant to* notice, to ask leave to bring in a bill. *D. Webster*, Senate, March 18, 1834.

pursuantly (pėr-sū'ant-li), *adv.* [< *pursuant* + *-ly*[2].] Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

pursue (pėr-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pursued*, ppr. *pursuing*. [Early mod. E. also *pursew*, *persue*, *persew*, < ME. *pursuen, pursuwen, porsuen, porsewen*, < OF. *pursuer, poursuer, poursuiver, porsuiver*, also *porsuir, porsuivir, poursuir, poursuirir*, also *poursuivre, poursevre, porsevre*, F. *poursuivre* = Sp. Pg. *proseguir* = It. *proseguire*, < L. *prosequi*, follow forth, follow after, pursue, prosecute, < *pro*, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *prosecute*, from the same L. verb; and cf. *sue*, *ensue*.] I. *trans.* 1. To follow; proceed along; follow in action.

There are those who *pursue* their own way out of a sourness and spirit of contradiction. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

Wilfrid a safer path *pursued*. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 16.

It will not be necessary to *pursue* his course further than to notice a single occurrence of most extraordinary nature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

2. To follow with the view of overtaking; follow with haste; chase; hunt: as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* a fleeing enemy.

And Pouerte *pursuede* me and putte me to be lowe,
And flittynge fond ich the frere that me confessede.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 15.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, whither we *pursued* them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

Each creature returned to its own nature, and *pursued* and preyed upon its fellow. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

They fled
This way and that, *pursued* by nought but dread.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 322.

3. To seek; seek to obtain: as, to *pursue* a remedy at law; to *pursue* pleasure.

Quod the child, "y come poore the world withinne
To *pursue* a wondirful eritage."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Too hard a Censure they *pursue*
Who charge on all the Failings of a few.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

They who most passionately *pursue* pleasure seldomest arrive at it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

4. To follow close upon; attend; be present with; accompany.

Fortune *pursue* thee! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 25.

Both here and hence *pursue* me lasting strife,
If, once a widow, ever I be wife!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 232.

5†. To follow vindictively or with enmity; persecute; treat with hostility; seek to injure.

For a cursed Emperour of Persie, that highte Saures, *pursuede* alle Cristene men, to destroye hem, and to compelle hem to make Sacrifise to his Ydoles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

I will to death *pursue* him with revenge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Will you the knights
Shall to the edge of all extremity
Pursue each other?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 69.

6. To follow as a principle of action, profession, trade, or occupation; prosecute; practise systematically; carry on.

Men must *pursue* things which are just in present, and leave the future to the divine Providence.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 284.

The . . . measures which are now *pursued* tend to strengthen and aggrandize . . . absolute monarchy.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

Both Foote and Fielding *pursued* the law until the law pursued them. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

The principle of asceticism never was, nor ever can be, consistently *pursued* by any living creature.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 10.

7. To follow up; continue; proceed with.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath *pursued* the story.
Shak., Hen. V., Epil.

Be slow to stir inquiries which you do not mean particularly to *pursue* to their proper end.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

8†. To endeavor; try.

Men fynde th that Makamede was a man verystned,
And a cardinal of court a gret clerk with-alle,
And *pursede* to haue be pope, pryns of holychurche;
And for he was lyke a Lusshyburgh ich leyue oure lord hym lette. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 167.

=Syn. 2. To track, hound. — 3. To strive for. — 6. To conduct, keep up, persist in.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To give chase; charge.

Therfore, wende well Gaheries he hadde be slayn; and, therfore, he *pursude* vpon hym with swerde drawen as fiercely as a wilde boor. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

2†. To seek; endeavor; try.

The dede of Andromaca dull thai told,
And how Elynus egerly ertid the lordis
To *pursu* for the pes to the pure Grekis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12050.

Quod cuuic, "thi foote thou holde,
And *pursue* for to passe the beest."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

3. To go on; continue; proceed.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider, etc. *Boyle.*

4. To sue; act as prosecutor; take legal steps as plaintiff or prosecutor.

And, ofyt yat, yei shul *pursu* for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

pursuet, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *persue*; < *pursue*, *v.*] Pursuit.

By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 28.

pursuement† (pėr-sū'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursuemant*; < *pursue* + *-ment*.] Pursuit.

The Spachies are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at one with bow, mase, lance, harquebush, and cymiter; wherof they haue the seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or *pursuements*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

pursuer (pėr-sū'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pursuer*; < *pursue* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pursues or follows; one who chases; one who follows in haste with a view to overtake. — **2†.** One who follows vindictively or with enmity; a persecutor.

I first was a blasphemer and *pursuer*.
Wyclif, 1 Tim. i. 13. (*Trench.*)

If God leave them in this hardness of heart, they may prove as desperate opposites and *pursuers* of all grace, of Christ and Christians, as the most horrible open swine, as we see in Saul and Julian.
D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 106. (*Trench.*)

3. In *Scots law*, the plaintiff; the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action.

pursuit (pėr-sūt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pursute*; < ME. *pursute*, < OF. *porsuit*, *poursuit*, m., *poursiente*, *poursiute*, *poursuite*, F. *poursuite*, a following, chase, < *porsuir*, etc., *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*.] **1.** The act of pursuing, or of following briskly for the purpose of overtaking; a following hastily, either for sport or in hostility; the chase, or a chasing: as, the *pursuit* of game, or of an enemy.

In his earnestness to expedite the *pursuit*, Uncas had left himself nearly alone.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxvii.

The *pursuit* was kept up for some three miles beyond the point where the picket guard had been captured.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. The act of following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; the endeavor to attain to or gain: as, the *pursuit* of happiness.

It ys lyke that grete labour and speciall *pursute* shall be made to the Lord Scalys that he wolle meynteyn the said Tuddenham and Heydon in all he can or may, and thus I have herd sey. *Paston Letters*, I. 172.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the *pursuit*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 142.

A man in *pursuit* of greatness feels no little wants.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. The object of one's endeavors or continued exertions or application; that which one systematically engages in or follows as a recreation, occupation, profession, or trade, or with some similar end in view; course of occupation or employment: as, literary *pursuits*; mercantile *pursuits*.

He lived where gallantry was the capital *pursuit*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash, Pref.

I judge of the value of human *pursuits* by their bearing upon human interests. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 112.

4. A following up or out; a carrying out; prosecution: as, the *pursuit* of a design.

Æneas and that noble reste of Troye,
In martial moodes Lucane did singe the chaunce,
End, and *pursute* of that lamented warre.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ii.

5†. Persecution.

And thei pursueth the powere & passeth [go beyond] *pursutes*, . . .
First to brenne [burn] the bodye in a bale of fijr,
And sythen the sely soule slen [slay] & senden hyre to helle! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 661.

Curve of pursuit. See *curve*. — **Fresh pursuit**, in *law*, see *fresh*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Pursuit*, *Pursuance*. *Pursuit* is free in either physical or moral uses: as, the *pursuit* of a tiger, a profession, an ambition. *Pursuance* is not now used except in the moral sense, and then generally in the sense of following out: as *pursuance* of his original intention, in *pursuance* of a peculiar theory. We speak of the *pursuit* of pleasure.

Say, in *pursuit* of profit or delight,
Who risk the most — that take wrong means, or right?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 85.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. *Calling*, *Employment*, etc. See *occupation*.

pursuivant (pėr'swi-vant), *n.* [Formerly also *poursuivant*, *purseyant*; < ME. *pursiwant*, *purcyraunt*, < OF. (and F.) *poursuivant*, a follower, prop. ppr. of *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuant*.] **1.** A follower, attendant, or messenger; especially, one who attended the king in his wars.

In respecte of the office of Harold, *Pursuivant*, Messenger, or Interpreter, they [the Readers] always beare with patience . . . all actions, both of wood and deede, appertaining vnto his office
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), To the Reader.

How oft do they with golden pineons cleave
The flitting skyes, like flying *Pursuivant*,
Against fowle feendes to ayd us militant!
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 2.

Swift insects shine, thy hovering *pursuivants*
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 33.

2. A state messenger; an officer who executes warrants.

That great man [Dr. Goodwin] lay wind bound in hourly suspicions that the *pursevants* would stop his voyage, and seize his person, before the wind would favour his getting away for Holland. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 5.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

3. One of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants belonging to the English College of Arms, named *Rouge Croix*, *Blue Mantle*, *Portcullis*, and *Rouge Dragon*. In the court of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland there are three pursuivants, *Unicorn*, *Carrick*, *Bute*. In the court of the Ulster King-of-Arms in Ireland there are four pursuivants, *Athlone* and *St. Patrick* Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The *pursevants* came next, in number more;
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 250.

pursuivant† (pėr'swi-vant), *v. t.* [< *pursuivant*, *n.*] To pursue; follow after; chase. [Rare.]

Their navy was *pursuivanted*. *Fuller.*

pursument†, *n.* See *pursuement*.

pursy (pėr'si), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursie*, *pursive*, *pursif*, *purcif*, *purseyf*; mod. dial. *pussy*; < ME. *pursy*, *purcy*, earlier *purcyf*, < OF. *pourcif*, var. of *poulsif*, *poussif*, F. *poussif*, short-winded, < OF. *poulser*, *pousser*, F. *pousser*, beat, pant, gasp, also push, < L. *pulsare*, beat, push: see *push*, *pulse*[1].] **I.** *a.* Short-winded; asthmatic; now, usually, fat and short-winded.

As in hem that haue the pirre and stylles and ben *purseyf* and thikke brethid.
Trevisa, tr. Barthol. de Proprietatibus Rerum, iii. 15 (Cath. Ang., p. 294).

When I grew somewhat *pursy*, I grew then
In men's opinions too and confidences.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1

I had a start out, and by chance set upon a fat steward, thinking his purse had been as *pursy* as his body.
Middleton (?), The Puritan, i. 1.

Slothful and *pursy*, insolent and mean,
Were every bishop, prebendary, dean.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 12.

A short *pursy* man, stooping and laboring at a bass-viol, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 264.

II.† *n.* See the quotation.

Pursy is a disease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blow shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and commeth of colde, and may be well mended.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Cath. Ang., p. 294).

purtenance (pėr'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *purtenance*, *purtenaunce*, *portenaunce*, *portinaunce*; by apheresis from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; pertinents; belongings; the inwards or intestines of an animal: especially applied to the pluck, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

With al the *portinaunce* of purgatorye and the payne of helle. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 108.

Kydde roste with ye heed & the *portenaunce* on lambe & pygges fete, with vinegre & percely theron.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

Roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

How she can dress and dish up — lordly dish
Fit for a duke, lamb's head and *purtenance* —
With her proud hands.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 204.

purtrayt, **purtreyt**, *v.* Middle English forms of *portray*.

purulence (pū'rö-lens), *n.* [= F. *purulence* = Sp. Pg. *purulencia* = It. *purulenza*, < LL. *purulentia*, an accumulation of pus, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering: see *purulent*.] The state of being purulent; the generation of pus or matter; pus, or its presence; suppuration.

purulency (pū'rö-len-si), *n.* [As *purulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *purulence*.

purulent (pū'rö-lent), *a.* [= F. *purulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *purulento*, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering, < *pus* (*pur-*), pus: see *pus*.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of, resembling, or of the nature of pus; suppurating. — **Purulent pleurisy**, empyema.

purulently (pū'rö-lent-li), *adv.* [< *purulent* + *-ly*[2].] In a purulent manner; as pus.

puruloid (pū'rö-loid), *a.* [< *puru(lent)* + *-oid*.] Resembling pus.

purvey (pėr-vā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pourvey*; < ME. *purveyen*, *purvayn*, *purveien*, *porveyen*, < OF. *porveier*, *purveier*, *porveer*, *porveoir*, *porpoir*, *pourveoir*, F. *pourvoir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover* = It. *provedere*, < L. *providere*, provide: see *provide*, of which *purvey* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To foresee.

What myght I wene, and I hadde swich a thoght,
But that God *purveieth* thynge that is to come.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1066.

2. To provide; supply; furnish; especially (in modern use), to provide or supply provisions or other necessaries for (a number of persons).

The thinges thet byeth to comene he deth *poruay* and ordayny. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

He chees hym for to wende
And come agayn right at the yeres ende
With swich answere as God wolde hym *purveye*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 61.

Whenne yee answere or speke, yee shulle be *purveyde*
What yee shalle say *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And the said grevaunces shewed also here amonges the King and the Lordz, it ys verrayly to thynk that they shall be *purveyed* of a remedie. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

Get thy wounds healed, *purvey* thee a better horse, and it may be I will hold it worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To provide; make provision; purchase or supply provisions, especially for a number.

And as for the remenant of the assizes, he shall *purvey* to be ther by water. *Paston Letters*, I. 50.

And therfore the Patron of the Galye and euery man *purueyed* to be redy as defensyble as myght be.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The meane time that the repaires and trauerses were made with all diligence, Sir Gabriel Martinengo neuer ceased going to euery place to *puruey* for all things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 86.

2. To pander: with *to*.

Their turpitude *purveys to* their malice. *Burke.*

purveyance (pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purveyaunce*, *pourveyance*; < ME. *purveyance*, *purveiance*, *purveaunce*, *porveance*, *perveaunce*, *purvyans*, < OF. *porveiance*, *porveance*, *pourveiance*, *purveiannce*, etc., foresight, provision, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*, of which *purveyance* is a doublet, as *purvey* is of *provide*.] **1†.** Foresight; providence.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy *purveiaunce*
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye no thyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 137.

Who wol do *perveaunce* in worldes longe
The palmes forto sette he must have mynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

2. The act of purveying, providing, furnishing, or procuring; supply; specifically, the procuring of provisions or victuals for a number of persons.

> The *purueiance* therof lith yon vppon,
> Au nunc you now, for his loue in trinite,
> So that this centre well pureyed be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2376.

The Commons have their Commodities daily taken from them for the *Pereyance* of the King's Houshold, for which they are not paid. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 190.

3. That which is purveyed or prepared, as provision, supplies, etc.

> Philip for that may mad *purueiance* redy,
> With folk of gode aray to Douer com in hy.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 307.

Therfore alle the *purveyance* that he hadde ordeyned to make the Temple with, he toke it Salomon his Sone; and he made it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Of vitaille and of other *purueiaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 176.

> And ofter to his Pallace he them bringes, . . .
> Whence, mounting up, they fynd *purveyaunce* meet
> Of all that royall Princes court became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 13.

4†. Preparation.

Folks ben ryte sore afred that they wel don moche harm this somer, but if ther be made ryte grett *purvyans* agens hem. *Paston Letters*, I. 116.

5. In *law*, the royal prerogative or right of preemption, by which the king was privileged to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages and the enforcement of personal labor, etc., for the use of the sovereign—a right abolished by the statute 12 Charles II., c. 24.

The treasurer, . . . by the exercise of the right of *purveyance*, . . . drew down popular hatred on the cause which was reduced to such expedients.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

purveyor (pėr-vā′ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourveyor;* < ME. *purveour*, < OF. *porveor, porveour, purveour, pourveur*, F. *pourvoyeur* (= Sp. *provecdor* = Pg. *provedor* = It. *provveditore*), a provider, purveyor, < *porveir*, etc., purvey: see *purvey*. Cf. *proveditor, provedor*.] 1. One who purveys or provides; specifically, one who purveys victuals, or whose business it is to make provision for the table; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer.

Our *purveyors* are herein said to have their provision from the popish shambles. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

> I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature,
> My careful *purveyor;* she provides me store.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 6.

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.

The statute of Edward III. was ordered to be enforced on the royal *purveyors*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 340.

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer or procuress; a pimp; a bawd.

This stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title: for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison.*

purview (pėr′vū), *n.* [< OF. *pourvieu*, purview, < *pourveu*, F. *pourvu*, provided, pp. of *pourvoir*, provide, purvey: see *purvey*.] 1. A condition, provision, or disposition; in *law*, that part of a statute which begins with the words "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble, and hence the whole body of provisions.—2. Field, scope, sphere, or limits of anything, as of a law, authority, etc.: as, the *purview* of science; facts that come under the *purview* of consciousness.

If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The phenomena he describes fortunately fall within the *purview* of the association over whose deliberations you preside. *Science*, VII. 166.

All nations of all past ages have confessedly founded their states upon their religions. This is true of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, of China, Japan, and all else within the *purview* of history.
A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 37.

It is only by becoming familiar with forms so utterly dissimilar from those we have hitherto been conversant with, that we perceive how narrow is the *purview* that is content with one form or one passing fashion.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

pus (pus), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *pus*, < L. *pus* (*pur-*) = Gr. πύον = Skt. *pūya*, matter, pus, < √ *pu* (Skt. √ *puy*) in L. *putere*, stink. From L. *pus* are also ult. *purulent, suppurate*, etc.; and from the same root are *puant, putid, putrid*, etc.] An inflammatory exudation composed of modified white blood-cells (pus-corpuscles), with more or less of the debris and of the proliferating cells of the solid tissues of the part, and a liquid plasma. The formation of pus is called *suppuration*. A collection of pus within the solid tissues is called an *abscess*. A suppurating open sore is an *ulcer*. —**Ichorous pus**. Same as *ichor*.—**Laudable pus**, thick, creamy pus such as may be formed in the progressing repair of wounds.—**Pus-cells** or **-corpuscles**, the leucocytes of pus.—**Pus-disease**, pyemia.—**Sanious pus**, a somewhat thin, often ill-smelling, greenish or reddish pus, as discharged from an ill-conditioned ulcer.

pusant, pusanet, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

Puseyism (pū′zi-izm), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles and teachings characteristic of a High-church party in the Church of England, originating in Oxford University in the early part of the nineteenth century: so called from one of the leaders in this so-called Oxford movement, Dr. E. B. Pusey, professor of Hebrew in the university. See *Tractarianism, ritualism*.

Ecclesiastical sentiment, which, in a morbidly exaggerated condition, forms one of the principal elements of *Puseyism*. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii., note.

Puseyistic (pū-zi-is′tik), *a.* [< *Puseyist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Puseyism or Tractarianism.

Puseyistical (pū-zi-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Puseyistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Puseyistic*.

Puseyite (pū′zi-īt), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see *Puseyism*) + *-ite*[2].] An adherent of the Oxford movement as advocated by Pusey (see *Puseyism*); hence, a ritualist.

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

When I go into a house where there is a pretty engraving of surpliced choristers, with an inscription in red letters underneath—probably a scrap of Latin—I know that the master of the house, or its mistress, is a *Puseyite*.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ix.

push[1] (pûsh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *posse;* < ME. *pussen, possen*, < OF. *pousser, poulser*, F. *pousser* = Pr. *pulsar* = Sp. Pg. *pulsar* = It. *pulsare*, < L. *pulsare*, strike, beat, drive, push, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push: see *pulse*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a thrusting motion; thrust, as with a sword; thrust or gore, as with the horns.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

2. To thrust forcibly against for the purpose of moving or impelling in a direction other than that from which the pressure is applied; exert a thrusting, driving, or impelling pressure upon; drive or impel by pressure; shove: opposed to *draw:* as, to *push* a hand-cart; to *push* a thing up, down, away, etc.

> The see by nyghte as any torche brende
> For wode, and *posseth* hym now up now doun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2420.

Push him out of doors. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 1. 15.

> Waters forcing way
> Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 197.

They walked out, or drove out, or were *pushed* about in bath-chairs. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. To impel in general; drive; urge.

We are solicited so powerfully by evil objects without, and *pushed* on so violently by evil inclinations within, that it is impossible but that both these should now and then prevail. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. To press or urge; advance or extend by persistent or diligent effort or exertion: as, to *push* on a work.

He had a true British determination to *push* his way in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

I had intended to *push* my excursion further, but, not being quite well, I was compelled to return.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 171.

To say at the end of the second year of the war the line dividing the contestants at the East was *pushed* north of Maryland . . . would have been discouraging indeed.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 406.

5. To prosecute or carry on with energy or enterprise; use every means to extend and advance: as, to *push* one's business; to *push* the sale of a commodity.

We may *push* the commerce, but the *pushing* must be done in South America, not in Washington.
The Century, XL. 318.

6. To press hard.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

= Syn. 1. To hustle, jostle, elbow, crowd, force. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To thrust, as with the horns or with a sword; hence, to make an attack.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him. Dan. xi. 40.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to stab in closer war, . . .
> Nor *push* with biting point.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 511.

2. To exercise or put forth a thrusting or impelling pressure; use steady force in moving something in a direction the opposite of that implied in the word *draw:* as, to *push* with all one's might.—3. To advance or proceed with persistence or unflagging effort; force one's way; press eagerly or persistently; hasten; usually with *on, forward*, etc.: as, to *push on* at a rapid pace.

> The se bigan to *posse*
> Rişt in to Westernesse.
> Ili strike seil and maste
> And ankere gunne caste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.

Deserted, surrounded, outnumbered, and with everything at stake, he [Clive] did not even deign to stand on the defensive, but *pushed* boldly *forward* to the attack.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

4. To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to *push* down a stream.

push[1] (pûsh), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *poushe;* < *push*[1], *v.* In sense 6 the word is appar. the same (an 'eruption'); it cannot be, as some suggest, connected with *pustule*, or with F. *poche*, a pocket.] 1. A thrust; the exercise of a driving or impelling thrust; the application of pressure intended to overturn or set in motion in the direction in which the force or pressure is applied; a shove: as, to give a thing or a person a *push*.

> Yet so great was the puissance of his *push*
> That from his sadle quite he did him beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

Notwithstanding, with an incredible courage they advanced to the *push* of the Pike with the defendants.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 19.

> I'm pleased with my own work; Jove was not more
> With infant nature, when his spacious hand
> Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
> To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
> Along the vast abyss. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort; a stroke; a blow.

Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us, but by and by tourned their backs.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 78.

Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling with the *pushes* of the yron ramme.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. An emergency; a trial; an extremity.

> This honest chambermaid,
> That help'd all at a *push*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 1.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. Persevering energy; enterprise. [Colloq.]

Bysshe Shelley was a gentleman of the old school, with a dash of New World cleverness, *push*, and mammon-worship. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 2.

Where every one recognizes that it is either money or *push* which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 156.

5. A button, pin, or similar contrivance to be pushed in conveying pressure: as, the electric bell-*push*.

The spring *push*, which was secured higher up on the door, was too much of a toy affair, and could be tampered with by patients so inclined. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 313.

6. A pustule; a pimple. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles, with inflammation and moch peyne. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iii. 7.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that "He that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Push of an arch. Same as *thrust of an arch* (which see, under *thrust*).

push[2]† (pûsh), *interj.* Same as *pish*.

> *Push!* I take't unkindly, i' faith.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

push-a-pike† (pûsh′ạ-pīk), *n.* An old game.

> Since only those at kick and cuff
> Are beat that cry they have enough;
> But when at *push a pike* we play
> With beauty, who shall win the day?
> *Hudibras Redivivus* (1707). (*Nares.*)

push-button (pûsh′but″n), *n.* See *button*, 4 (*c*).

push-car (pûsh′kär), *n.* 1. A light four-wheeled platform-car used on railways by track-repairers in moving tools and materials.—2. A car used at a ferry-slip to connect an engine with a train on a ferry-boat. [U. S.]

pusher (pûsh′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which pushes; one who drives forward.—2. In *mech.*, a stem or rod, usually with a button on the outer end, by which, from the outside of an inclosed space, some movement or result is accomplished within the space by pressing upon the button or outer extremity of the rod to push it toward

the interior: as, the *pusher* of an electric signal or a system of electric bells, whereby an electric circuit is completed or broken.—3. One of the levers of a type-setting machine, which, when touched on the keyboard, dislodges and pushes out a type.

push-hoe (pŭsh'hō), *n.* See *hoe*[1].

push-hole (pŭsh'hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, a hole in a flattening furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

pushing (pŭsh'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *push*[1], *v.*] Pressing forward in business; putting one's self forward; self-assertive.

An intriguing, *pushing* Irishman named White.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

pushing-jack (pŭsh'ing-jak), *n.* An implement for moving a large and heavy object, such as a railroad-car, for a short distance. In one form it is a toggle-bar, one end of which is put against a tie, and the other against the car, which is moved by the action of the lever.

pushingly (pŭsh'ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing, vigorous, energetic manner.

pushm, *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashm*, wool, fur, hair, down.] Same as *pashm*.

pushmina (push-mē'nä), *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashmīna*, woolen cloth.] Woolen cloth: used attributively: as, a *pushmina* shawl. The word is applied to true Cashmere shawls of fine quality, as distinguished from imitations or inferior manufactures. Also *pashmina*.

push-pick (pŭsh'pik), *n.* A tool with a short handle and a heart-shaped blade, used in military mining for loosening the earth behind the cases of galleries preparatory to inserting new cases. See cut under *pick*[1].

push-pin (pŭsh'pin), *n.* [< *push*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] A children's play in which pins are pushed alternately. Also *put-pin*.

Lol. Once more and you shall go play, Tony.
Ant. Ay, play at *push-pin*, cousin.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 2.

Push-pin is a very silly sport, being nothing more than simply pushing one pin across another.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

pushti (push'ti), *n.* [Pers. *pushti*, a support (for the back), cf. *pushta*, a bundle, load, hillock, < *pusht*, the back.] A square of material, often embroidered silk, used in Persia and the East to cover the wall where a sofa touches it, so that a person seated leans against it.

Pushtu, Pushtoo (push'tö), *n.* [Also *Pushto*, *Pashto*; Afghan.] The language of the Afghans: it belongs to the Iranian group of the Indo-European languages.

pusil† (pū'sil), *a.* [= It. *pusillo*, < L. *pusillus*, very little, petty, insignificant, dim. of *pusus*, a boy, a little boy; cf. *pupus*, a boy, *puer*, boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Very little. *Bacon.*

pusillanimity (pū'si-la-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pusillanimité* = Pr. *pusillanimitat* = Sp. *pusilanimidad* = Pg. *pusillanimidade* = It. *pusillanimità*, < LL. *pusillanimita(t-)s*, faint-heartedness, < *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid: see *pusillanimous*.] The state or condition of being pusillanimous; lack of that spirit which constitutes courage or fortitude; cowardliness; timidity.

The liver white and pale, which is the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 114.

There may be a *pusillanimity* even towards God; a man may over-clog his own conscience, and belie himself in his confessions, out of a distempered jealousy.
Donne, Sermons, xl.

=Syn. Poltroonery. See *coward*, *n.*

pusillanimous (pū-si-lan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *pusillanime* = Sp. *pusilánime* = Pg. *pusillanime* = It. *pusillanime*, *pusillanimo*, < LL. *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid, < L. *pusillus*, very little, + *animus*, mind, heart: see *pusil* and *animus*.] 1. Lacking strength and firmness of mind; wanting in courage and fortitude; being of weak courage; faint-hearted; mean-spirited; cowardly.

The dangers which he avoided with a caution almost *pusillanimous* never confused his perceptions.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Pow'r usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd; conscious of wrong,
'Tis *pusillanimous* and prone to flight.
Cowper, Task, v. 373.

He was a man of incurably commonplace intellect, and of no character but a hollow, blustery, *pusillanimous*, and unsound one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, iii. 5.

2. Proceeding from lack of courage; indicating timidity.

An argument fit for great and mighty princes, . . . that, neither, by over-measuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

He is slow and full of Wariness, and not without a Mixture of Fear: I do not mean a *pusillanimous*, but politic Fear. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

=Syn. 1. *Poltroon*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.—1 and 2. Weak, feeble, timorous, spiritless, effeminate, dastardly.

pusillanimously (pū-si-lan'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; mean-spiritedly; with want of courage.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 86.

pusillanimousness (pū-si-lan'i-mus-nes), *n.* Pusillanimous character; pusillanimity.

pusio, *n.*; pl. *pusiones*. Same as *pisan*[2].

pusley (pus'li), *n.* See *purslly*.

pusont, *n.* and *v.* A late Middle English form of *poison*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 295.

puss (pŭs), *n.* [= D. *poes* = LG. *pus*, *bus* (in comp. *puskatte*) = Dan. *pus* = Sw. dial. *pus* = Norw. *puse*, a cat, = Ir. *pus*, a cat, = Gael. *puis*, Ir. dim. *puisin*, a kitten; similar forms are found in some remote tongues, and the word is supposed to have been orig. imitative, perhaps of the noise made by the cat when "spitting." Cf. Hind. *fish*, *fish*, popularly *phis*, *phis*, 'puss! puss!' used in calling a cat.] 1. A cat; a pussy or pussy-cat.

Thus Dorset, purring like a thoughtful cat,
Married, but wiser *puss* ne'er thought of that.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 179.

2. A hare or rabbit.

Thou shalt not give *Puss* a hint to steal away — we must catch her in her form. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxix.

3. A puss-moth.—4. A pet name for a child or young woman.

Gone! what a pox had I just run her down, and is the little *puss* stole away at last? *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii. 3.

The little *puss* seems already to have airs enough to make a husband as miserable as it 's a law of nature for a quiet man to be when he marries a beauty.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, ix.

Puss-in-the-corner, a children's game. "A certain number of boys or girls stand singly at different distances; suppose we say for instance one at each of the four corners of a room, a fifth is then placed in the middle; the business of those who occupy the corners is to keep changing their positions in a regular succession, and of the outplayer to gain one of the corners vacated by the change before the successor can reach it; if done, he retains it, and the loser takes his place in the middle." (*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 488.)

puss-clover (pŭs'klō"vėr), *n.* The rabbit's-foot or stone-clover, *Trifolium arvense:* so named from its silky heads.

pussel (pus'el), *n.* The large scallop, *Pecten magellanicus*. [Local, Labrador.]

puss-gentleman (pŭs'jen"tl-man), *n.* An effeminate dandy. [Rare.]

A fine *puss-gentleman* that 's all perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 284.

pussly (pus'li), *n.* A corruption of *purslane*. Also written *pusley*. [U. S.]

When asked to select the most offensive among the worst weeds, the task becomes an exceedingly difficult one. Among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or *pusley* perhaps takes the lead.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 778.

puss-moth (pŭs'môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Cerura*. *C.* (or *Dicranura*) *vinula* is a handsome large-bodied bombycid moth of Europe, of a whitish color with black spots. The larva, which feeds on poplars and willows, is blackish when young, pale-green when full-grown, and provided with two long anal projections; it ejects an acrid fluid when irritated. See cut under *Cerura*.

pusstail (pŭs'tāl), *n.* A common grass of the genus *Sclaria:* so called on account of the bristly cylindrical spikes. More often called *foxtail*.

pussy[1] (pŭs'i), *n.*; pl. *pussies* (-iz). [< *puss* + dim. *-y*.] A diminutive of *puss*.

pussy[2] (pus'i), *a.* [< *pus*[1] + *-y*[1].] Filled with pus.

The most *pussy* gland ruptured during extrication.
Med. News, LIII. 695.

pussy[3] (pus'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *pursy*.

pussy-cat (pŭs'i-kat), *n.* [= LG. *puskatte*; < *pussy*[1] + *cat*[1].] 1. A puss or cat.—2. The silky catkin of various willows, in England chiefly of *Salix Caprea*, the common sallow. Also applied to the catkins of *Populus alba*.

pussy-willow (pŭs'i-wil"ō), *n.* A common American willow, *Salix discolor*, producing in earliest spring catkins that are very silky when young. It is a shrub or small tree with glaucous leaves, growing in moist ground. The name is also applied to other willows whose young catkins are silvery. Sometimes called *glaucous willow*, and *swamp-willow*.

In his dreams he hunts for *pussy-willows*, as he did when a boy. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 924.

pustular (pus'tū-lėr), *a.* [< *pustule* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of the nature of a pustule; proceeding from pustules, or characterized by their presence: as, a *pustular* disease.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having low elevations like blisters. Also *pustulate*, *pustulose*.

pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pustulated*, ppr. *pustulating*. [< L. *pustulatus*, pp. of *pustulare*, blister, < *pustula*, a blister, pimple: see *pustule*.] To form pustules.

The blanes [of Job] *pustulated* to afflict his body.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, I. 364.

pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pustulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.—2. In *entom.*, covered with small spots, or with slight rounded elevations less distinct and regular than those of a granulated surface.

pustulation (pus-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *pustulatio(n-)*, a breaking out into pustules, < L. *pustulare*, pp. *pustulatus*, blister: see *pustulate*.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

pustulatous (pus'tū-lā-tus), *a.* [< *pustulate* + *-ous*.] Pustulate.—**Pustulatous moss,** a commercial name of certain lichens of the genera *Lecanora* and *Parmelia*, used in the preparation of archil. *Lindsay*, British Lichens.

pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* [= F. *pustule* = Sp. *pústula* = Pg. *pustula* = It. *pustula*, *pustola*, < L. *pustula*, a blister, pimple, pustule; cf. *pusula*, a bubble, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Gr. *φυσαλίς*, *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder: see *physalis*.] 1. In *med.*, a small inflammatory tumor containing pus; a small pimple containing pus.—2. In *bot.*, a slight elevation like a pimple or little blister.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A small rounded elevation of surface, like a blister; a papule or pimple. (*b*) A spot of color larger than a dot, and suggestive of a blister.—**Malignant pustule,** a pustule forming the initial lesion of anthrax. See *malignant anthrax*, under *anthrax*.—**Pustules of the sea,** a sailors' name of sessile barnacles or acorn-shells. Also called *sea-thorns*.

pustuliform (pus'tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a pustule.

pustulocrustaceous (pus"tū-lō-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *crusta*, crust: see *crustaceous*.] Pertaining to pustules which, discharging, form more or less extensive crusts; having or characterized by such pustules.

pustulose (pus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *pustulosus*: see *pustulous*.] In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.

pustulous (pus'tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *pustuleux* = Pr. *pustulos* = Pg. *pustuloso*, < L. *pustulosus*, full of pustules, < *pustula*, a blister, pustule: see *pustule*.] Full of or covered with pustules; resembling a pustule or pustules; pustular.

put[1] (pŭt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *put*, ppr. *putting*. [Formerly also *putt* (dial. *pŭt*); < ME. *putten*, *puten*, a secondary form or variant of *poten*, < AS. *potian*, push, thrust; cf. Dan. *putte* (< E.?), put; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *pwtio* = Corn. *poot* = Gael. *put*, push, thrust. Cf. *pote*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To push; thrust: literally or figuratively.

Ther as the mene peple were fledde in to caves for socour, thei *putt* in fler, and brent hem ther-ynne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

Seem you but sorry for what you haue done,
And straight shele *put* the finger in the eye,
With comfort now, since it cannot be helpt.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 5).

2. To cast; throw; particularly, to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm: as, to *put* the stone; to *put* the shot. Compare *putt*. [In this sense pronounced put in Scotland.]

In the square are wooden benches for looking on at the tossing of the caber, *putting* the stone, and other Highland games. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

The sports will include a 100-yard dash, running broad jump, 220 yard hurdle (low), *putting* sixteen pound shot, running high jump, and a one-mile run.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

3. To drive; impel; force, either literally or figuratively; hence, to oblige; constrain; compel.

A-bove alle other was Sir Gawein comended, ffor thourgh his prowesse thei were *putte* bakke and chaced to the town. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Rashly I thought her false, and *put* her from me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Shee *put* him soone after to his choyce, whether he would enioy what he had scene, and the Kingdome for dowrie, without other ioynture then Candaules bloud, or would there himselfe be slaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

He espied two ships more riding by them, *put* in by the storm. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 5.

That trick
Was well *put* home.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

They all agreed to censure him, and *put* him from that employment. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 375.

I shall be *put* unwillingly to molest the publick view with the vindication of a private name.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation.

Sume *putten* Wax in Oyle of the Wode of the fruyt of Bawme, and seyn that it is Bawme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Caduce if that the fruyte be, cleef the roote,
And *putte* in hit a stoone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he *put* the man whom he had formed.
Gen. ii. 8.

You *put* sharp weapons in a madman's hands.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 347.

The aquavitæ was *put* aboard by my brother Peter's order, without my appointment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 467.

I went to the Sheik's house, and carried the letter I had from the Sheik of Furshout. When he knew who it was from, he kiss'd the letter and *put* it to his forehead, which is a mark of great respect.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

But sit beside my bed, mother, and *put* your hand in mine.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

5. To set in some particular way or course; instigate; urge; incite; entice.

If your Majesty be not Popish, as you professe, and I am very willing to believe, why doe you *put* the Parliament to resume the Sacrament of the Altar?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

It might have *put* him upon some dangerous design of surprising our ships.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 135.

6. To cause, or cause to be; bring or place in some specified state or condition: as, to *put* one in mind; to *put* to shame; to *put* to death; to *put* one out of pain; to *put* in motion; to *put* in order; to *put* to inconvenience.

It is plainly your purpos to *put* you to dethe,
With suche fyndes to fight till ye fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

Put me in a surety with thee. Job xvii. 3.

But as we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak. 1 Thes. ii. 4.

This question ask'd
Puts me in doubt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 888.

This last Storm *put* our Men quite out of heart
Dampier, Voyages, I. 439.

Recently he had been a public lecturer on Mesmerism, for which science (as he assured Phebe, and, indeed, satisfactorily proved by *putting* Chanticleer, who happened to be scratching near by, to sleep) he had very remarkable endowments. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

'Yes, sir" murmured Polly, *put* to blush by the apparition. *Harper's Mag.* LXXIX. 929.

7. To assign; set, as to a task or the doing of something: as, to *put* men to work.

And for my curtesie I was *put* to the Soudeyns house & was made vsscher of halle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 13.

The women as the weaker sort, be *put* to the easier crafts: as to work wool and flax.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

It was not till the year 1628 that I was *put* to learne my Latine rudiments, and to write of one Cotolin, a French-man in Lewes. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 8.

8. To set or propose for consideration, deliberation, judgment, reply, acceptance, or rejection; propound; propose; offer: state as a hypothesis or proposition: as, to *put* a case (see phrases below); to *put* a question; to *put* it to one to say.

I *put* it to the common sense of all of you . . . whether any great body of the conquered people could have lived on in their former dwelling places through such a conquest as this. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 151.

The questions which the Indians *put* betray their reason and their ignorance.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

9. To state; express; phrase.

Stupidly *put!* Inane is the response.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 69.

A thought 's his who kindles new youth in it,
Or so *puts* it as makes it more true.
Lowell, Francisco de Verulamio.

The old Hydrous appears as a Greek colony, placed, as one of the old geographers happily *puts* it, on the mouth either of the Hadriatic or of the Ionian sea
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 313

10. To render; do; turn; translate.

I have *put* this Boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and translated it azen out of Frensche into Englysshe
Mandeville, Travels, p. 5.

So did every scholer & secular clerke or versifier, when he wrote any short poeme or matter of good lesson, *put* it in ryme. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

11†. To posit; affirm.

The true faith *putteth* the resurrection, which we be warned to look for every hour. The heathen philosophers, denying that, did *put* that the souls did ever live.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 180.

12. To apply; use.

And the comoun Peple, that wolde *putte* here Bodyes and here Catelle for to conquere oure Heritage, thei may not don it withouten the Lordes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

The Mayor, &c. [of Bristol], approve the ordinances [of fullers], and *put* thereto the Common Seal of the City, in September, 1406. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 286.

The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

In truth it is rare for me to *put* pen to paper for private correspondence, so much is my time and attention engrossed by public business.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, quoted [in N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 482.

13†. To lay down; give up; surrender.

No man hath more loue than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis. *Wyclif*, John xv. 13.

Put it in assayt. See *assay*.—**Put the case,** elliptically **put case,** suppose the case to be; suppose.

But *put the case*, in travel I may meet
Some gorgeous structure, a brave frontispiece,
Shall I stay captive in the outer court?
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Put case our author should, once more,
Swear that his play were good.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

Put the case, I was a gentleman (which, thank God, no one can say of me); well—my honour makes me quarrel with another gentleman of my acquaintance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

To be put to it, to be hard pressed or tried; be driven to extremities; be embarrassed; be hampered.

Others of them were worse *put to it*, wher they were faine to eate doggs, toads, and dead men, and so dyed almost all. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

The pathway was here also exceeding narrow, and therefore good Christian *was* the more *put to it*; for when he sought in the dark to shun the ditch on the one hand, he was ready to tip over into the mire on the other
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

To be put to one's trumps, to be driven to one's resources or endeavor.—**To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone1*.—**To put about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to reverse the course of. (*b*) To put to inconvenience, trouble, annoyance, bewilderment, or embarrassment: as, he was much *put about* by that occurrence.

"Nay," pleaded Jeremiah "Thee art sorry for what thee said; thee were sore *put about*, or thee wouldn't have said it." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

(*c*) To publish; declare; circulate. [Colloq.]

Put it *about* in the right quarter that you'll buy queer bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, a nail in one's coffin, an ape in one's hood†. See *eggl*, *coffin*, *ape*.—**To put an end to.** See *end*.—**To put a stop to.** See *stop*.—**To put away.** (*a*†) To drive away; remove; expel.

This oyle, that is to sein quinta essencia of gold, hath the moste swetnes and vertu to aswage and *putte awei* the ache of woundis.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Henry the Fifth *put away* the Friars, Aliens, and seiz'd to himself 100,000*l.* a year. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 18.

(*b*) To renounce; discard.

Put away the gods which your fathers served.
Josh. xxiv. 14.

(*c*) To divorce.

Is it lawful for a man to *put away* his wife? . . . Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to *put* her *away*. Mark x. 2, 4.

(*d*†) To dispose of.

He took two skins and a half, . . . which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and *put* it *away* there for twenty-four shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England II. 426.

By reason some Hollanders and others, had bin there lately before him, who carried away with them all the Tobacco he was forced to *put away* all his commodities upon trust till the next crop.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 271.

To put back. (*a*) To hinder; delay. (*b*) To restore to the original place. (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier time. (*d*) To refuse; say nay to.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 843.

To put by. (*a*) To turn away; divert.

Watch and resist the devil: his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) To set or thrust aside.

Just God, *put by* th' unnatural blow.
Cowley, Davideis, iii.

The chancellor, sedate and vain,
In courteous words return'd reply,
But dallied with his golden chain,
And, smiling, *put* the question *by*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To place in safe keeping; save or store up: as, "to *put by* something for a rainy day."—**To put down.** (*a*) To repress; crush; suppress.

The great feast at Whitehall was on Tuesday, where is unspeakable bravery; but the Duke of Chevreuse *put down* ours *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 37.

Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it *put down* by parliament.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(*b*) To degrade; deprive of authority, power, or place. (*c*) To defeat; put to rout; overcome; excel.

The Spaniards, notwithstanding they are the Masters of the Staple of Jewels, stood astonished at the Beauty of these, and confessed themselves to be *put down*.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 1.

(*d*†) To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

Here is no trading, carriers from most places *put downe*; nor no receiving of any money, though long due.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 345.

(*e*) To confute; silence.

Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 281.

As I live, madam, you *put* them all *down*
With your mere strength of judgment.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

(*f*) To write, as in a subscription-list or in a program: as, to *put* one's name *down* for a handsome sum; to *put* one *down* for a toast or a speech. (*g*) To give up; do without. [Eng.]

He had set himself not only to *put down* his carriage, but . . . to order the whole establishment on the sparest footing possible. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

To put forth. (*a*) To stretch out; reach.

He *put forth* his hand, and took her. Gen. viii. 9.

(*b*) To shoot out; send forth or out, as a sprout.

A standard of a damask rose with the root on was set . . . upright in an earthen pan full of fair water without any mixture: . . . within the space of ten days the standard did *put forth* a fair green leaf.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.

(*c*) To exert; bring into action.

Virgil *putteth* himself *forth* to attribute to Augustus Cæsar the best of human honours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength.
Jer. Taylor.

(*d*) To propose; offer.

Samson said unto them, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. Judges xiv. 12.

At their request he *put forth* him selfe to make a triall . . . of his skill. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 211.

(*e*) To issue; publish.

I am not yet fully determined with myself whether I will *put forth* my book or no.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

The proposed Congress, commonly called the "Stamp-Act Congress," . . . also *put forth* a declaration of colonial rights, acknowledging allegiance to the crown, and claiming "all the inherent rights and privileges of natural-born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain."
A. Johnston, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 738.

To put forth one's hand against. See *hand*.—**To put heads together.** See *to lay heads together*, under *lay1*.—**To put in.** (*a*) To hand in; present.

He is to *put in* his answer the 13th of January.
Walpole, Letters, II. 69.

(*b*) To introduce among others; interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word, to tell you that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth.
Jeremy Collier.

(*c*) To insert: as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a scion. (*d*) To appoint to an office.

The archbishop is *put in* by the patriarch of Constantinople, and the metropolitan makes the bishops, who *put in* the parish priests
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

To put in an appearance, to put in or into commission, to put in mind, to put in pledge, to put in practice. See the nouns.—**To put in the pin.** See *pin1*.

He had two or three times resolved to better himself and to *put in the pin*, meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 345.

To put off. (*a*) To push off from land; push out into the water.

Two of them going out of the boat, he caused the boatsmen to *put off* the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

(*b*) To palm off; pass fraudulently; foist.

The Natives are for *putting off* bad Money, if possibly they can. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

It is the hardest case in the world that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as "additional fears of a popish successor." *Swift*, Public Spirit of the Whigs.

(*c*†) To dispose of, as by barter or sale; sell.

In ye midds of these distractions, they of Leyden, who had *put of* their estats, and laid out their moneys, were brought into a greate streight.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 45.

These ships, by reason of their short passage, had store of provisions left, which they *put off* at easy rates, viz. biscuit at 20*s.* the hundred; beef at £6 the hog-head, etc.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

(*d*) To take off or lay aside; doff.

None of us *put off* our clothes. Neh. iv. 23.

Hell about me,
Behind me, and before me; yet I dare not,
Still fearing worse, *put off* my wretched being.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Could hee *put off* his body with his little Coate, he had got eternitie without a burthen, and exchang'd but one Heauen for another.
Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

(*e*) To dismiss; discard.

The kyng to the komyns carpit agayne;
To *put of* that purpos he paynet hym sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11416.

The clothiers all . . . *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 32.

I do not send you George, because they are speaking of *putting off* servants. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 471.

(*f*) To defer; postpone; delay: as, to *put off* something to a more convenient season; to *put off* one's departure for a week.

The promised collection was long *put off* under various pretexts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*g*) To defeat or baffle, as by delay, artifice, plausible excuse, etc.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so; or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*

When I ask, I am not to be *put off*, Madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

Hastings, who wanted money and not excuses, was not to be *put off* by the ordinary artifices of Eastern negotiation. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To put on or upon. (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To clothe, cover, or invest the person, or some part of it, with; assume as a covering, or as something to be worn: as, to *put on* one's clothes; to *put on* a new pair of gloves.

He 's *pitten on* his cork-heel'd shoon,
And fast awa rade he.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 213).

Fresh was Phœbe, moreover, and airy and sweet in her apparel; as if nothing that she wore . . . had ever been *put on* before; or, if worn, were all the fresher for it, and with a fragrance as if they had lain among the rosebuds.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Hence—(2) To assume; assume the garb or appearance of; show externally; exhibit: as, to *put on* a solemn countenance or a show of interest; to *put on* airs

We made love, and contemn'd love; now seem'd holy,
With such a reverent *put on* reservation
Which could not miss, according to your principles.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Putting off the Courtier, he now *puts on* the Philosopher.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Mal. Now all in tears, now smiling, sad at parting.
Guise. Dissembled, for she told me this before;
'Twas all *put on* that I might hear and rave.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or let on; turn or bring into action: as, to *put on* more steam. (4) To forward; promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

(5) To instigate; incite.

You protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 227.

These two, as the king conceived, *put* him *on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.
Apothegms of King James (1669). (*Nares.*)

(6) To deceive; impose upon; cheat; trick: as, I will not be *put upon*.

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To impose upon; inflict upon.

That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear.
2 Ki. xviii. 14.

Sir, I must have you know
That you are and shall be at our pleasure, what
Fashion we will *put upon* you.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

(2) To lay on; impute to: as, to *put* the blame *on* somebody else.

I'll try you for his Murder, which I find you'd *put on* me, thou hellish Engine! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(3) To impel to; instigate to; incite to.

Ambition often *puts* men *upon* doing the meanest offices.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

But pray, Mr. Puff, what first *put* you *on* exercising your talents in this way? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

(4) To ascribe to.

Thus the priests of elder time have *put upon* them many incredible conceits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

In faith, in faith,
You do not fair to *put* these things *upon* me,
Which can in no sort be.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2

(5) To foist upon; palm off on.

My Lady Townshend has picked up a little stable-boy in the Tower, which the warders have *put upon* her for a natural son of Lord Kilmarnock's.
Walpole, Letters, II. 81.

(6) In *law*, to rest on; rest one's case in; submit to: as, the defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country (that is, he pleads not guilty, and will go to trial).—**To put one in a hole**, to put one on or to his mettle, to put one's back up. See the nouns.—**To put one's best foot forward**, to put one's foot in it, to put one's foot into. See *foot*.—**To put one's hand to.** See *hand*.—**To put one's hand to the plow.** See *plow*.—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth, one's nose out of joint, one's nose to the grindstone, one's oar in.** See *lion, joint, grindstone, oar*.—**To put one to the door.** See *door*.—**To put on trial.** See *trial*.—**To put out.** (*a*) To thrust out. (1) To destroy, so as to blind: said of the eyes.

But now with a most inhumane cruelty they who have *put out* the peoples eyes reproach them of their blindnesse. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(2) To extend; reach out; protrude.

It came to pass, when she travailed, that the one *put out* his hand. Gen. xxxviii. 28.

(*b*) To extinguish.

Is the light of thy Vnderstanding now cleane *put out*?
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 21.

(*c*) To shoot forth, as a bud or sprout: as, to *put out* leaves.
(*d*) To exert; use.

Let us all set ourselves in good earnest to resist all manner of temptations: let us *put out* all the strength which we naturally have to this purpose, and beg of God supernaturally to supply us with what we have not.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

(*e*) To expel; eject; drive out; dismiss: as, to *put out* an intruder; to be *put out* of office.

The same Day that he [Adam] was putt in Paradys, the same Day he was *put outt*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 67.

Whanne nature hath sett in you plente
Of alle goodnesse, by vertu and bi grace,
He neuere assembled hem, as semeth me,
To *put* pyte *owte* of his dwellyng place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

They should *put out* four of the magistrates from that power and trust which the freeman had committed to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 205.

(*f*) To publish; make public; issue: as, to *put out* a pamphlet.

I was surprized at the Impudence of a Booth, which *put out* the Pictures of some Indian Beasts with hard Names, and of four that were Painted I found but two.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 177.

They were *putting out* very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty.
Addison, Works (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Every case in which copies of the original letters can be compared with the revised editions *put out* by the writers.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

(*g*) To confuse; disconcert.

My Aunt is here and she will *put* me *out:* you know I cannot dance before her.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Something has gone wrong, Miss Fanny, I'm afraid. You seem *put out*, and it 's very becoming. I give you my honour. *White Melville*, White Rose, I. viii.

(*h*) To offend.

You're a good old brick to be serious, and not *put out* with me. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

(*i*) To lay out. (1) To expend; spend: as, to *put out* money. (2) To invest; place at interest.

He called his money in,
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He *put* it *out* again.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

(*j*) To dislocate: as, to *put out* one's ankle.—**To put out of sight.** See *sight*.—**To put over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To refer; send.

I for certain knowledge of that truth
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother.
Shak., K. John, I. 1. 62.

(2) To defer, postpone: as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term. (*b*) To transfer, make over; assign.

If he intends to come hither, it were good he sold his land, and paid his sister her £100, which he promised when I *put over* his land to him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 458.

(4) To knock over; kill. [Australia.]

"I wouldn't lose that pistol for five pounds," he said, "No - nor more. I should never have one like it again. I've *put over* a parrot at twenty yards with it."
H Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 412.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To place in authority over. (2) To transport across; ferry or carry across.

Cattle . . . which came late, and could not be *put over* the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 219.

To put the ax in the helve, the boot on the wrong leg, the cart before the horse. See *ax*[1], *boot*[2], *cart*.—**To put the case.** See *case*[1], and *put the case*, above.—**To put the change on or upon†.** See *change*.—**To put the tool on or upon†.** See *fool*[1].—**To put the hand to** (or **unto**). (*a*) To take hold of; begin; undertake.

Ye shall rejoice in all that ye *put your hand unto*.
Deut. xii. 7.

(*b*) To take or seize, as in theft; steal.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

To put the helm down. See *helm*[1].—**To put the last or finishing hand to.** See *hand*.—**To put this and that together,** to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; think of two related facts and form an opinion thereon; infer from given premises.

Putting this and that together—combining under the head "this" present appearances, . . . and ranging under the head "that" the visit to his sister—the watchman reported to Miss Peccher his strong suspicions
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

To put through, to carry or conduct to a successful termination: as, the measure was *put through* without hesitation.

That was the way he *put* her *through*—
"There!" said the Deacon, "now she'll dew!"
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

To put to (or **unto**). (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To add; unite.

I muste a-bide al maniere aventure,
For I may not *put too*, nor take away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

(2) To put forth; apply; use.

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he *put to* more strength. Eccl. x. 10.

Who shall *put-to* his power
To draw those virtues out of a flood of humours
Where they are drown'd, and make 'em shine again?
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 2.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To add to; unite with.

Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be *put to* it, nor any thing taken from it. Eccl. iii. 14.

(2) To drive; force; impel: as, to be *put to* one's shift. (3) To send, bring, or consign to.

Such as were taken on either side were *put to* the sword or *to* the halter. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1148.

(4) To expose to; refer to.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea. *Bacon.*

When our universal state
Was *put to* hazard.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

(5) To limit or confine to.

If there be twenty ways to some poor village,
'Tis strange that virtue should be *put to* one.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

To put to a stand, to death, to earth, to prentice. See the nouns.—**To put together, to unite;** place in juxtaposition or combination.—**To put to rights.** See *right*.—**To put to the blush, to (the) foil, to the horn, to the rack, to trial,** etc. See the nouns.—**To put two and two together.** Same as *to put this and that together*.—**To put up.** (*a*†) To bear or suffer without protest or resentment; pass unnoticed or unavenged; overlook: now, *to put up with*.

Take my armour off quickly, 'twill make him swoon, I fear, he is not fit to look on't that will *put up* a blow.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

Every body tells me I am the properest gentleman in the town, and I *put it up;* for the truth is, I dare not give any one the lie. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

(*b*†) To send forth or shoot up, as plants.

Hartshorn . . . mixed with dung and watered *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To offer.

I cannot see how he will escape that heathenish Battologie of multiplying words which Christ himself, that has *the putting up* of our Praiers, told us would not be acceptable in heaven. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The itinerant bookseller evades, or endeavours to evade, the payment of an auctioneer's licence, by *putting-up* his books at a high price, and himself deducing the terms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 323.

(*d*) To start from a cover: as, to *put up* a hare.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. *Addison*, Spectator.

I started off on a walk through the country—a short one—incited thereto by the possibility of *putting up* a deer, or slaying a jackal. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 160.

(*e*) To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

(*f*) To pack; store up, as for preservation: as, to *put up* beef or pork in casks.

Not any of them would eate a bit with him, but *put up* all the remainder in Baskets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 161.

(*g*) To put into its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword in its scabbard, or a purse in the pocket.

Faith, we may *put up* our pipes, and be gone.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 96.

Put thy sword *up*, traitor. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 469.

She *put up* her spectacles, shut the Bible, and pushed her chair back from the table.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

(*h*) To accommodate with lodging: as, I can *put* you *up* for a night.

I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up;* for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

(*i*) To post as a candidate; nominate for election.

Soon after this debate Pitt's name was *put up* by Fox at Brookes's. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

To put upon. See *to put on*.—**To put up to,** to give information respecting; make acquainted with; explain; teach: as, he *put* me *up to* a thing or two; we were *put up to* the trick or dodge. [Slang.]=**Syn.** *Put, Set, Lay, Place.* *Put* is a very indefinite word, with a wide range of idiomatic uses. *Set* has also a wide range: it suggests fixedness, especially of something upright: as, to *set* a vase or lamp on the table or a chair by the table. *Lay* suggests a horizontal position: as, to *lay* one's self down; to *lay* a knife or book on the table. *Place* suggests definiteness of location: as, to *place* one's finger on the spot.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go or move; especially, to go quickly; hasten.

In fibrous [roots] . . . the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 6, vi.

Stay in your place, know your own strength, and *put* not Beyond the sphere of your activity.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. To direct one's course; turn.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 551.

3†. To make an effort; try; endeavor.

If it be possible
That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd,
This penitent rascal will *put* hard.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

4†. To put the case; suppose.

Lat us now *putte* that ye han leve.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

To put about, to go about; turn back; change or reverse one's course.—**To put at,** to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm.

O it fell anes upon a time
They *putted at* the stane;
And seven foot ayond them a'
Brown Robin's gar'd it gang.
Rose the Red and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 176).

To put away for (*naut.*), to start to go to: as, to *put away for* home after a cruise.—**To put fair,** to bid fair.

And he had *put fair* for it, had not death prevented him, by which his life and projects were cut off together.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 130. (*Davies.*)

To put for, to start for; especially, to get in resolute motion toward with decided purpose and vigorous action: as, to *put for* home; to *put for* the shore.—**To put forth.** (*a*) To shoot; bud; germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Then the flowers *put forth* and spring, and then the Sunne shall scatter the mists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

(*b*) To set out; depart.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10. 7.

To put forward†, to hasten on.

I am willing *to put forward* as fast as my beast will give me leave, though I fear nothing in your company.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

To put in. (*a*) *Naut.*, to enter a port or harbor; especially, to deviate from the regular course to seek shelter from storms, or to refit, procure provisions, etc.: as, the ship *put in* to Charleston.

We sailed for Mytilene, but *put in* the first evening at Cardamilla in Scio, where I pitched my tent, and lay all night, and the next evening arrived at the port of Mytilene.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 14.

(*b*) To call at and enter a place, as a house of refreshment.

We took horse, and got early to Baldwick, where there was a fair, and we *put in*, and eat a mouthfull of porke, which they made us pay 14*d.* for, which vexed me much.
Pepys, Diary, I. 220.

(*c*) To dash into covert for safety, as a bird when hard pressed by a hawk. (*d*) To interpose.

He has . . . kicked me three or four times about the tiring-house . . . for but offering to *put in* with my experience. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

And although astrology may here *put in*, and plead the secrett influence of this star [the dog-star] . . .
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

To put in for, to put in a claim for; make application for; seek to obtain.

Jacob had suffered patiently the direction of those that governed him, so long as the excuse of his minority was a good one. But, being now arrived at the age of 17, he began to *put in* by degrees *for* his share in the direction of affairs. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 211.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in for* that place. *Abp. Usher*, Letters, cxvi.

To put off, to leave land; sail off.

Let me cut the cable,
And, when we are *put off*, fall to their throats.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 78.

To put on, to move or hasten on.

So *put on*, my brave boy, and make the best of thy way to Boulogne. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 6.

We *put on* pretty fast; the janizary, and guide to whom the horses belonged, frequently looking back in the utmost consternation, lest they should send after us, and injure us some way or other.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 65.

To put out. (*a*) *Naut.*, to start; sail. (*b*) To leave suddenly; be off; get out. (*c*) In tanning morocco leather, to remove small fragments of flesh still adhering to the flesh-side of the tanned skins, and at the same time to stretch and smooth the skins. Formerly done almost exclusively by hand-labor, this operation is now largely performed by putting-out machines.—**To put over.** (*a*) To sail over or across. (*b*) To remove her meat from the gorge into the stomach: said of a hawk.—**To put up.** (*a*) To take lodgings; lodge. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

The beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*c*) To sheath the sword; cease from further contest.

Troth, I'll *put up* at all adventures, master:
It comes oft very fair yet.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

(*d*) To pay down or stake money. [Slang, U. S.]—**To put up to,** to advance to; approach. [Rare.]

With this he *put up to* my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due. *Swift.*

To put up with, to bear without resentment or repining; tolerate: as, to *put up with* many annoyances; to *put up with* injury; to *put up with* bad fare.

It would no more repay us for all the insolence that we have *put up with* than does the infliction of a forty-shilling fine on the cabman recompense the gentleman whom he has blackguarded for an hour in a crowded thoroughfare. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 198.

put[1] (půt), *n.* [Formerly also *putt;* < ME. *put*, < *put*[1], *v.*] 1. A thrust; a push.

The dear creature, I doubted not, wanted to instruct me how to answer the captain's home *put*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 316. (*Davies.*)

2. A cast or throw; specifically, a throw made by an upward and forward motion of the arm, as in putting the stone. [Pronounced in Scotland put.]

The *put* of the stoon thou maist not reche,
To litil mygte is in thi sleue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

3†. An attempt; particularly, an attempt to avoid something, as when a bird or beast of chase, hard pressed, seeks safety under cover.

The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A game at cards, played generally by two people, but sometimes by three, and often four. The whole pack is used in playing, but only three cards are dealt out at a time. Whoever gains at least two tricks out of the three counts five points, which make game.

There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribidge, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put* and all-foures. *Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum* (1699), [p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth, fifty years ago, *put* was a common public-house game.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

5. A contract by which the party signing or making the same agrees, in consideration usually of a certain sum of money, that he will accept and pay for specified securities or commodities which the party named therein, or the bearer of the contract, at or within a time named, shall, at the option of the latter, offer to sell the former at a specified price. It is used chiefly in the stock-market, for speculative purposes, and if the intent of the parties is to settle the difference of price in money, it is illegal.

Gran. And all this out of Change-Alley?
Wit. Every Shilling, Sir; all out of Stocks,
Putts, Bulls, Rams, Bears, and Bubbles.
Cibber, Refusal, i.

A *put* is an option to deliver, or not deliver, at a future day. *Bisbee and Simonds*, Law Prod. Ex., p. 50.

put[2] (put), *n.* [Also *putt;* perhaps < W. *pwt*, any short thing; cf. *pwtan*, *pwtog*, a squat woman.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow; a simpleton; an oddity. [Eng.]

As he gave the good-night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them, instead of returning the civility, asked us what queer old *put* we had in the boat. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

What Letacre said to you upon that occasion you ought to have borne with more decency . . . than to have called him country *put*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

put[3]† (put), *n.* [< OF. *pute*, *puite* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *puta* = It. *putta*), a prostitute, fem. of *put*, *puit*, *pout*, *pot* (= Sp. Pg. *puto* = It. *putto*), foul, bad, wicked.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

put[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pit*[1].

putage (pū'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *putage* (ML. *putagium*), fornication, prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs.
Jacob, Law Dict.

putailet†, *n.* A variant form of *pitaile*.

putamen (pū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *putamina* (pū-tam'i-nȳ). [< L. *putamen*, a trimming or clipping, waste, husk, < *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune: see *putation*.] 1. In *bot.*, the endocarp of a fruit when hard and stony; the shell of a nut, or the stone of a stone-fruit or drupe; also, one of the pyrenæ or apparent seeds of some drupes. See *drupe* and *endocarp*, and cut under *drupe*. —2. In *ornith.*, the soft shell of an egg; a last layer of tough tenacious albumen deposited upon the soft white of the egg, forming a membrane in and upon which the hard shell is deposited.—3. In *anat.*, the outer zone of gray matter of the lenticular part of the corpus striatum of the brain. The claustrum separates the putamen from the cortex of the brain.

putaminous (pū-tam'i-nus), *a.* [< *putamen* (*-min-*) + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the putamen: as, a *putaminous* envelop or membrane.

putanism (pū'tā-nizm), *n.* [< F. *putanisme* (= Sp. *putanismo*, *putaismo* = It. *puttanismo*), prostitution, < *putain* (= It. *puttana*), a prostitute, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Customary lewdness or prostitution in a female. *Bailey.*

putation (pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *putacion*, < OF. *putation*, < L. *putatio*(*n-*), a pruning, lopping, also (LL.) a reckoning, computing, considering, < *putare*, pp. *putatus*, cleanse, trim, prune, fig. adjust, settle (*rationem* or *rationes*) accounts; hence reckon, count, compute, value, estimate, esteem, consider, think, suppose, believe; < *putus*, clean, clear: see *pute*.] 1. A lopping or pruning, as of trees; pruning.

Eke thai be apte unto *putacion*
Of bowes drie or foule elacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. The act of considering, deeming, or supposing; supposition; estimation.

If we were not the actors and sufferers, it is not possible that we should be made the natural subjects of the accidents of another's body, by any *putation*, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *putatif* = Sp. Pg. *putativo*, < LL. *putativus*, supposed, < L. *putare*, pp. *putatus*, think, suppose: see *putation*.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed: as, the *putative* father of a child.

Thus things indifferent, being esteem'd useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurp'd authority.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. i. § 3.

Her *putative* parents had impressed,
On their departure, their enjoinment.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 175.

Putative marriage, in *canon law*, a marriage contracted in violation of an impediment, but in good faith on the part of at least one party.

put-by† (půt'bī), *n.* An excuse for setting aside or ignoring. See quotation under *put-off*.

put-case† (půt'kās), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *case*[1], *n.*] A propounder of hypotheses, or hypothetical cases.

He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 20. (*Davies.*)

putchuk, putchock (pu-chuk', pu-chok'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, the costus-root.—**Green or native green putchuk,** the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvilabra:* so called from some resemblance of its rootstock to the putchuk imported from India. It is used as a remedy for burns and indigestion, and, like many other species of *Aristolochia*, is regarded as an antidote to snake-poison. Physicians, however, now credit these plants with the virtues of diaphoretics, stimulant tonics, and emmenagogues only. The drug is obtained chiefly from cultivation, and is at Ningpo a large article of commerce.

pute† (pūt), *a.* [< L. *putus*, cleansed, clean, clear, pure, unmixed (usually joined with *purus*, pure: *purus putus*, or *purus ac putus*), orig. pp., < √ *pu*, in *purus*, pure, clean: see *pure*. From this adj. are also ult. E. *putamen*, *putation*, *putative*, *compute*, *count*[1], *account*, *dispute*, *repute*, etc.] Clear; pure; mere.

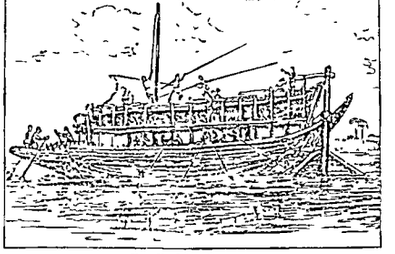
Arminius . . . acknowledges faith to be the pure *pute* gift of God. *Bp. Hall*, Via Media (trans.), v. (*Davies.*)

Generally pure *pute* Italians, preferred in England, transmitted the gain they got . . . into their own country. *Fuller*, Worthies, York, III. 464. (*Davies.*)

That cause . . . was pure and *pute* factions.
Roger North, Examen, p. 527. (*Davies.*)

puteal (pū'tē-al), *n.* [L., a stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well, < *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it; a well-curb. Sculptured examples of both antiquity and the middle ages occur, among which are works of art of high excellence. See cut under *pozzo*.

puteli (půt'e-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of India down the Ganges. It is from 40 to



Puteli of the Ganges.

65 feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo. The puteli is surmounted by a large flat-topped shed, nearly as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.

puteriet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *puterie* (= Sp. *puteria*; ML. reflex *puteria*), prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Prostitution. *Chaucer.*

putid† (pū'tid), *a.* [< L. *putidus*, stinking, fetid, < *putere*, stink, be rotten, < √ *pu*, = Skt. √ *pūy*, stink. Cf. *putrid.*] 1. Stinking; rotten.

This Mother of divinest Love, as pure
As is that other *putid!*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 220.

2. Mean; low; worthless; foul; dirty; disgusting.

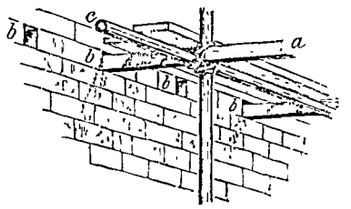
Putid fables and ridiculous fictions.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

putidity† (pū-tid'i-ti), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ity.*] The quality of being putid; foulness; vileness; meanness.

putidness† (pū'tid-nes), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ness.*] The quality of being putid; rottenness; putidity.

High-tasted sawces made with garlick or onions, purposely applied to tainted meats, to make their *putidness* less perceptible.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 199. (*Davies.*)

putlog (půt'log), *n.* [< *put*[1] (?) + *log*[1].] In *carp.*, one of a number of short pieces of tim-



a, putlog; *b*, *b*, putlog-holes; *c*, ledger.

ber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold. They are placed at right angles to the wall, one end resting on the ledgers of the scaffold, and the other in holes left in the wall, called *putlog-holes*.

putlog-hole (půt'log-hōl), *n.* One of a series of small holes left in a wall, to admit the ends of putlogs.

put-off (půt'ôf), *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

There be so many *put-offs*, so many put-byes, so many respects and considerations of worldly wisdom.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

"We want t' man who came here for hiding last night; t' man called John Whitehead." "He came not here last night." "That's a *put-off*. He came this morning — then."
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

putois (F. pron. pü-two'), *n.* [F. *putois* (ML. *putacius*), a polecat, its fur, a brush made of its fur, < L. *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] A brush supposed to be made of the hair of the polecat, used by painters of ceramic ware.

putoo (půt'ö), *n.* [Cingalese.] A dish made from flour or meal from the germinal shoots of the palmyra-nut, scraped cocoanut, and jackfruit, much esteemed by the Cingalese.

Putorius (pū-tō'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *putor*, a stench, < *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] An extensive genus of *Mustelidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, having 34 teeth, instead of 38 as in *Mustela*, and containing the animals known as *weasels*, *stoats*, *ermines*, *polecats*, *ferrets*, and *minks*. They are related to the martens and sables, but are smaller, with much slenderer body and tail, and very short limbs. They inhabit nearly all countries. They are often destructive to poultry, but are beneficial in destroying rats, mice, and other vermin. Species inhabiting cold countries turn white in winter, the tip of the tail remaining black. Such furnish a highly prized fur, known as *ermine*. The common weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*, is one of the smallest species, 6 or 8 inches long, with a short tail. *P. erminea* is the common stoat or ermine. *P. fœtidus* is the polecat, of which a variety, *P. furo*, commonly an albino with pink eyes, is the domesticated ferret. The spotted polecat is *P. sarmaticus*. (See *sarmatier*.) The black-footed ferret of the western prairies of the United States is *P. (Cynomyonax) nigripes*. The bridled weasel of South America is *P. frenatus*. A Siberian form, *P. sibiricus*, is the red sable, chorok, or kolinsky (which see). An aquatic species, somewhat otter-like, is *P. lutreola*, the European mink. The American mink is *P. vison*. See cuts under *Cynomyonax*, *ermine*, *ferret*, *mink*, *polecat*, and *weasel*.

putourt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] A pimp; a procurer; a keeper of a brothel. *Chaucer.*

put-pin (půt'pin), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] Same as *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glass
(Which, breath'd but on, his falsed gloss doth pass).
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 205.

Putranjiva (put-ran-jī'vä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), from a native name in India, < Skt. *putra*, son, + *jīva*, living.] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It is characterized by numerous staminate flowers in dense heads at the nodes, each with a slender unequally five-lobed calyx and two or three stamens; pistillate flowers with three short spreading styles expanded into broad fleshy papillose branches; and an ovary of three carpels each with two ovules, becoming in fruit an ovoid drupe with one cell and one seed. The two species are natives of the mountains of central and southern India, and are large timber-trees with close-grained and very hard wood, bearing rigid and entire veiny alternate leaves, and axillary flowers, the staminate numerous and short-stalked and the pistillate one or few and long-stalked. *P. Roxburghii* is known in India as *wild olive*.

putredinous (pū-tred'i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *putredineux* = Pg. It. *putredinoso*, < LL. *putredo* (*-din-*), rottenness, < L. *putrere*, be putrid: see *putrid*.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer*, Animal Humours.

putrefacient (pū-trē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *putrefaciente*, < L. *putrefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] I. *a.* Same as *putrefactive*.

Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 363.

II. *n.* An agent or a substance that produces putrefaction.

putrefacted† (pū'trē-fak-ted), *a.* [Also *putrifacted*; < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, putrefy, + *-ed*[2].] Putrid; putrefied.

Vermine bred of *putrifacted* slime.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

putrefaction (pū-trē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *putrifaction*; < ME. *putrifaccioun*, < OF. *putrefaction*, F. *putréfaction* = Pr. *putrefaccio* = Sp. *putrefaccion* = Pg. *putrefacção* = It. *putrefazione*, < LL. *putrefactio(n-)*, < L. *putrefacere*, pp. *putrefactus*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] 1. The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fetid gases. Putrefaction is at present believed to be a result of the activity of organisms of the simplest form — the *Schizomycetes*. It can therefore take place only when the conditions are favorable for the life and growth of these organisms. A temperature of from 60° to 80° F., a moderate degree of humidity, and limited access of air are the conditions most favorable to putrefaction. Extremes of heat and cold, salt, sugar, vinegar, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and other antiseptics prevent putrefaction by destroying or rendering inactive the organisms which induce it. The chemical changes in a putrefying body are most complex. From proteid bodies are formed leucin, tyrosin, a considerable number of alkaloids, the ptomaines, compound ammonias, hydrogen sulphid, and many other solid and gaseous products. See *fermentation*, and *germ theory* (under *germ*).

Alle philosophoris seyn that the feuere contynuele is gendrid of *putrifaccioun* of blood and of corrupcioun of humouris. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

All creatures that have breath in their nostrils must suddenly return to *putrefaction*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

Pasteur proved that in the special fermentation which bears the name of *putrefaction* the primum movens of the *putrefaction* resides in microscopic vibrios of absolutely the same order as those which compose the butyric ferment. *Life of Pasteur* (trans.), p. 57.

2. Putrefied matter.

putrefactious† (pū-trē-fak'shus), *a.* [< *putrefact(ion)* + *-ous*.] Putrefying; putrid.

Drunkennesse, whose *putrefactious* slime
Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

putrefactive (pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* [Also *putrifactive*; = F. *putréfactif* = Sp. Pg. *putrefactivo* = It. *putrefattivo*, < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] 1. Pertaining to putrefaction: as, the *putrefactive* smell or process, or the *putrefactive* fermentation.

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

There were small signs yet of the acetous and *putrefactive* stages which were to follow in the victory and decline of Puritanism. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 154.

2. Causing putrefaction.

The vessels of the living body, whether of man or animals, are sealed up beyond the reach of *putrefactive* germs so long as they are in a sound and healthy state.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 77.

putrefactiveness (pū-trē-fak'tiv-nes), *n.* Putrefactive character, quality, or condition. Also *putrifactiveness*.

putrefiable (pū'trē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [Also *putrifiable*; < *putrefy* + *-able*.] Liable to putrefy; subject to or causing putrefaction.

For absorption of *putrefiable* materials Esmarch has used with great satisfaction tuf enclosed in gauze bags.
W. T. Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 60.

putrefier (pū'trē-fī-ėr), *n.* A putrefacient. Also *putrifier*.

An account of a series of experiments upon *putrefiers* and antiseptics. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 196.

putrefy (pū'trē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *putrefied*, ppr. *putrefying*. [Also *putrify*; < ME. *putrefien*, < OF. *putrefier*, F. *putréfier* = Sp. Pg. *putrificar* (< ML. **putrificare*) = It. *putrefare*, < L. *putrefacere*, cause to rot, putrefy, *putrefieri*, rot, putrefy, < *putrere*, be rotten (see *putrid*), + *fieri*, pass. of *facere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1. To render putrid; cause to decay with an offensive odor; cause to become fetid by rotting. See *putrefaction*.—2. To make carious or gangrenous.

A wound was so *putrefied* as to endanger the bone
Sir W. Temple.

3. To corrupt; make foul or offensive. [Rare.]

They would but stink and *putrefy* the air.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 90.

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; decay with a fetid smell. See *putrefaction*.

Wounds and bruises, and *putrifying* sores. Isa. i. 6.

Whenne they shewe uppe thaire fertilitee,
So turne hem with the plough to *putrifie*;
And after that thi lande shal multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

Many substances in nature which are solid do *putrify* and corrupt into worms.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 43.

=Syn. *Decay*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

putrescence (pū-tres'ens), *n.* [< F. *putrescence* = It. *putrescenza*; as *putrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Putrescent character or condition; tendency to putridity or decay; a putrid state.

We must confess in the common *putrescence* it may promote elevation, which the breaking of the bladder of gall, so small a part in man, cannot considerably advantage.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

In attempting to sterilize a putrescible solution by means of cold, it was found that, though in some cases *putrescence* was delayed, in no case were the organisms completely destroyed. *Science*, VI. 393.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *a.* [< OF. *putrescent* = It. *putrescente*, < L. *putrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrescere*, grow rotten, decay, freq. from *putrere*, be rotten or putrid: see *putrid*.] 1. Becoming or growing putrid, or fetidly rotten; in course of putrefying; tainted with putrefaction or decay: as, *putrescent* flesh.

Stately, externally powerful, although undermined and *putrescent* at the core, the death-stricken empire still dashed back the assaults of its barbarous enemies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 18.

If from the hospitals . . .
All the diseases in one moat were gathered,
Such was it here, and such a stench came from it
As from *putrescent* limbs is wont to issue.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxix. 51.

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction: as, a *putrescent* smell.

putrescible (pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *putrescible* = It. *putrescibile*, < L. *putrescere*, grow rotten, + *-ible*.] Subject to putrefaction; liable to become putrid: as, *putrescible* substances.

It does not appear to be *putrescible*.
Philosophical Transactions (1793), i. § 2.

Finely divided charcoal is usually stated to have strong antiseptic powers. It certainly has a remarkable action upon *putrescible* substances.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 355.

putrid (pū'trid), *a.* [< F. *putride* = Sp. *pútrido* = Pg. It. *putrido*, < L. *putridus*, rotten, corrupt, < *putrere*, be rotten, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putere*, be rotten, Ir. *putar*, stinking, L. *pus*, matter, etc.: see *putid* and *pus*.] 1. In a state of decay or putrefaction; exhibiting putrefaction; corrupt; fetid from rottenness; stinking: said of animal and vegetable bodies: as, *putrid* flesh.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows.
Waller, Æneid, iv.

A wide and melancholy waste
Of *putrid* marshes. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Indicating a state of putrefaction; proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction: as, a *putrid* scent.—**Putrid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Putrid sore throat**, gangrenous pharyngitis.

putridity (pū-trid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *putridité* = It. *putridità*; as *putrid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being putrid; corruption; fetid rottenness.—2. Putrid matter.

A hundred and thirty corpses of men, nay of women and even children, . . . lie heaped in that glacière; putrid under *putridities*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

putridness (pū'trid-nes), *n.* Putrid character or condition.

putrifacted†, **putrifaction**, etc. See *putrefacted*, etc.

putrification (pū'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *putrefy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] Putrefaction.

Putrification must nedes be in a bodye.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546).

putrify, *v.* See *putrefy*.

putry[1]† (pū'tri), *a.* [< L. *putris*, *putridus*, rotten: see *putrid*.] Putrid.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould! groan not, ye graves!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. (*Richardson.*)

putry[2]†, *n.* Same as *puteric*.

putt[1] (put), *v. i.* [A spelling of *put*[1]; obsolete in the general sense.] In *golf-playing*, to play with a putter; play when the ball lies at a short distance from the hole.

putt[1] (put), *n.* [< *putt*[1], *v.*] In *golf-playing*, a stroke made with a putter, or made in attempting to hole a ball.

putt[2], *n.* See *put*[2].

puttah, *n.* Same as *patah*.

putter[1] (půt'ėr), *n.* [< *put*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts or places: as, a *putter* of obstacles in one's way.—2. One who puts or hauls coal from the place where it is mined to the point

from which it is raised to the surface; one who transports coal on any underground road. Also called *haulier*, *drawer*, and *trammer*. [Little, if at all, used in the United States.]—3. One who puts or throws, especially a stone: as, he is but a poor *putter*. [In this sense pronounced put'ėr in Scotland.]

> Fame saying that Troy trains vp approvèd sons
> In deeds of arms, braue *putters*-off of shafts,
> For winging lances, masters of their crafts.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 379.

4 (put'ėr). In *golf-playing*, a club with a stiff and comparatively short shaft, generally used when the ball is on the putting-green.—**Putter on.** (*a*) One who urges, instigates, or incites; an instigator or inciter.

> They vent reproaches
> Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
> Of these exactions. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 24.

(*b*) One who puts or places something on something else.—**Putter out**, formerly, one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a very much larger sum on his return, the money being forfeited in case of his non-return. This mode of gambling was practised in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. On dangerous expeditions the money received was sometimes as much as five pounds for every pound deposited.

> Or that there were such men
> Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
> Each *putter-out* of five for one will bring us
> Good warrant of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 48.

putter[2] (put'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *potter*[2].

> Lies abed Sunday morning, and gets up late to *putter* with the furnace. *The Century*, XXVI. 635.

putti (pùt'ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *putto*, a little child, < L. *putus*, a boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Representations of Cupid-like nude children common in the art of the fifteenth and following centuries, especially in Italy.

puttier (put'i-ėr), *n.* [< *putty*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who putties; one who fills up or cements with putty, as a glazier.

> Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

putting-green (put'ing-grēn), *n.* That part of a golfing-ground which surrounds a hole: it is usually carefully prepared and preserved.

> Some of the *putting-greens* [at St. Andrews] are not what they should be, . . . but others, again, are things of beauty. The green of the "hole o' cross" is probably the best in all the world of golf.
> *Golf* (Badminton Library), p. 313.

putting-stone (put'ing-stōn), *n.* In Scotland, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand, raised and thrust forward from the shoulder: chiefly used in gymnastic exercises or athletic sports.

> She lifted the heavy *putting-stane*,
> And gave a sad "Ohon!"
> *Rose the Red and White Lilly* (Child's Ballads, V. 177).

putto, *n.* See *puttoo*.

puttock (put'ok), *n.* [< ME. *puttok*, *potok*; origin uncertain.] A kind of hawk. (*a*) The kite or glede, *Milvus regalis*. (*b*) The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

> The Hen which when the *Puttocke* hath caught hir Chekin beginneth to cackle.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 92.

> Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
> But may imagine how the bird was dead,
> Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 191.

puttoo (put'ö), *n.* [Also *putto*; < Hind. *pattū*.] A fabric made in Cashmere and neighboring countries of the longer and coarser wool of the goat, after the fine and soft undergrowth has been separated from it. See *cashmere shawl*, under *cashmere*. Also called *Cashgar cloth*.

putty (put'i), *n.* [< OF. *potee*, brass, copper, tin, etc., calcined, also a potful, F. *potée*, powdered tin, oxid, putty, also a potful, < *pot*, a pot: see *pot*[1]. Cf. *potin*, *pottain*, *pot-metal*.] 1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed-oil, mixed to the consistence of dough. In this state it is used by glaziers for fixing the panes of glass in window-sashes etc., and also by house-painters to stop up holes and cavities in woodwork before painting. It is often tinted with various pigments to make it agree in color with the surface on which it is used.

2. A powder of oxid of tin, used in polishing glass and steel: sometimes called *jewelers' putty*.—3. A very fine cement, used by plasterers and stone-masons, made of lime only. See the quotation.

> Fine stuff [mortar made of fine white lime] very carefully prepared, and so completely macerated as to be held in solution in water, which is allowed to evaporate till it is of sufficient consistence for working, is called *putty*, plasterers' *putty*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

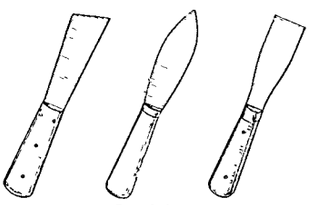
4. A mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.—5. A mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making molds in foundries.—**Glycerin putty**, a kind of putty, more properly a cement, made of glycerin and litharge.

putty (put'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puttied*, ppr. *puttying*. [< *putty*, *n.*] To cement with putty; fill up with putty.

putty-eye (put'i-ī), *n.* A name given by pigeon-fanciers to the eyes of pigeons which have a thick orbit of a fleshy character.

putty-faced (put'i-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling putty in pastiness or color.

putty-knife (put'i-nīf), *n.* A knife with a blunt,

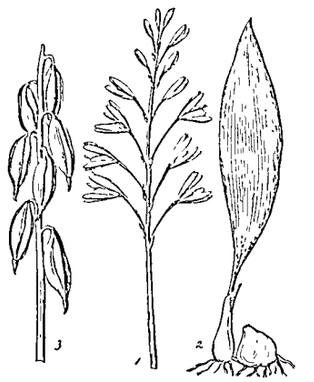


Putty-knives.

flexible blade, used by glaziers for laying on putty; a stopping-knife.

putty-powder (put'i-pou″dėr), *n.* An artificially prepared oxid of tin (SnO_2), sometimes mixed with oxid of lead (PbO), used for polishing glass and other substances.

puttyroot (put'i-röt), *n.* An American orchid, *Aplectrum hiemale*, producing every year on a slender rootstock a corm an inch in diameter, filled with an extremely glutinous matter, which has been used as a cement, whence the name.



Puttyroot (*Aplectrum hiemale*).
1, upper part of flowering scape; 2, a leaf from a bulb of the season, showing attachment to bulb of preceding season; 3, fruiting scape.

Each corm persists till there are three or four horizontally connected. The newest sends up, late in summer, a single much-veined and plaited leaf, which lasts through the winter, and in spring a scape a foot or more high, with a loose raceme of brownish flowers. Also called *Adam and Eve*.

putty-work (put'i-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of a composition in which ornaments are modeled while it is soft, and which grows very hard. Coffers, picture-frames, shrines, etc., were elaborately decorated in this material in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, color being often added to the ornaments in relief.

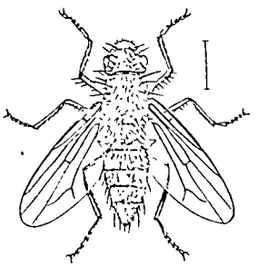
put-up (pùt'up), *a.* Concocted or planned by intimates or insiders, but so as to appear to emanate from or be the work of others; speciously conceived, planned, or carried out: as, a *put-up* job. [Colloq.]

> "Well, master," said Blathers, . . . "this warn't a *put-up* thing." "And what the devil's a *put-up* thing?" demanded the doctor impatiently. "We call it a *put-up* robbery, ladies," said Blathers, turning to them as if he pitied their ignorance, but had a contempt for the doctor's, "when the servants is in it."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

puture, pulture (pū'tūr, pul'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *peuture*, *puture*, *pouture*, *poture*, *pulture*, food, nourishment, < ML. **pultura*, *putura*, food, pottage, < L. *puls* (*pult-*), a thick broth or pottage: see *pulse*[2].] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, etc.

> In 6 Henry VIII. (1514) *puture* was paid for the forest which was reclaimed towards the close of that reign.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 23.

puxi (puk'si), *n.* [Mex. Ind.] The larvæ of the various dipterous insects of the genus *Ephydra*, which inhabit the alkali lakes of western North America, and are made into edible cakes: so called by Mexican Indians and Spanish Americans. See *Ephydra*, *ahuatle*, and *koochahhee*.



Puxi Fly (*Ephydra californica*).
(Line shows natural size.)

puy[1], *n.* Same as *poy*.

puy[2] (pwē), *n.* [F. *puy*: see *poy*, *pew*[2].] One of the small volcanic cones which are common in Auvergne, central France.

> It is a most striking sight to see the small cones or *Puys* of the later date, of which there are not fewer than 230, still looking as fresh and perfect as though they had been in eruption within the present century.
> *Prestwich*, Geol., I. 363.

Puya[1] (pū'yȧ), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), from a native name in Chili.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, unlike the rest of its tribe *Pitcairnieæ* in its loculicidal, not septicidal, dehiscence, and otherwise characterized by a filiform style, three-valved capsule, and numerous seeds surrounded by a wing. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Peru and Chili. They bear narrow spiny leaves crowded at the base or apex of the unbranched and sometimes arborescent stem, and a terminal simple or pyramidally compound raceme, with a single showy flower under each bract. Several species are in cultivation under glass, sometimes under the former name *Pourretia*, including white and yellow, and less often blue, pink, and green flowering varieties. See *chagual gum*, under *gum*[2].

puya[2] (pū'yȧ), *n.* 1. See *pooa*.—2. A textile fiber yielded by the pooa.

puyssancet, puyssant†. Middle English forms of *puissance*, *puissant*.

puzzel†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *pucelle*, a girl, maid: see *pucelle*. Some compare It. *puzzolente*, filthy.] A dirty drab.

> Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dogfish.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 107.

> No, nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country but will carry a nosegay in her hand.
> *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses. (*Nares.*)

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* [By apheresis, as if **pozel*, **posal*, from early mod. E. *opposal*, *opposelle*, *apposelle*, < ME. *opposayle*, a question put, < *oppose*n, *appose*n, E. *oppose*, by apheresis *pose*, question: see *oppose* and *pose*[3].] 1. A difficult question or problem; specifically, a riddle, or a toy or contrivance which is designed to try one's ingenuity.

> Keep it like a *puzzle*, chest in chest,
> With each chest lock'd and padlock'd thirty-fold, . . .
> I yet should strike upon a sudden means
> To dig, pick, open, find, and read the charm.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Embarrassment; perplexity: as, to be in a *puzzle*, or in a state of *puzzle*.

puzzle (puz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puzzled*, ppr. *puzzling*. [< *puzzle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perplex or pose with or as with difficult points, problems, or questions; put to a stand; gravel.

> My Thoughts are now *puzzled* about my Voyage to the Baltic Sea upon the King's Service, otherwise I would have ventured upon an Epithalamium.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 72.

> A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

> You meet him under that name incognito; then, if an accident should happen, both you and she may be safe, and *puzzle* the truth. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

2. To entangle; make intricate.

> The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
> *Puzzled* in mazes and perplex'd with error.
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

> They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein . . .
> The threads of politic and shrewd design
> That ran through all his purposes.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 145.

3. To resolve or discover by long cogitation or careful investigation; make out by mental labor; cogitate: with *out*.

> He endeavoured to *puzzle* its principle *out* for himself.
> *Gladstone.*

The bloodhound has a much more delicate nose than any other known breed of hound, and can *puzzle out* a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 190.

=Syn. 1. *Perplex*, etc. (see *embarrass*), pose, nonplus, bewilder, stagger.

II. *intrans.* To be bewildered; be perplexed or posed.

"And now," he cried, "I shall be pleased to get
Beyond the Bible—there I *puzzle* yet." *Crabbe.*

puzzle-cup (puz'l-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

A two-handled *puzzle-cup* painted with flowers.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882, No. 806.

puzzledom (puz'l-dum), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-dom*.] A puzzled or perplexed condition; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

I was resolved to travel with him into the land of *puzzledom*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 367. (*Davies.*)

The wonderful interior of the double basilica opens upon us. The first feeling is simply *puzzledom*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 70.

puzzlehead (puz'l-hed), *n.* One who puzzles over matters that are plain and intelligible; a person of confused notions.

"All this theistic philosophy of yours only means so much grist to their mill in the end." "They don't see it in that light themselves," said Robert, smiling. "No," returned the Squire, "because most men are *puzzleheads*."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xii.

puzzle-headed (puz'l-hed'ed), *a.* Given to puzzling over matters that are plain and intelligible; also, characteristic of puzzleheads.

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

puzzle-headedness (puz'l-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being puzzle-headed or a puzzlehead.
The Academy, April 26, 1890, p. 291.

puzzle-jug (puz'l-jug), *n.* A surprise-cup.

puzzle-lock (puz'l-lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

At one time it used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called *puzzle-locks*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 746.

puzzlement (puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-ment*.] The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.

"I have heard of a wedding very often," said Fanny, with a pretty look of *puzzlement* and doubt, "but I don't know exactly what it means."
Bulwer, Night and Morning, v. 6.

A delightful air of *puzzlement* came over her face.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxvii.

puzzle-monkey (puz'l-mung'ki), *n.* [< *puzzle*, *v.*, + obj. *monkey*.] Same as *monkey-puzzle*. See *Araucaria*.

puzzle-peg (puz'l-peg), *n.* A short piece of board fastened under the lower jaw of a dog, and projecting a few inches beyond it, to prevent him from putting his nose close to the ground.

puzzler (puz'lėr), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads.
A. Brome, Elegy on his Schoolmaster.

puzzle-ring (puz'l-ring), *n.* A number of small rings intertwined with one another so that they cannot be separated, the puzzle being to bring them together in the form of a single ring or in some other combination, as a sort of knot.

puzzling (puz'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *puzzle*, *v.*] 1. Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—2. Evidencing bewilderment or perplexity; easily bewildered or perplexed.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

puzzlingly (puz'ling-li), *adv.* In a puzzling manner; perplexingly.

puzzolana, puzzolano (put-sō-lii'nȧ, put-sō-lii'nō), *n.* Same as *pozzuolana*.

puzzolite (puz'ō-lit), *n.* [< *puzzol*(*ana*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pozzuolana*.

pwys, *n.* [W., a state of rest, weight, a weight.] A Welsh weight of wool, about two pounds.

pxt. A contraction of the Latin *pinxit*, '(He) painted (it).'

pyæmia, pyæmic. See *pyemia, pyemic*.

Pyanepsia (pī-ȧ-nep'si-ȧ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Πυανέψια (sc. ἱερά), an Athenian festival (see def.), said to be so called from a dish of beans which was then cooked and eaten, < πύανος, a bean, + ἑψειν, boil.] In ancient Athens, an annual festival of Apollo, celebrated on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (October–November). It had the character of a harvest-feast.

pyarthrosis (pī-ȧr-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύον, pus (see *pus*), + ἄρθρωσις, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] The presence of pus in a joint.

pyat, *n.* See *piet*.

Pycnanthemum (pik-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the dense inflorescence; < Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + ἄνθεμον, blossom.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*, and subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by its four nearly equal straight and divergent stamens, a calyx sometimes two-lipped, with five teeth and about thirteen nerves, and a somewhat two-lipped corolla, with five ovate lobes, the flowers in dense verticillasters, involucrate with crowded bracts, and commonly corymbosely paniculed. The 13 species, known as *mountain-mint*, and sometimes as *American basil* (see *basil*[1]), are North American, and all but one are natives of the eastern or southern United States. They are erect and rigid perennial herbs, warmly aromatic and odorous, often hoary with minute down, and with flat-topped inflorescence, frequently conspicuous by reason of large whitened floral leaves. The flowers are whitish or purple and purple-dotted. They are commonly dimorphous in having in different flowers their stamens either exserted or included. The *P. lanceolatum* is sometimes known as *Virginian thyme* or *prairie-hyssop*. See cut under *linear*.

Pycnaspideæ (pik-nas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a round shield.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, including a heterogeneous group of chiefly Neotropical birds, such as those of the genera *Rupicola*, *Chasmorhynchus*, *Cephalopterus*, *Tityra*, and *Lipaugus*, to which are added the East Indian genera *Calyptomena*, *Eurylæmus*, and others.

pycnaspidean (pik-nas-pid'ē-ȧn), *a.* [< *Pycnaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, studded with many small irregular scales or plates, as a modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus.

pycnaster (pik-nas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + ἀστήρ, a star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

pycnid, pycnide (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*, 1.

pycnides, *n.* Plural of *pycnis*.

pycnidia, *n.* Plural of *pycnidium*.

pycnidial (pik-nid'i-ȧl), *a.* [< *pycnidi-um* + *-al*.] Relating to a pycnidium, or having its character.

pycnidiophore (pik-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium*, q. v., + Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pik-nid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium* + Gr. σπόρος, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

pycnidium (pik-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. In *bot.*, a receptacle in ascomycetous fungi, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced: same as *clinosporangium*. See *stylospore*. Also *pycnid, pycnide*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. Also called *Oochrotus*. *Erichson*, 1846.

pycnis (pik'nis), *n.*; pl. *pycnides* (pik'ni-dēz). [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, compact.] In *bot.*, the same or nearly the same as *clinosporangium*.

pycnite (pik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, compact, + *-ite*[2].] A compact columnar variety of topaz, from the tin-mines of Saxony and Bohemia.

Pycnocoma (pik-nok'ō-mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1849), < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + κόμη, hair (alluding to the stamens).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are often flexuous in the bud, small terminal anthers, and a long columnar style. The 8 species are equally divided in nativity between tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs, sometimes becoming small trees, bearing large entire leaves crowded at the end of the branches, and monœcious flowers in racemes in the upper axils, remarkable for the large number of the elongated stamens, often over fifty, borne on an elevated receptacle and intermixed with glands. See *bomah-nut*.

pycnoconidium (pik-nō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnoconidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + NL. *conidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, an asexually produced spore or conidium the character of which has recently (1888) been demonstrated. It is what has been called a *spermatium* in certain lichens, and was thought to be a fertilizing organ, but on being sown on a proper medium it immediately germinated and produced a thallus.

pycnodont (pik'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pycnodontidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A fossil fish of the family *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontes (pik-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*).] Same as *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontidæ (pik-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family or suborder of ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Pycnodus*. The tail is homocercal; the neural arches and ribs are ossified; the roots of the ribs are but little expanded in the older genera, but enlarged in the later ones, so as to simulate vertebræ; the paired fins are not lobate; the teeth on the palate and on the sides of the mandible are obtuse; the intermaxillary teeth are incisiform; and none of the fins are fulcrate. These fishes are characteristic of the Mesozoic and Tertiary; all are extinct.

Pycnodontini (pik''nō-don-tī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-ini*.] Same as *Pycnodontoidei*.

pycnodontoid (pik-nō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to a pycnodont; belonging to the *Pycnodontoidei*.

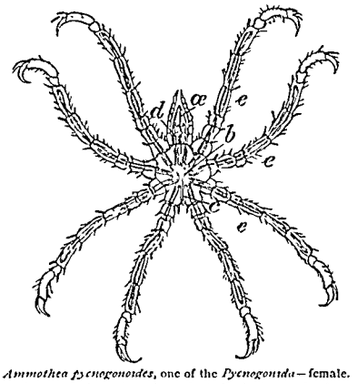
II. *n.* A member of the *Pycnodontoidei*.

Pycnodontoidei (pik''nō-don-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidei*.] A suborder of ganoid fishes, characterized by a persistent notochord, rhombic scales in pleurolepidal rows, paired fins without axial skeleton, and effulcrate and branchiostegal rays. The principal family is that of the *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodus (pik'nō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnogonata (pik-nō-gon'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + γόνυ (*γονατ-*), knee, joint.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonida (pik-nō-gon'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-ida*.] A group of marine arthropod articulate animals, combining some characters of both *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* with others of neither of these classes; the sea-spiders. They have a four-segmented cephalothorax bearing four pairs of many-jointed legs ending in claws, and in the female a pair of additional appendages



Ammothea pycnogonoides, one of the *Pycnogonida*—female.
a, esophagus; *b*, stomach, prolonged into the limbs *e* and antennæ *d*; *c*, rectum.

between the anterior legs; a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen; a tubular or proboscis-like mouth, simple or appendaged; four ocelli; no respiratory organs; and the sexes distinct. The palpi when present have from five to nine joints and end in a claw. The group has been variously rated as a family, suborder, order, subclass, and class, and has been called or placed in *Arachnopoda*, *Araneiformia*, *Aporobranchia*, *Lævigrada*, *Nymphonacea*, *Pantopoda*, *Podosomata*, *Polygonopoda*, *Pseudarachna*, *Pycnogonata*, *Pycnogonidæ*, *Pycnogonidea*, and *Pycnogonides*. Some are parasitic, others are found moving sluggishly among seaweeds. Leading genera are *Pycnogonum*, *Phoxichilus*, *Nymphon*, and *Ammothea*. See also cut under *Nymphon*.

Pycnogonidæ (pik-nō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of *Pycnogonida*, typified by the genus *Pycnogonum*, containing parasites of comparatively stout form, with relatively short and knotty legs, and tubular mouth without either mandibles or palpi.—2†. Same as the group *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonidea (pik''nō-gō-nid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

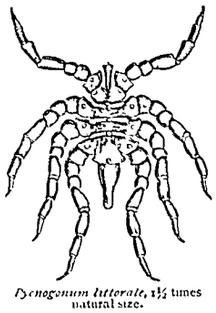
Pycnogonides (pik-nō-gon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

pycnogonidium (pik''nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnogonidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

pycnogonoid (pik-nog'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a sea-spider; of or pertaining to the *Pycnogonida*.

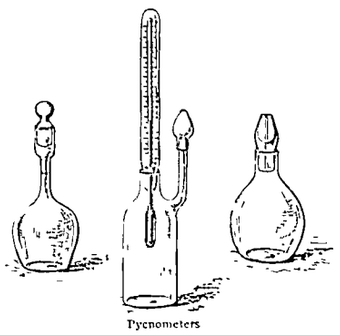
II. *n.* Any member of the *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonum (pik-nog′ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + γόνυ, knee, joint.] The typical genus of *Pycnogonidæ*. *P. littorale* is a parasite of cetaceans, and is half an inch long.



Pycnogonum littorale, x½ times natural size.

pycnometer (pik-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the relative density or specific gravity of solid bodies; a specific-gravity flask. It consists of a glass flask with a long tubular stopper. The flask, when filled with distilled water, and when the stopper is pressed in till the water overflows through the tubule of the stopper, will at any given temperature hold a specific volume and therefore a specific weight of the liquid. The combined weight of the flask and its stopper, and the weight of water it contains when the stopper is pressed in, having been ascertained, and



Pycnometers

also the total weight of the flask and its contents after the solid body has been placed in it, the then unfilled space refilled with distilled water, and the stopper again pressed in, the weight of the solid body in air and the weight of the water displaced by it when it is put in the pycnometer can be easily determined. These are the data necessary to compute the relative density or specific gravity of the body — a unit of mass of distilled water at 4° C. divided by its apparent volume at the same temperature being the usual unit of density. This unit is written "1.000" in specific-gravity tables in which the specific gravity of bodies lighter than water is expressed in three places of decimals. See *density, densimeter, specific gravity* (under *gravity*), *volume*, and *mass*[2].

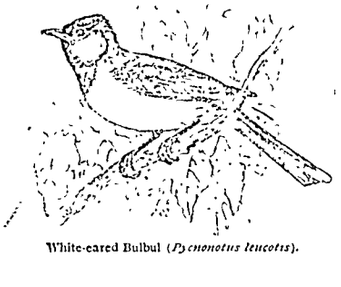
pycnometochia (pik nō-me-tō′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνος, thick, close, crowded, + μετοχή, a participle.] Use of participles or participial clauses at short intervals; close succession of participles. Compare *oligometochia*.

pycnometochic (pik nō-me-tō′kik), *a.* [< *pycnometochia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by using or containing participles in close succession.

pycnon (pik′non), *n.* [Also *pyknon*; < Gr. πυκνον, neut. of πυκνός, thick, dense, close, compact.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, one of the short intervals in the chromatic or enharmonic scales, usually about equivalent to a quarter-step.— 2. In *medieval music*, a half-step or semitone.

Pycnonotidæ (pik-nō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-idæ*.] The bulbuls, rock-thrushes, or *Pycnonotinæ* rated as a family of *Passeres*.

Pycnonotinæ (pik″nō-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdiform or thrush-like oscine passerine birds, placed in the family *Turdidæ*, or merged in the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonotus*.



White-eared Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*).

pycnonotine (pik-nō-nō′tin), *a.* Resembling or related to *Pycnonotus*; belonging to the *Pycnonotinæ*.

Pycnonotus (pik-nō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1826), < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + νῶτος, the back.] An extensive genus of Old World thrush-like passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Pycnonotinæ* or family *Pycnonotidæ*. It contains about fifty kinds of bulbuls, ranging from Persia and Palestine to South Africa. Also spelled *Picnonotus*. See cut in preceding column.

pycnospore (pik′nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, close, + σπόρος, seed.] Same as *stylospore*. *De Bary*.

pycnostyle (pik′nō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, close, compact, + στῦλος, column.] In *classical columnar arch.*, according to the Vitruvian system, noting a conventional intercolumniation, less than that usually employed. It is commonly reckoned at one diameter and a half.

pyet†, *n.* See *piet*[1], *piet*[2], etc.

pyebald†, *a.* An obsolete form of *piebald*.

pyedema (pī-ē-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus (see *pus*), + οἴδημα, a swelling, tumor.] Infiltration with pus.

pyelitic (pī-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyelitis; affected with pyelitis.

pyelitis (pī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, a trough or pan, hence the pelvis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. Also called *endonephritis*.

pyelocystitis (pī″e-lō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, pelvis, + κύστις, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the urinary bladder.

pyelonephritic (pī″e-lō-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelonephritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pyelonephritis.

pyelonephritis (pī″e-lō-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, pelvis, + νεφρός, kidney, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the kidney and the renal pelvis.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *pyæmia*, < Gr. πύον, pus (see *pus*), + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, a febrile disease caused by the absorption of pus, or certain of its constituents, or of its bacteria, with the formation of metastatic abscesses.

pyemic, pyæmic (pī-ē′mik), *a.* [< *pyemia, pyæmia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyemia; of the nature of pyemia; affected with pyemia.

pyengadu (pī-eng′gą-dö), *n.* [E. Ind.] An acacia-like tree, *Xylia dolabriformis*, one of the ironwoods, found in considerable quantities in India, Burma, etc. It rises 70 or 80 feet without branches, and furnishes a reddish-brown timber in large sizes and of remarkable quality. It is heavier than water, and so hard that the Burmese work it only before seasoning. It resists decay even better than teak, and its heartwood is proof against white ants and teredo. From its power of resisting shocks, it is valued for gun-carriages, but it is also used for numerous other purposes requiring strength, hardness, and durability. Also *pynkado*.

pye-powdert, *n.* An old spelling of *piepowder*.

pyet, *n.* A variant of *piet*.

Pygæra (pī-jē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. πυγή, rump, + αἴρειν, raise, lift up.] A genus of lepidopterous insects of the bombycid family *Notodontidæ*, occurring in Europe and Asia; the buff-tips. *P. bucephala* is an example.

pygal (pī′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυγή, rump, + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the rump or posterior part of an animal.—**Pygal plate or shield**, in *herpet.*, one of the posterior median pieces of the carapace of a turtle. See *pygidium*, *uropygium*, and cuts under *carapace* and *Chelonia*.

II. *n.* The posterior median or supracaudal plate of the carapace of a tortoise; a pygal shield.

pygarg (pī′gärg), *n.* [< L. *pygargus*, a kind of antelope, also a kind of eagle, < Gr. πύγαργος, a kind of antelope, also the white-tailed eagle, *Falco albicilla*, also a kind of sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*, lit. 'white-rumped,' < πυγή, rump, + ἀργός, shining, white.] 1†. A kind of antelope, perhaps the addax.

> The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the *pygarg* [marg. or, bison; Heb. *dishon*], and the wild ox, and the chamois. Deut. xiv. 5.

2. The osprey, sea-eagle, or fish-hawk.

pygargue, *n.* Same as *pygarg*, 2.

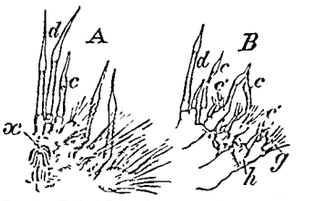
pygargus (pī-gär′gus), *n.*; pl. *pygargi* (-ī). [NL.: see *pygarg*.] 1. Same as *pygarg*, 2.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hawks: same as *Circus*. *Koch*, 1816.

pyght†. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*[1].

pygidial (pī-jid′i-ąl), *a.* [< *pygidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pygidium; caudal; anal; cereal.

Pygidiidæ (pī-ji-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Pygidium*. They have a naked body, air-bladder confined in a capsule formed by the lateral processes of the anterior vertebræ only, the dorsal generally posterior, and no adipose fin. The species, about 40, are confined to the fresh waters of South America. Also called *Trichomycteridæ*.

pygidium (pī-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pygidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A posterior part of the body, in any way distinguished; an



Posterior End of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid.

A, from above; *B*, from below, showing pygidium, etc.; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri of last true somite of the body; *d*, cirri of pygidium; *g*, setæ; *h*, inferior tubercle; *x*, anus.

anal, caudal, or pygal part or organ: said chiefly of insects, crustaceans, and worms. (*a*) In *entom.*, the last dorsabdominal segment, when modified or specialized, as into an ovipositor, sting, anal forceps or cerci, etc. The term is much used in the classification of coleopters, hymenopters, and some of the homopters. In *Coleoptera*, the term generally applies to any part of the dorsabdominal segments which may be visible beyond the ends of the closed elytra. This is usually harder than the part covered by the elytra. When more than one segment is thus exposed, *pygidium* may be restricted to the last one, the next preceding being distinguished as *propygidium*. (*b*) The terminal division of the body of a trilobite. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) The terminal segment of a worm. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of nematognaths, typical of the family *Pygidiidæ*. Later called *Trichomycterus*.—**Divided pygidium.** See *divided*.

pygmean, pigmean (pig-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *pygmæus*, < Gr. πυγμαῖος, dwarfish: see *pygmy, pigmy*.] Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

> Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race
> Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton*, P. L., i. 780.

pygmy, pigmy (pig′mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pigmie, pigmey, pigmee*; < ME. *pigmey, pygmey, pygme* = OF. *pigme, pygme*, F. *pygmée* = Sp. *pigmeo* = Pg. *pigmeo, pygmeo* = It. *pigmeo* = G. *pygmäe* = Sw. *pygmé* = Dan. *pygmæ* = Russ. *pigmeĭ*, < L. *Pygmæus*, a Pygmy, dwarf, as adj. dwarfish, < Gr. Πυγμαῖος, in pl. Πυγμαῖοι, a Pygmy, a dwarf, adj. dwarfish, lit. long or tall as a πυγμή, < πυγμή, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, equal to 18 δάκτυλοι ('fingers') or about 13¾ inches, a particular use of πυγμή, a fist, akin to L. *pugnus*, the fist: see *pugil, pugnacious*.] I. *n.*; pl. *pygmies* (-miz). 1. [*cap.*] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, mentioned by various ancient authors. The Pygmies (Pygmæi, with an eponymic ancestor Pygmæus) of Greek fable were represented by Homer as dwelling on the southern shores of Ocean, and as being warred upon by the cranes in their annual migrations. Later writers placed them in India and elsewhere. The African Pygmies described by Herodotus, and hitherto supposed to be equally fabulous, were apparently the same as the remarkable race or races of dwarfs found by recent explorers in various parts of equatorial Africa, especially those discovered by Stanley (1888) in the forests of the upper Congo region.

> In another Yle ther ben lityll folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the *Pygmeyes*, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.
>
> Thy God reigns in his Ark, and I on Earth:
> I Chalenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth),
> Not Thee, base *Pigmee*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.
>
> *Pygmies* are *pygmies* still though perch'd on Alps,
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

3. The chimpanzee: perhaps as the supposed original of the fabled Pygmies.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; very small of its kind; little.

> Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
> A six years' Darling of a *pigmy* size.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

2. In *zoöl.*, very small of its kind; dwarfish or dwarf: applied to many animals.

pygmy, pigmy (pig'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pygmied, pigmied*, ppr. *pygmying, pigmying*. [< *pygmy, n.*] To make like a pygmy; dwarf. [Rare.]

> Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
> Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon. (1st ed.), II. 799. (*Latham.*)

pygmy-weed (pig'mi-wēd), *n.* A plant, *Tillæa simplex*, a tufted annual an inch or two high, found on muddy banks from Nantucket to Maryland.

Pygobranchia (pī-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + βράγχια, gills.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Polybranchia*) of gymnobranchiate gastropods, having plumose or branching gills surrounding the anus on the middle of the hinder part of the back, and the skin more or less spiculous. It was framed to receive the families *Onchidoridæ, Doridiadæ, Goniodoridæ, Polyceridæ, Tritoniadæ*, and *Ceratosomidæ*. *Anthobranchia* is a synonym.

Pygobranchiata (pī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pygobranchiatus*: see *pygobranchiate*.] Same as *Pygobranchia*.

pygobranchiate (pī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pygobranchiatus*, < Gr. πυγή, rump, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having gills around the anus; of or pertaining to the *Pygobranchiata*.

pygodidymus (pī-gō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *pygodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + δίδυμος, double, twofold, twin.] Same as *dipygus*.

pygopagus (pī-gop'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *pygopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + πάγος, that which is fixed or firmly set, < πηγνύναι, make fast, make solid.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the buttocks.

pygoparasiticus (pī-gō-par-ą-sit'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *pygoparasitici* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + παρασιτικός, parasitic.] In *teratol.*, a pygopagus where one fetus is a parasite.

pygope (pī'gōp), *n.* A lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ*; a pygopod.

Pygopidæ (pī-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pygopodidæ*.

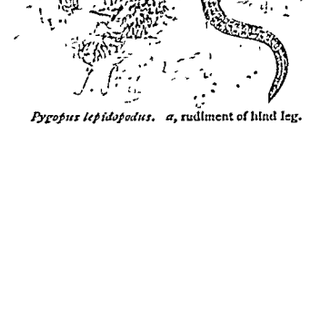
pygopod (pī'gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυγή, rump, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I, *a.* 1. In *ornith.*, rump-footed, as an auk, loon, or grebe; having the legs inserted far back, appearing close by the rump; of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*.—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodidæ*.

II, *n.* In *herpet.*, a lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ*.

Pygopodes (pī-gop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pygopod*.] An order of swimming and diving birds, the rump-footed birds, having the legs inserted very far back, and buried in the common integument of the body nearly to the heel. Its limits have varied with different writers, but it is now generally considered to include the loons, grebes, and auks, and to exclude the penguins, which, though pygopodous, are otherwise very different in important respects. It then consists of the families *Colymbidæ, Podicipedidæ*, and *Alcidæ*. In consequence of the position of the legs, these birds can hardly walk, and when on land they assume a more or less nearly upright attitude. See cuts under *Alca, grebe*, and *loon*.

Pygopodidæ (pī-gō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-idæ*.] An Australian family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Pygopus*, alone representing the superfamily *Pygopodoidea*, having the frontal bone excluded from the orbit, the prefrontal and postfrontal bones being extended and contiguous. Also *Pygopida*.

Pygopodoidea (pī'gō-pō-doi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Pygopodidæ* alone, having concavo-convex vertebræ, the clavicle not dilated and loop-shaped proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.



Pygopus lepidopodus. *a*, rudiment of hind leg.

pygopodous (pī-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *pygopod* + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, rump-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, or having the characters of that group of birds: also applied to some birds, as cormorants and penguins, which do not belong to the *Pygopodes*.

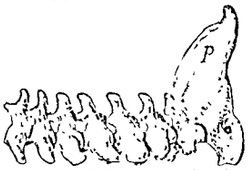
Pygopus (pī'gō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. πυγή, rump, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Pygopodidæ*, having a pair of rudimentary hind limbs. *P. lepidopodus*, the only species, inhabits Australia; it is about 2 feet long. See cut in preceding column.

Pygoscelis (pī-gos'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. πυγή, rump, + σκέλος, leg.] A genus of penguins, of which the gentoo or so-called Papuan penguin, *P. papua* or *P. tæniata*, is the type. It is one of those commonly called *johnny* by sailors. See *gentoo*[2].



Gentoo (*Pygoscelis tæniata*).

pygostyle (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. πυγή, rump, + στῦλος, column.] In *ornith.*, the vomer or plowshare bone of a bird's tail, consisting of a number of caudal vertebræ ankylosed together for the support of the tail-feathers, and possessed by nearly all birds. Since the oldest known birds (of Jurassic age) had no pygostyle, but a long tapering tail like a lizard's with a pair of large feathers to each vertebra (see cut under *Archæopteryx*), and since all modern birds have a pygostyle, upon which feathers are bunched in several pairs, it follows that, theoretically, a pygostyle includes or represents as many coalesced caudal vertebræ as there are pairs of feathers in the tail—namely, five or six in most birds, up to twelve or more in some. But this view does not rest upon observation. Whatever its morphological character, the pygostyle is always the last bone of the tail, and always conspicuous in size; in shape it is very variable in different birds.



Pygostyle.—Eight caudal vertebræ of an eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), of which the last, *p*, is the pygostyle. (Two thirds natural size.)

pygostyled (pī'gō-stīld), *a.* [< *pygostyle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a pygostyle; forming or converted into a pygostyle.

> Tail short as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 238.

pyic (pī'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πίον, pus, + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to pus; purulent.

pyjamas, *n. pl.* Same as *pajamas*.

pykt, pyket, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *pike*[1].

pyked, *a.* A Middle English form of *piked*.

pykeyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *piekax*. *Prompt. Parv.*

pyknometer, *n.* Same as *pycnometer*.

pyknon, *n.* See *pycnon*.

pyla (pī'lą), *n.*; pl. *pylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. πύλη, a gate.] The orifice by which each paraqueduct or optic ventricle of the brain communicates with the aqueduct of Sylvius.

pylagoras (pī-lag'ō-ras), *n.*; pl. *pylagorai* (-rī). [< Gr. Πυλαγόρας (see def.), < Πύλαι, the Pass of Thermopylæ (pl. of πύλη, gate, pass), + ἀγείρειν, collect, gather: see *agora*.] In ancient Greece, an elected delegate or representative of a constituent state in the Amphictyonic Council. The pylagorai were secondary to the delegates entitled *hieromnemones* (see *hieromnemon*), and had their name from the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony, at Pylæ (Thermopylæ).

pylagore (pī'lą-gōr), *n.* [< Gr. Πυλαγόρας: see *pylagoras*.] Same as *pylagoras*.

pylangial (pī-lan'ji-ąl), *a.* [< *pylangi-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pylangium.

pylangium (pī-lan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *pylangia* (-ią). [NL., < Gr. πύλη, a gate, + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] The first section of the arterial trunk (truncus arteriosus) of the lower vertebrates. See *truncus*.

pylar (pī'lär), *a.* [< *pyle*[3] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a pyle; specifically, pertaining to the pylæ of the brain.

pylche, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilch*[1].

pyle[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *pile*[1], etc.

pyle[2] (pīl), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *pyle*[1] = *pile*[1].] A single grain of chaff. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid. [Scotch.]

pyle[3] (pīl), *n.* [< Gr. πύλη, a gate.] A pore or other orifice or opening of small size, as a micropyle. *Coues*.

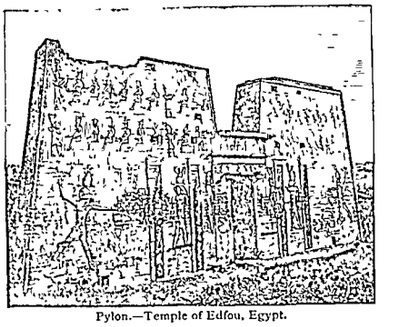
pylemphraxis (pī-lem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύλη, a gate, + ἔμφραξις, a stopping: see *emphractic*.] Obstruction of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis (pī-lef-lē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύλη, a gate, + φλέψ (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the portal vein and its branches.

pylethrombosis (pī-leth-rom-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύλη, a gate, + NL. *thrombosis*, q. v.] Thrombosis of the portal vein.

pylgrim, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilgrim*.

pylon (pī'lon), *n.* [< Gr. πυλών, a gateway, < πύλη, a gate, a gateway.] In *arch.*, a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, or other important building. The pylon was sometimes a single structure, in outline resembling a truncated pyramid, through which the passage for the gate was pierced, but was more typically a combination of two such truncated pyramidal structures, connected by a lower architectural member, in which was the gate proper. They were usually covered with elaborate decoration in sculpture, together with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Often used synonymously with *propylon*. (Compare *propylon*.) Various forms of the pylon are used as hieroglyphic symbols. That shown in the cut stands for *On*, the Greek Heliopolis.



Pylon.—Temple of Edfou, Egypt.

Hieroglyphic Pylon.

pylorectomy (pī-lō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of the pylorus, as for cancer.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + *-ic*.] I, *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the pylorus: opposed to *cardiac*: as, *pyloric* valve; *pyloric* orifice; *pyloric* compartment of the stomach. See cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag*, and *intestine*.

> In the darter, which has a *pyloric* division or compartment of the gizzard, this is nearly filled with a mass of matted hairs, a peculiar modification of the epithelial lining, serving to guard the *pyloric* orifice.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 213.

Pyloric artery, a branch of the hepatic artery, distributed to the pyloric extremity and lesser curvature of the stomach. The name is sometimes restricted to the small branch given off to the pylorus only.—**Pyloric cæca.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, more or less numerous cæcal diverticula which are generally found about the beginning of the small intestine of fishes. (*b*) In *entom.*, the cæcal diverticula with which the chylific ventricle of an insect may be provided. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**Pyloric glands.** See *gland*.—**Pyloric orifice.** Same as *pylorus*, 1 (*a*).—**Pyloric ossicle**, a transverse, partly calcified plate situated in the roof of the pyloric part of the stomach of some crustaceans, as crawfish, and connected with the pterocardiac by the zygocardiac ossicle.—**Pyloric plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Pyloric sacs**, in echinoderms, dilatations of the alimentary canal, as of a starfish, on the aboral side of the cardiac sacs, separated by a constriction from the latter, and provided with tubular processes along the aboral aspect of a ray or arm.—**Pyloric tube**, a narrowed or tubular part of the stomach of a fish.—**Pyloric vein**, a small vein accompanying the pyloric artery and emptying into the portal vein.

II, *n. pl.* The pyloric cæca of a fish.

> When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat.
> *The Field* (London), Dec. 26, 1885.

Pyloridea† (pī-lō-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυλωρός, also πυλουρός, a gate-keeper (see *pylorus*), + *-idea*.] In De Blainville's classification, the tenth family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by gaping shells with deep pallial emargination. It contains a number of genera now dissociated in several different families, especially *Myidæ, Solenidæ, Saxicavidæ*, and *Gastrochænidæ*.

pyloridean (pī-lō-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pyloridea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Gaping, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pyloridea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pyloridea*.

pyloristenosis (pī-lō-ris-te-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυλωρός, pylorus, + στένωσις, a narrowing, straitening, < στενοῦν, narrow, straiten, στενός, narrow, strait.] Morbid contraction of the pylorus.

pylorochesis (pī-lō-rō-kē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυλωρός, pylorus, + ὀχησις, a carrying, driving (taken in sense of 'holding'), < ὀχεῖν, bear, carry, drive, < ἔχειν, hold, have.] Obstruction of the pylorus.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus), *n.*; pl. *pylori* (-rī). [NL., < LL. *pylorus*, < Gr. πυλωρός, also πυλουρός, a gatekeeper, also the lower orifice of the stomach, < πύλη, a gate, a pass, + ὦρα, Ionic ὥρη, care, heed, or οὖρος, a watcher or warder, < ὁρᾶν, see.] 1. In the *early church*, a doorkeeper; an ostiary (which see).—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The orifice of communication between the stomach and the intestine, by which the contents of the stomach pass into the intestine. It is usually situated on the right-hand side, opposite the cardiac or esophageal orifice, but may closely approximate or be adjoined to the latter. See cut under *stomach*. (*b*) The fold of mucous membrane, containing muscular fibers, which guards the pyloric orifice, or other contrivance for retarding or opposing the passage of food from the stomach into the intestine. (*c*) The pyloric end or division of the stomach.—3. In *Hydrozoa*, a valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans.—**Antrum pylori**. See *antrum*.—**Sphincter pylori**, a bundle of unstriped muscular fibers encircling the pyloric end of the stomach.

pymma (pim'a), *n.* Same as *bloodrood*, 4.

pympert, *v. t.* An obsolete variant (or misprint) of *pamper*.

> Good mistress Statham, . . . seeing what case I was in, hath fetched me home to her own house, and doth *pymper* me up with all diligence, for I fear a consumption.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 386. ((*Davies*)

pynaclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

pynch†, *r.* An obsolete spelling of *pinch*.

pynd†, **pynder**†. Middle English forms of *pind*, *pinder*.

pynet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *pine*.

pynnet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pin*1.

pyoblennorrhœa (pī-ō-blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + βλέννα, mucus, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow. Cf. *blennorrhœa*.] Muco-purulent discharge.

pyochezia (pī-ō-kē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + χέζειν, ease oneself.] The condition in which pus is discharged by the intestine.

pyocœlia (pī-ō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + κοιλία, a cavity: see *cœlia*.] The presence of pus in the abdominal cavity.

pyocolpos (pī-ō-kol'pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + κόλπος, womb.] The presence of pus in the vagina.

pyocystis (pī-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + κύστις, bladder: see *cystis*.] An encysted collection of pus.

pyogenesis (pī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + γένεσις, origin, source: see *genesis*.] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus. Also *pyogenia*.

pyogenetic (pī″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *pyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to pyogenesis; pyogenic.

pyogenia (pī-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing.] Same as *pyogenesis*.

pyogenic (pī-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πίον, pus, + -γενής, producing, + -ic.] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.—**Pyogenic fever**, pyemia.

pyohemothorax (pī-ō-hē-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πίον, pus, + αἷμα, blood, + θώραξ, thorax.] The presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

pyoid (pī'oid), *a.* [< Gr. πυοειδής, like pus, < πίον, pus, + εἶδος, form.] Having the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

pyolymph (pī'ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. πίον, pus, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] Lymph somewhat turbid with pus-corpuscles.

pyometra (pī-ō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + μήτρα, uterus.] The presence of pus in the uterus.

pyonephritis (pī″ō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

pyonephrosis (pī″ō-nef-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + νεφρός, kidney, + *-osis*.] The presence of pus in the kidney and its pelvis.

pyonephrotic (pī″ō-nef-rot'ik), *a.* [< *pyonephrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pyonephrosis.

pyoning†, *n.* See *pioning*.

pyony†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piony*, *peony*.

pyopericardium (pī-ō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + NL. *pericardium*: see *pericardium*.] The presence of pus in the pericardial sac.

pyoperitonitis (pī-ō-per″i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + NL. *peritonitis*, q. v.] Suppurative peritonitis.

pyophthalmia (pī-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia*.] Production of pus in the eye.

pyopneumothorax (pī-ō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + πνεῦμων, lung, + θώραξ, thorax.] Same as *pneumopyothorax*.

pyopoëesis (pī″ō-pō-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *pyopoiesis*.

pyopoiesis (pī″ō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + ποίησις, production, < ποιεῖν, make.] Suppuration; production of pus; pyosis. Also *pyopoëesis*.

pyoptysis (pī-op'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + πτύσις, a spitting, < πτύειν, spit.] Expectoration of pus.

pyorrhea, pyorrhœa (pī-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *pyorrhœa*, < Gr. πίον, pus, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Purulent discharge.—**Pyorrhœa alveolaris**, an alveolar abscess.

pyosalpingitis (pī-ō-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + σάλπιγξ (σαλπιγγ-), a tube, + *-itis*.] Purulent inflammation of a Fallopian tube.

pyosalpinx (pī-ō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + σάλπιγξ, a tube.] The presence of pus in a Fallopian tube.

> The difficulty of accurate diagnosis between a *pyosalpinx* and a hydrosalpinx . . . must here be taken into account. *Lancet*, No. 3477, p. 837.

pyosapremia (pī″ō-sap-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + σαπρός, rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] The infection of the blood with a purulent exudate, as pus.

pyoscope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. πίον, pus, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the determination of the amount of fat in milk.

pyosis (pī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. πίωσις, suppuration, < πιοῦν, cause to suppurate, < πίον, pus: see *pus*.] The progress or formation of pus.

pyot†, *n.* See *piet*.

pyothorax (pī-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus, + θώραξ, thorax.] The presence of pus in a pleural cavity; empyema.

> He had seen the rapid formation of an abscess follow an exploratory puncture in a case of tuberculous *pyothorax*. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 989.

pyracanth (pir'a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. πυράκανθα, a variety of thorn, < πῦρ, fire, + ἄκανθος, a prickly tree, a thorn.] A thorn, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, found in the south of Europe.

pyracid (pī-ras'id), *n.* Same as *pyro-acid*.

pyral (pī'ral), *a.* [< *pyre* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

> Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men to adde one of a woman, as being more inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion, were any rational practise. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

> In connection with each house supposed by Mr. Cushing to be the house of a clan or one of the sociological divisions, such as are found among the Pueblo Indians, was what the explorer calls a *pyral* mound. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire. *Science*, XII. 40.

pyralid (pir'a-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the family *Pyralidæ*; belonging to this family; pyralideous.

II. *n.* A pyralid moth; any member of the *Pyralidæ* or *Pyralidina*.

Also *pyralidine*.

Pyralidæ (pī-ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Pyralis* + *-idæ*.] A heterogeneous family of moths, of uncertain limits and characters. They are generally of medium size or small, with slender bodies and long legs, and with both maxillary and labial palpi. The family has in fact for many years been a resting place for genera which do not find place in the other, better defined, families. Also *Pyralidina*, and preferably *Pyralididæ*. See cut under *bee-moth*.

pyralideous (pir-a-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< *pyralid* + *-eous*.] Pyralid; of or pertaining to the *Pyralidina*: as, "the *pyralideous* group," *Stainton*.

Pyralididæ (pir-a-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pyralidæ*.

pyralidiform (pir-a-lid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a pyralid moth; pyralidine or pyralideous; belonging to the *Pyralidiformia*.

Pyralidiformia (pir-a-lid-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pyralidiform*.] A group of pyralidiform or pyralideous moths. *Schrank*, 1802.

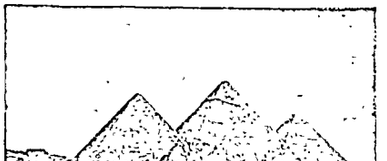
Pyralidina (pir″a-li-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Pyralidæ*.

pyralidine (pī-ral'i-din), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pyralid*.

Pyralis (pir'a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < L. *pyralis*, < Gr. πυραλίς, πυρραλίς, a winged insect supposed to live on fire, < πῦρ, fire: see *pyre*.] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Pyralidæ*, having a conspicuous proboscis and ascending palpi. About a dozen species are known, mainly European. *P. farinalis* is a cosmopolitan flour-pest.

pyrallolite (pī-ral'ō-līt), *n.* [So called as taking another color; < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ἄλλος, other, + λίθος, stone.] A white or greenish altered variety of pyroxene, found in Finland.

pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *pyramis*, pl. *pyramides*; = F. *pyramide*, formerly *piramide* = Sp. *pirámide* = Pg. *pyramide*, *pyramide* = It. *piramide* = D. *piramiede* = G. *pyramide* = Sw. *pyramid* = Dan. *pyramide*, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), < Gr. πυραμίς (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, perhaps < Egypt. *pir-em-us*, the slanting edge of a pyramid. Some have imagined a connection with Gr. πῦρ, fire, as if named from the resemblance to a tapering flame.] 1. A massive structure of polygonal, usually square plan, the sides of which slope, each usually in one plane, to a common apex. Pyramids have been erected in different parts of the world, especially in Egypt, where there are numerous groups in different styles of execution and states of preservation. By far the most interesting of these groups is that of Ghizeh, near Cairo, where there are three pyramids of large size, and several smaller ones. All the Egyptian pyramids were built for tombs, and certainly in most cases, if not in all, for royal personages. They are remarkable not only for the great size of many of them, but for the manner in which they were hermetically sealed, there being no external opening of any kind, nor any indication of the place in which the mummy had been deposited; on the contrary, some of them exhibit very ingenious arrangements intended to lead astray those search-



The Pyramids of Ghizeh, Egypt.

ing for the sepulchral chamber. Everything was planned in their construction to insure permanence, concealment, and security from violation. Of the three great pyramids at Ghizeh, the largest and by far the most important and interesting is the so-called Great Pyramid, in regard to which a very extensive literature exists, and which has frequently been measured and elaborately described. It is the largest work of man's hands in the world, having been originally 481 feet in height, and each of the sides of its very nearly square base measuring on the average nearly 756 feet (9068.8 in., Petrie). It is the only one remaining of the "seven wonders of the world." Its interior structure is more elaborate than that of any of the other pyramids, and some of the features which it displays are peculiar, and remarkable as showing the desire of the builders that at least one geometrical fact of fundamental importance should be incorporated into the structure. Thus the height of the Great Pyramid bears, with remarkable precision, the same relation to the total length of the four sides of its base that the radius of a circle has to its circumference, and other indications of the π ratio exist in its interior. This and other interesting peculiarities of this pyramid have led various persons, some of whom have been eminent in science, to adopt the view that it was a divinely inspired building, and that the so-called "coffer" contained within the principal sepulchral chamber was intended to serve as a standard of weights and measures and a record of various fundamental facts in geophysics, and not for a sarcophagus. Of the manner in which the huge stones of which this pyramid is built were raised to their present position but little is definitely known, but it is inferred that the work was done without the aid of complicated machinery; that they were shaped—to a very considerable extent at least—by the use of saws of bronze, the teeth of which were gems or hard stones, has been clearly shown by the most recent investigations. The date of the Great Pyramid, which is believed to have been built by or for King Shufu (Cheops) of the fourth dynasty, is variously fixed by Egyptologists at from 2450 to 4235 B. C. The latter is the date assigned by Mariette.

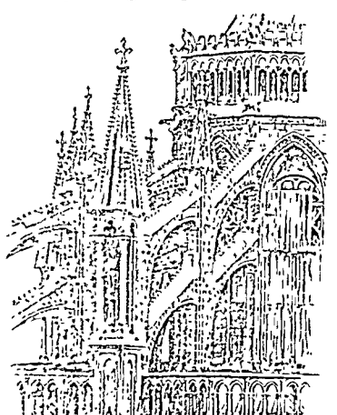
2. In *geom.*, a solid contained by a plane polygon as base and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the

sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Any pyramid is in volume one third of a prism that has the same base and altitude. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, etc.

Knowledges are as *pyramids*, whereof history is the basis. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 165.

3. In *crystal.*, a form, in any system but the isometric, bounded by eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four planes, and consisting of two four-, six-, eight-, or twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base. The name is also extended to embrace any form the planes of which intersect all three of the axes; in the monoclinic system it includes only four, and in the triclinic only two planes, being in each case an open form. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances, the pyramid is called a *unit pyramid*; other forms are designated *macropyramids*, *clinopyramids*, etc. (see these terms), according to their position. In the tetragonal system a unit pyramid is also called a *protopyramid*, or pyramid of the first order or series, and a square octahedron formed by pyramidal planes parallel to one of the lateral axes is in distinction called a *deuteropyramid* or *diametral pyramid*, or one of the second order or series. These terms are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pyramidal or conical part, structure, or organ; specifically, a mass of longitudinal fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. See cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—5. The pile of five or six triangular valves covering an opening on the oral surface of the body of a cystic crinoid. The structure is variously interpreted as ovarian or oro-anal.—6. In *medieval arch.*, a pinnacle of quadrangular plan, most commonly



Pyramids.—Apsidal Buttresses of Rheims Cathedral, France.

acutely pyramidal in form; hence, any similar feature. Compare *pyramidion*.

Accordingly at Amiens this weight is set . . . in the form of an upright square mass of masonry crowned by a steep *pyramid*, and the Gothic pinnacle stands forth in essential completeness. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 84.

7. The American columbo, or Indian lettuce, *Frasera Carolinensis*.—**Decussation of the pyramids**, the crossing over of the crossed pyramidal tract of one side to join the direct pyramidal tract of the other, revealed externally by bundles crossing the anterior median fissure of the oblongata a little below the olivary bodies.—**Double pyramid group.** See *group*¹.—**Malpighian pyramids.** See *Malpighian*.—**Posterior pyramid**, a funiculus gracilis. [Rare.]—**Pyramid of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, behind the uvula. It is connected laterally with the digastric lobes.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland** an occasional conical third lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Pyramid of the tympanum**, a small conical bony prominence on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, behind the fenestra ovalis, containing the stapedius muscle in its interior, and transmitting the tendon of that muscle through a foramen at its apex.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**, a prominence on the inner wall of the vestibular cavity, behind the fovea hemispherica.—**Pyramid of Wistar**, the sphenoturbinal bone.—**Pyramid pool.** See *pool*², *n.*, 2 (*a*).—**Pyramids of Ferrein**, a name given to the bundles of straight renal tubules which constitute the medullary rays. These bundles as they approach the cortical margin become smaller and more conical from the diminution of the number of tubules, whence the name.—**Pyramids of the medulla oblongata**, *anterior* and *posterior*. See def. 4, and *posterior pyramid*, above.—**Pyramids of the spine**, a name given to the anteriorly projecting parts of the spinal column. The *upper pyramid* is formed by all the vertebræ from the second cervical to the last lumbar, and this is again subdivided into three lesser pyramids; the *lower pyramid* is composed of the sacrum and coccyx.

pyramidal (pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [= F. *pyramidal* = Sp. *piramidal* = Pg. *pyramidal* = It. *piramidale* = D. *piramiedaal*, < ML. *pyramidalis*, pertaining to a pyramid, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid, or having its form. Also *pyramidical*.

He [Plato] would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms, and the like. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 53.

These meadows are planted with mulberry trees, and adorned by the *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius. *Eustace*, Italy, I. xi.

2. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, shaped more or less like a pyramid; conical; pyriform.—**Pyramidal bell-flower**, an ornamental plant, *Campanula pyramidalis*. Also called *chimney-plant*.—**Pyramidal bone**, the cuneiform bone of the carpus; the pyramidale.—**Pyramidal column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis*.—**Pyramidal hemithedrism.** See *hemihedrism*.—**Pyramidal muscle**, the pyramidalis.—**Pyramidal numbers**, the third order of figurate numbers. See *figurate*.—**Pyramidal plane**, in *crystal.*, one of the faces of a pyramidal crystal. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Pyramidal tract**, a system of nerve-fibers which originate in the cortex, in the region of the central fissure, pass down in the posterior limb of the internal capsule and the central section of the crusta, form the pyramids in the oblongata, and divide into the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts, to terminate in the immediate vicinity of and in close physiological connection with the origins of motor nerves in the anterior columns of the spinal cord. Some few fibers may pass to the lateral pyramidal tract without crossing, and a few may cross and recross in the cord to the original side. (Also called *peduncular tract.*) *The pyramidal tract crossed* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which crosses in the oblongata to pass downward in the posterior part of the lateral column of the opposite side of the cord. *The pyramidal tract direct* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which descends the cord without crossing over to the contralateral side. It lies close to the anterior median fissure, and is sometimes called the *column of Turck*.

pyramidale (pi-ram-i-dā'lē), *n.*; pl. *pyramidalia* (pir*ᵉ*a-mi-dā'li-ą). [NL., neut. of *pyramidalis*, q. v.] The cuneiform bone of the carpus, more fully called *os pyramidale*.

pyramidalis (pi-ram-i-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *pyramidales* (-lēz). [NL., se. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyramidal*.] One of several different pyramidal or pyriform muscles. (*a*) In *human anat.*: (1) The external rectus muscle of the abdomen, a small triangular muscle, two or three inches long, arising from the os pubis in front of the rectus, and inserted into the linea alba below the navel More fully called *pyramidalis abdominis*, and also *rectus externus*. It is comparatively small and vestigial, and often absent, in man, representing a large muscle which in some animals reaches from the pubes to the clavicles. (2) A slip from the occipitofrontalis, lying upon the nose, more fully called *pyramidalis nasi*. Also called *dorsalis narium*, *procerus nasi*, and *procerus*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of the two muscles of the nictitating membrane, situated upon the back of the eyeball, of a pyramidal or pyriform shape, cooperating with the quadratus in movements of the third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*¹.—**Pyramidalis abdominis.** See def. (*a*) (1).—**Pyramidalis femoris.** Same as *pyriformis*.—**Pyramidalis narium.** Same as *levator labii superioris alæque nasi* (which see, under *levator*). See also *sneering-muscle*, under *muscle*¹.—**Pyramidalis nasi.** See def. (*a*) (2).

pyramidalism (pi-ram'i-dal-izm), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ism*.] The body of facts or beliefs respecting the pyramids of Ghizeh. *C. Piazzi Smyth*.

pyramidalist (pi-ram'i-dal-ist), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ist*.] A pyramidist.

pyramidally (pi-ram'i-dal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pyramid: as, a part *pyramidally* produced; in a loose sense, so as to form a high, angular elevation; hence, extremely.

If, according unto his [Aristotle's] own ethicks, sense is not essential unto felicity, but a man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sense he is *pyramidally* happy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

pyramidate (pi-ram'i-dāt), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, pyramidal; jutting out into a prominent angle: as, a *pyramidate* fascia.



Pyramidella (Obeliscus) dolabrata.

Pyramidella (pir*ᵉ*a-mi-del'ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1796), dim. of L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] The typical genus of *Pyramidellidæ*.

Pyramidellacea (pir-ą-mid-e-lā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pyramidellidæ*.

Pyramidellidæ (pir*ᵉ*a-mi-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyramidella*. The animal has flattened auriform tentacles, eyes sessile on the tentacles behind, a long retractile proboscis, and a mentum below the mouth. The shell is turreted or conic, with the nucleus sinistral and the rest of the shell dextral, aperture entire, and columellar lip plicated or simple. Species are distributed in all temperate and warm seas.

pyramides, *n.* Plural of *pyramis*.

pyramidia, *n.* Plural of *pyramidion*.

pyramidic (pir-ą-mid'ik), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ic*.] Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled. *Shenstone*, Elegies, xix.

pyramidical (pir-ą-mid'i-kal), *a.* [< *pyramidic* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidic*.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures, distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures, and also different colours. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

This bounding line [of a building] from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass therefore *pyramidical*; or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, as in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Ruskin*, Seven Lamps of Architecture, iii. § 6.

pyramidically (pir-ą-mid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pelion, being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Pope*, Odyssey, xi., note.

pyramidicalness (pir-ą-mid'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being pyramidic. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidion (pir-ą-mid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *pyramidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. **πυραμίδιον*, dim. of *πυραμίς*, a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] In *arch.*, the apex in the shape of a small pyramid which often terminates the top of an obelisk, and was very commonly sheathed with a cap of metal: often applied to any comparatively small structure or member of pyramidal shape.

pyramidist (pir'ą-mid-ist), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of the pyramids of Egypt, or is versed in their structure and history.

pyramidoid (pi-ram'i-doid), *n.* [< Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), pyramid, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *pyramoid*.] A parabolic spindle. Also *pyramoid*. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidoidal (pir-ą-mi-doid'ąl), *a.* [< *pyramidoid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a pyramidoid.

pyramidon (pi-ram'i-don), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-on*, as in *harmonicon*, *accordion*, etc.] In *organ-building*, a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, about four times as large at the top as below, and giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

pyramid-shell (pir'ą-mid-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Pyramidellidæ*.

pyramis (pir'ą-mis), *n.*; pl. *pyramides* (pi-ram'i-dēz). [L., a pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A pyramid. Formerly also *piramis*.

Make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 61.

Place me, some god, upon a *pyramis*
Higher than hills of earth, and lend a voice
Loud as your thunder to me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

At the end of this Labyrinth there stood a square *Pyramis* of a marvellous breadth and answerable altitude. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

Pyramis vestibuli, the pyramidal eminence of the vestibule.

pyramoid (pir'ą-moid), *n.* [< Gr. *πυραμοειδής*, like a pyramid, < *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *pyramidoid*.

pyramoidal (pir-ą-moi'dąl), *a.* [< *pyramoid* + *-al*.] Same as *pyramidoidal*.

Pyranga, *n.* See *Piranga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

pyrargyrite (pī-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*².] An important ore of silver, consisting of the sulphid of silver and antimony. It occurs in crystals belonging to the rhombohedral system, often highly complex, and also in massive forms. When transparent it has a deep ruby-red color by transmitted light, though on the surface it is nearly black with a metallic adamantine luster; the streak has a cochineal-red color. Also called *ruby silver*, or, in distinction from proustite, *dark-red silver ore*. The common Spanish name in Mexico and South America is *rosicler oscuro*, or sometimes *petlanque*. See *proustite*.

pyratet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pirate*.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [= Sp. *pira* = Pg. *pyra* = It. *pira* (cf. F. *pyrée*), < L. *pyra*, < Gr. *πυρά*, Ionic *πυρή*, a hearth, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile, a mound raised on the place of a pyre, < *πῦρ* = E. *fire*: see *fire*.] A pile or heap of wood or other combustible materials for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

For nine long nights, through all the dusky air,
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare.
Pope, Iliad, i. 72. (*Richardson.*)

Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery *pyre*
Of brightness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

pyrena (pī-rē'nä), *n.*; pl. *pyrenæ* (-nē). [NL.: see *pyrene*¹.] Same as *pyrene*¹.

Pyrenæmata (pir-ē-nē′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pyrenæmatus:* see *pyrenematous.*] Those animals which are pyrenematous, as a lower series of vertebrates. See *Apyrenæmata.*

pyrenarium (pī-rē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenaria* (-ą). [NL., < *pyrena*, stone of a fruit, + *-arium.*] A pome; properly, a drupaceous pome—that is, one containing pyrenes, as that of the medlar and of *Cratægus.* [Rare.]

pyrene[1] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< NL. *pyrena*, < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, as of a date or olive.] A stone or putamen, properly when there are several in a single fruit, as in the huckleberry and other berry-like drupes, and in some pomes with a stony endocarp, as those of the hawthorn and medlar; a nutlet. Also *ossiculus.*

pyrene[2] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{12}$) obtained from coal-tar.—**Pyrene-oil.** See *olive-oil.*

Pyrenean (pir-ē-nē′an), *a.* [= F. *Pyrénéen*, < L. *Pyrenæi*, sc. *montes*, the Pyrenees, < *Pyrene*, < Gr. Πυρήνη, the Pyrenees.] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

> Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
> Beyond the *Pyrenean* pines.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vi.

pyreneite (pir-ē-nē′it), *n.* [< *Pyrenees* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a grayish-black color, found in the Pyrenees.

pyrenematous (pir-ē-nem′ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrenæmatus*, < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + αἷμα (αἱματ-), blood.] Having nucleated blood-corpuscles: distinguished from *apyrenematous.* *Gulliver.*

Pyrenestes (pir-ē-nes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), also erron. *Pirenestes;* irreg. < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + ἐσθίειν, eat (cf. *Chondestes*).] A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, including a number of African spermestine birds, as *P. ostrina* (or *sanguinea*) and *P. coccinea.*

pyrenin (pī-rē′nin), *n.* [< *pyrene*[2] + *-in*[2].] In *biol.*, according to F. Schwartz, the chemical substance composing the nucleoli of a cell—the nuclear membrane being accordingly termed *amphipyrenin.*

pyrenium (pī-rē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πύρηνον, dim. of πυρήν, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene*[1].] In *bot.*, the hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium. *Encyc. Brit.*

pyrenocarp (pī-rē′nō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any drupaceous fruit. (*b*) In *mycol.*, same as *perithecium.*

pyrenocarpous (pī-rē-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *pyrenocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or possessing a pyrenocarp.

pyrenodean (pī-rē-nō′dē-an), *a.* [< *pyrenodeous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, pyrenodeous; specifically, having the character of a pyrenium.

pyrenodeine (pī-rē-nō′dē-in), *a.* [< *pyrenode-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenodeous (pī-rē-nō′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + εἶδος, form, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenoid (pī-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit; globular; nucleiform; of excrescent bodies, wart-like.

II. *n.* A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, usually appearing hexagonal in optical section. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 398.

Pyrenolichenes (pī-rē′nō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyreno(mycetes)* + *Lichenes.*] A division of lichens in which the fungus which enters into the composition of the lichen belongs to the *Pyrenomycetes.*

pyrenomycete (pī-rē-nō-mī′sēt), *n.* [< *Pyrenomycetes.*] In *bot.*, a member of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Pyrenomycetes (pī-rē′nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi of parasitic or saprophytic habit, with the tissues usually hard and somewhat coriaceous. The asci are long and club shaped, usually containing eight spores, and are produced in deep flask-shaped cavities or perithecia. This order includes a large number of exceedingly injurious fungi which attack and destroy plants and also insects. The ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*, and the black-knot, *Sphæria morbosa* of cherry- and plum-trees, are familiar examples. The most destructive diseases of the grape are also due to members of this order, such as the black-rot, *Physalospora Bidwellii*, and the powdery grape-mildew, *Uncinula spiralis* or *Oidium Tuckeri.* See *ergot*[1], for cut and description; also *black-knot*, *Sphæria* and *Valsa*, *grape-mildew*, *Phoma*, *Uncinula*, *Oidium*, *Phyllosticta.*

pyrenomycetous (pī-rē″nō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Pyrenomycetes* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to, similar to, or characteristic of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

> Certain *pyrenomycetous* fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 550.

pyrenous (pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< *pyrene*[1] + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral: as, 2-*pyrenous*, 5-*pyrenous*, etc.

pyrethrum (pir′e-thrum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < L. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. πύρεθρον, a plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, so called from the hot spicy taste of the root, < πῦρ, fire.] 1. A plant of the genus *Pyrethrum*; feverfew.—2. [*cap.*] A former genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, now included as part of the section *Pyrethra* in the genus *Chrysanthemum*, from which it was distinguished by achenes nearly equally from five- to ten-ribbed and crowned with a pappus, characters now known to vary in the same species. The most common species is now called *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (for which see *feverfew*, 1, *pellitory*, 2, and *bertram*). Its variety *aureum* is the golden-feather of the gardens, used for edging.

3. A powdered preparation of pyrethrum, used as an insectifuge. Also called *pyrethrum-powder.* See *insect-powder* and *buhach.*—4. In *pharm.*, the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or pellitory-of-Spain.

pyretic (pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πυρετικός, feverish, < πυρέσσειν, be feverish, < πυρετός, burning heat, fever, < πῦρ, fire: see *fire.*] I. *a.* Characterized by or affected with pyrexia or fever; feverish.

> Antipyrin, however, was continued night and morning in doses of gr. xv. throughout the *pyretic* period.
> *Medical News*, XLIX. 40.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever.

pyretogenesia (pīr′e-tō-je-nē′si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *pyretogenesis.*] Same as *pyretogenesis.*

pyretogenesis (pīr′e-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυρετός, fever, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis.*] The genesis of pyrexia.

pyretology (pīr-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πυρετός, fever, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύρεξις, feverishness, < πυρέσσειν, be feverish, < πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic.*] A higher bodily temperature than is normal; fever.

pyrexial (pī-rek′si-ąl), *a.* [< *pyrexia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pyrexia.

pyrexic (pī-rek′sik), *a.* [Irreg. < *pyrexy* + *-ic.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

pyrexical (pī-rek′si-kąl), *a.* [< *pyrexic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

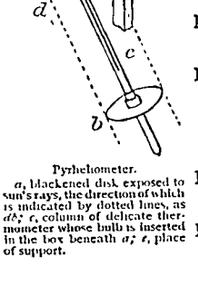
pyrexy (pir′ek-si), *n.* [< NL. *pyrexia*, q. v.] Same as *pyrexia.*

Pyrgita (pėr-jī′tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυργίτης, of a tower (cf. στρουθὸς πυργίτης, a house-sparrow), < πύργος, a tower.] A genus of fringilline birds, the sparrows, now usually placed in the genus *Passer:* so called because the common house-sparrow often builds its nest in towers.

pyrgoidal (pėr-goi′dąl), *a.* [< **pyrgoid* (< Gr. πυργοειδής, like a tower, < πύργος, a tower, + εἶδος, form) + *-al.*] Tower-shaped; of the form of a prism having at one end a pyramid on the same base.—**Pyrgoidal number**, a number of the form

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(n-2)\,r^3 - \tfrac{1}{2}(2n-7)\,r^2 + \tfrac{1}{6}(2n-7)\,r.$$

pyrheliometer (pėr-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ἥλιος, sun, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lampblack, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can always be made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetrical means: the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found. Also *pyroheliometer.*



Pyrheliometer.
a, blackened disk exposed to sun's rays, the direction of which is indicated by dotted lines, as *ab*; *r*, column of delicate thermometer whose bulb is inserted in the box beneath *a*; *s*, place of support.

The *pyrheliometer* and actinometer measure for us the outflow of solar heat, and show us that the blaze is at least seven or eight times as intense as that of any furnace known to art. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 18.

pyrheliometric (pėr-hē″li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *pyrheliometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or recorded or indicated by, the pyrheliometer: as, *pyrheliometric* observations.

pyridia, *n.* Plural of *pyridium.*

pyridine (pir′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid (C_5H_5N) of pungent odor, derived from coal-tar, and useful in allaying asthmatic paroxysms.

pyridium (pī-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyridia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear, + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *pome.*

pyriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *piriform;* < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear (see *pear*[1]), + *forma*, form.] I. *a.* Pear-shaped; having the general shape of a pear; obconic; differing from egg-shaped or oviform in having a slight constriction running around it, or, in section, a reverse or concave curve between the convex curves of the two ends: as, a *pyriform* vase. See cut of egg under *plover.*

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the pyriformis.

pyriformis (pir-i-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *pyriformes* (-mēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyriform.*] A flat triangular muscle situated partly within and partly without the pelvis. It arises chiefly from the anterior surface of the sacrum, and, after passing through the sacrosciatic foramen, is inserted into the upper fore part of the great trochanter of the femur. It is one of a group of six muscles collectively known as *rotatores femoris.* The character of the muscle varies much in different animals. Also called *pyramidalis femoris* and *iliacus externus.*—**Fascia of the pyriformis.** See *fascia.*

pyritaceous (pir-i-tā′shius), *a.* [< *pyrites* + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites. See *pyritic.*

pyrite (pī′rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *pyrit;* < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. πυρίτης, a flint, millstone, pyrite, prop. adj., pertaining to fire (πυρίτης λίθος, a mineral which strikes fire), < πῦρ, fire: see *pyre.* Cf. *pyrites.*] Native iron disulphid (FeS_2), a very common mineral, occurring in isometric crystals, cubes, octahedrons, pyritohedrons, etc., and also, and more often, massive. It has a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, and is very hard. It is used in large quantities in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of sulphur. It is commonly called *iron pyrites*, which term, however, also includes the related orthorhombic species marcasite, as well as the magnetic pyrites, or pyrrhotine. Compare *marcasite*, 1.

> Like the *pyrit* stone, that is fier without and frost within. *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).
>
> Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
> And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends.
> *Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden, I. ii. 350.

pyritegium (pir-i-tē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *pyritegia* (-ą). [ML., < Gr. πῦρ, = E. *fire*, + L. *tegere*, cover. Cf. equiv. ML. *ignitegium.*] The curfew-bell: so called in medieval Latin. See *curfew.*

pyrites (pi-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. πυρίτης, a flint, millstone, pyrite.] Either of the common sulphids of iron, pyrite and marcasite, but also the yellow sulphid of copper and iron, chalcopyrite: the former are called distinctively *iron pyrites*, while the latter is known as *copper pyrites.* The name is also extended to other related sulphids and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc.: as, pyrrhotine or *magnetic pyrites*, arsenopyrite or *arsenical pyrites*, linnæite or *cobalt pyrites*, millerite or *capillary pyrites*, etc.—**Cockscomb pyrites**, spear pyrites, white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*, 2.—**Hepatic pyrites.** See *hepatic.*

pyritic (pi-rit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyritical (pi-rit′i-kąl), *a.* [< *pyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyritic.*

pyritiferous (pir-i-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing pyrites.

pyritization (pir′i-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *pyritize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into pyrites.

> Prof. T. Rupert Jones commented on the rarity of fossil Radiolaria. Some few have been found in the Chalk. Their *pyritization* would tend to their ready destruction. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 124.

pyritize (pir′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pyritized*, ppr. *pyritizing.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

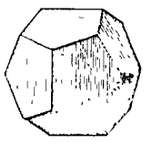
pyritohedral (pi-rī-tō-hē′drąl), *a.* [< *pyritohedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pyritohedron,

or belonging to the class of hemihedral forms of which it is the type.

It is very curious that in the treatment with aqua regia the cube and octahedron faces remain unattacked, while the acids exert a decided action upon the *pyritohedral* (pentagonal dodecahedral) faces, entirely destroying their power of reflecting light. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 165.

Pyritohedral hemihedrism, in *crystal.* See *hemihedrism.*

pyritohedron (pi-rī-tō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυρίτης, pyrites, + ἑδρα, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a pentagonal dodecahedron (see *dodecahedron*); a solid contained by twelve pentagons: a common form with pyrite, whence the name. It is the hemihedral form of the tetrahexahedron.



Pyritohedron.

pyritology (pir-i-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πυρίτης, pyrites, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Facts or information relating to pyrites.—2. A system of or treatise on blowpipe analysis.

pyritous (pir'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ous.*] Consisting of pyrites.

pyro- (pī'rō- or pir'ọ-). [L., etc., < Gr. πυρο-, combining form of πῦρ, fire, = E. *fire:* see *fire.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'fire.'

pyro-acetic (pī-rō-a-set'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*

pyro-acid (pī-rō-as'id), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *acid.*] A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat. Also *pyracid.*

pyroballogy (pī-rō-bal'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + βάλλειν, throw, hurl (see *ballista*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of throwing fire; the science of artillery, or a work on artillery. [Rare.]

He was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents, . . . together with Gobesius's military architecture and *pyroballogy*, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

Pyrocephalus (pī-rō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1838), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ;* the vermilion flycatchers, which have in the male sex a full globular



Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*), male.

crest and the whole under parts flaming-red, the back, wings, and tail dusky-brown. *P. rubineus* is about six inches long. A variety of this is found in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States. There are several others.

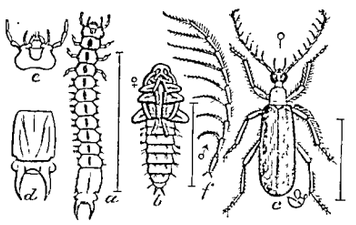
pyrochlore (pī'rō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + χλωρός, yellowish-green: see *chlorin.*] A niobotitanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in isometric crystals, commonly octahedrons, of a brownish color and resinous luster. It turns yellowish-green under the blowpipe, whence the name.

Pyrochroa (pī-rok'rō-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + χρόα, color.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Pyrochroidæ*, and comprising about a dozen species, of which 2 are found in North America, 1 in Japan, and the rest in Europe. *P. coccinea* and *P. rubens* are known as *cardinal beetles*, from their red color.

pyrochroid (pī-rok'rō-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrochroidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*

Pyrochroidæ (pī-rō-krō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pyrochroa* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous beetles of moderate size, with broad depressed bodies and elytra



Dendroides canadensis, a member of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle (female); *d*, enlarged anal horns; *e*, enlarged head of larva; *f*, antenna of male beetle, magnified. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c*, *c*.)

broadening behind, and remarkable for their relative size. They live in all stages under the half-decayed bark of many trees. Five genera and about 20 species are known, represented in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. *Dendroides canadensis* is a common North American member of this family.

pyrochroite (pī-rok'rō-it), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + χρόα, color, + *-ite*2.] Manganese hydrate, a mineral occurring in foliated forms with pearly luster, resembling brucite. It is white when fresh, but changes to bronze and black upon exposure.

pyrocitric (pī-rō-sit'rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *citric.*] Obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.—**Pyrocitric acid.** Same as *citraconic acid* (which see, under *citraconic*).

pyroclastic (pī-rō-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + κλαστός, broken: see *clastic.*] Formed by volcanic agencies, or in the process of being erupted: applied to volcanic breccia or to any angular or comminuted material of igneous origin.

It is asserted that there is an absence of masses of *pyroclastic* materials (tuffs and dust) such as we should expect to find around great volcanic centres.
Quart. Jour. Geol Soc., XLV. 204.

Pyroderinæ † (pī-rod-ẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyroderus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily named from the genus *Pyroderus.* See *Gymnoderinæ.*

Pyroderus (pī-rod'ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + δέρη, neck.] A genus of South American fruit-crows belonging to the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, giving name to the *Pyroderinæ.* There are 3 species, *P. scutatus*, *P. orinocensis*, and *P. granadensis*, inhabiting tropical parts of South America.

pyrodin (pī'rō-din), *n.* [< Gr. πυρώδης, like fire (< πῦρ, fire, + εἶδος, form), + *-in*2.] An antipyretic, acetyl-phenyl hydrazine, $C_6H_5.C_2H_3O.N_2H_2$. Also called *phenacethydrazine.*

pyro-electric (pī″rō-ẹ-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *electric.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electropolar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

There are certain crystals which, while being heated or cooled, exhibit electrical charges at certain regions or poles. Crystals thus electrified by heating or cooling are said to be *pyro-electric.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 64.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes electrified when heated.

pyro-electricity (pī″rō-ẹ-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *electricity.*] That branch of electricity which considers the production of a state of electrification in certain crystallized bodies by change of temperature alone. Thus, when a prismatic crystal of tourmalin is slightly heated, positive electricity is found to be developed at one extremity (called the *analogous pole*) and negative at the other (the *antilogous pole*) If the crystal is cooled, similar properties are developed, but the poles are reversed. Many other crystals show the same property, especially those whose molecular structure differs at the opposite extremities of the same crystallographic axis (like tourmalin)—that is, which are hemimorphic or hemihedral. The unlike parts of a compound (twin) crystal of quartz become dissimilarly electrified by change of temperature. This can be well shown by shaking over a heated section of such a crystal a mixture of red lead and sulphur; the former collects on the parts which are negatively, the latter on those which are positively electrified. The phenomenon is closely related to the variations in stress which occur in the crystal when its temperature is altered. By some writers *pyroelectricity* is used to include also the phenomena of thermo-electricity, which, however, are totally different in character.

pyrogallate (pī-rō-gal'āt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *gallate.*] A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pyrogallic (pī-rō-gal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *gallic*2.] Obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat: noting an acid, or more properly a phenol ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$), which forms colorless crystalline plates or needles, soluble in water and poisonous. In the presence of alkalis it rapidly absorbs oxygen, and it is used in chemical processes for that purpose. Pyrogallic acid rapidly reduces salts of mercury, silver, and gold, precipitating the metals, and from its property of reducing silver salts is one of the most efficient and most extensively used of photographic developing agents.

pyrogen (pī'rō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. Any substance which, introduced into the blood, causes pyrexia or fever.—2. The electric fluid.

pyrogenesia (pī″rọ-je-nē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pyrogenesis.*

pyrogenesis (pī-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + γένεσις, generation: see *genesis.*] Production of fire or heat.

pyrogenetic (pī″rō-jẹ-net'ik), *a.* [< *pyrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Heat-producing.

The actual rise of temperature that follows upon stripping in a cold atmosphere or upon first entering into a cold bath is not one of the least curious phenomena of the regulative function of the *pyrogenetic* mechanism.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 12.

pyrogenic (pī-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous.*] Producing fever.

pyrogenous (pī-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + -γενής, producing: see *-genous.*] 1. Producing or concerned in the production of fire or heat: as, *pyrogenous* action in the blood.—2. Produced by fire; igneous.

pyrognomic (pī-rog-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + γνώμων, index, mark: see *gnomon.*] Exhibiting an incandescent glow when heated to a certain degree: specifically noting certain minerals.

pyrognostic (pī-rog-nos'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + γνωστικός, knowing: see *gnostic.*] Pertaining to fire or heat: specifically noting those characters of a mineral which are observed by means of the blowpipe.

pyrognostics (pī-rog-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrognostic* (see *-ics*).] Those properties of a mineral which it exhibits when heated, alone or with fluxes, in the blowpipe-flame or in the flame of a Bunsen burner, as the fusibility, intumescence, or other phenomena of fusion, flame-coloration, etc.

pyrography (pī-rog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + γράφειν, write.] A method of reproducing a design or an inscription on wood by the application under pressure of heated metallic plates or cylinders, the surfaces or peripheries of which bear dies or matrices in relief.

pyrogravure (pī″rọ-grạ-vūr'), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + F. *gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, grave: see *grave*1.] A method of engraving on wood by the use of a red-hot metallic point; also, a picture produced by this method.

Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 353.

pyroheliometer (pī-rọ-hē-li-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pyrheliometer.*

Pyrola (pir'ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the resemblance of the shining leaves to those of the pear-tree; prop. *Pirola;* dim. of L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *Pyrus.*] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, type of the tribe *Pyroleæ*, characterized by racemed flowers with five converging petals, ten stamens with peculiar four-celled inverted anthers opening by pores, and a capsule opening from the base upward, with cobwebby margins. The 16 species are natives of the northern hemisphere, including 8 in the United States. They are smooth perennial herbs, sending out subterranean runners, and bearing radical or alternate long stalked evergreen leaves, commonly entire and rounded, and an erect scape of bracted nodding flowers, which are white, yellowish, rose-colored, or purple. Several species are known in England and among American writers as *wintergreen* or *false wintergreen.* *P. rotundifolia*, the larger wintergreen, is the most conspicuous species, a plant of both hemispheres, with thickish veiny round leaves, and commonly pure-white flowers, the stalk 6 to 12 inches high. It has been called *Indian lettuce* and *canker-lettuce.* *P. elliptica*, a smaller American plant with thin elliptical leaves, is called *shinleaf*, a name also extended to the genus.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the above genus.—**One-flowered pyrola**, *Moneses grandiflora*, a plant once included in the genus *Pyrola.*

Pyrolaceæ (pir-ọ-lā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Pyrola* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Pyroleæ.*

pyrolater (pī-rol'ạ-tėr), *n.* [< *pyrolatry* (cf. *idolater*).] A fire-worshiper. [Rare.]

The fires [were rejected] . . . as having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators.*
Southey, Thalaba, viii., note.

pyrolatry (pī-rol'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of fire; fire-worship.

Pyroleæ (pī-rō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < *Pyrola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the gamopetalous order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, unlike the rest of the order in its polypetalous corolla and herbaceous habit, and also characterized by a loculicidal capsule, five imbricated deciduous petals, and a perennial creeping rhizome. It includes about 21 species in the three genera *Pyrola*, *Moneses*, and *Chimaphila*, all small, smooth, shining evergreen herbs of northern temperate regions, and well represented in the United States. See the above genera, and compare *Ericaceæ*. Also *Pyrolaceæ*.

pyroleter (pī-rol'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀλετήρ, destroyer, < ὀλλύναι, destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

The *pyroleter* is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda. These mingle in a generator forming part of the pump. The carbonic acid gas formed and the solution of salt and acid pass at once down a metal pipe to the hold; along the keelson of the ship runs a perforated wooden box, which admits the dry carbonic acid gas amongst the burning materials.
Ure, Dict., IV. 712.

pyroligneous (pī-rō-lig'nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *ligneus*, of wood: see *ligneous*.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood. Also *pyroligenous*.—**Pyroligneous acid**, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Pyroligneous alcohol**, methylic alcohol.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.

pyrolignic (pī-rō-lig'nik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ic*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolignite (pī-rō-lig'nīt), *n.* [< *pyrolign*(*ic*) + *-ite*2.] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrolignous (pī-rō-lig'nus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *lignosus*, like wood: see *lignous*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolithic (pī-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λίθος, stone.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyrologist (pī-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pyrology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

pyrology (pī-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pī-rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + λοῦσις, a washing (< λούειν, wash), + *-ite*2.] Native manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a common ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive, of a gray color and metallic luster. It parts with a portion of its oxygen at a red heat, and is on this account used to discharge the brown or green tints of glass, whence its name. When crystallized it has often the form of manganite, from which it has been, at least in many cases, derived by alteration. It is very soft, and is readily distinguished by this property from the other form of manganese dioxid, called polianite.

pyromagnetic (pī rō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *magnetic*.] Relating to magnetism as modified by heat: noting a dynamo and motor of novel construction, devised by Edison, the operation of which depends on the fact that the intensity of magnetization of iron diminishes as the temperature increases.

pyromancy (pī'rō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. **piromancie*, *peromancie*, < OF. **piromancie*, *piromance*, *pyromance*, < ML. *pyromantia*, *pyromancia*, < Gr. πυρομαντία, divination by fire, < πῦρ, fire, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by fire, or by the forms appearing in fire.

Nigromancye and *perimancie* the pouke to rise maketh; 3if thou thence Dowel dele with hem neuere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 158.

Amphiaraus was the first that had knowledge of *Pyromancie*, and gathered signs by speculations of fire
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μανία, madness.] A mania for destroying things by fire; a form of insanity marked by a mania for setting things on fire.

pyromaniac (pī-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromania* + *-ac*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pyromania.

II. *n.* A person possessed of a mania or irresistible impulse to burn things.

As *pyromaniacs* rarely incriminate themselves, it becomes the more important to study the many indications by which the diagnosis can be made by indirect examinations.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 191.

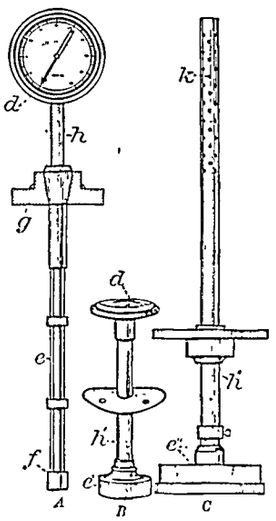
pyromaniacal (pī''rō-mā-nī'ạ-kal), *a.* [< *pyromaniac* + *-al*.] 1. Affected with or having a tendency to pyromania: as, *pyromaniacal* persons.—2. Caused by pyromaniacs: as, *pyromaniacal* fires.

pyromantic (pī-rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

II. *n.* One who pretends to divine by means of fire.

pyrometamorphism (pī-rō-met-ạ-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *metamorphism*.] Metamorphism resulting from the action of heat, as distinguished from hydrometamorphism, that produced by water. See *metamorphism*.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument, in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muschenbrook, about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. The name is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was employed by him for testing the heat of his pottery- and porcelain-kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: as (*a*) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (*b*) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (*c*) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in Lamy's instrument, or by the expansion of gases, as in the air-thermometer; (*d*) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, as in Siemens's instrument; (*e*) by the fusing-point of solids; (*f*) by conduction and radiation of heat (see *pyroscope*); (*g*) by color, as red and white heat; (*h*) by change in the velocity of sound; (*i*) by the resolution of chemical compounds; (*j*) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; and (*k*) by change in resistance to electricity, as in the instrument invented by Siemens, which may be adapted to measuring either high or low temperatures.



Pyrometers.

A, pyrometer (Gauntlett's) in which the pointer of dial *d* is turned by the unequal expansion of rods *r*, which are made fast at *f*; *r* consists of three brass or copper rods surrounding one of iron which connects with dial through tube *h* supported at *g*. *B*, pyrometer in which the motive power is a coil of wire inside *e'*, the connecting rods passing through tube *h'* to dial at *d'*. *C*, pyrometer with screw-shaped metallic coil within the tube *kh''*, which, when heated, moves the pointer of dial at *e''*.

pyrometric (pī-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *pyrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use; ascertained or shown by means of the pyrometer.

pyrometrical (pī-rō-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *pyrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pyrometric*.

pyrometrically (pī-rō-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pyrometric manner; with or by means of the use of the pyrometer.

pyrometry (pī-rom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat; the act or art of measuring amounts or degrees of heat.

pyromorphite (pī-rō-môr'fīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the peculiar crystalline form which a fused globule assumes on cooling; < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*2.] Native phosphate of lead with lead chlorid. It is a mineral of a green, yellow, or brown color, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, and isomorphous with apatite, mimetite, and vanadinite. It also occurs massive in globular, reniform, fibrous, moss-like, granular, or earthy forms. Often called *green lead ore*.

pyromorphous (pī-rō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + μορφή, form, + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, having the property of being crystallizable upon fusion.

pyronaphtha (pī-rō-naf'thạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + νάφθα, naphtha: see *naphtha*.] An illuminating agent which has been prepared in Russia from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. It burns with a bright light.

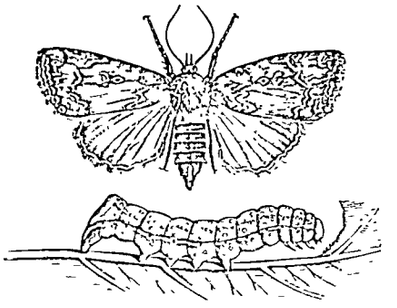
pyronomics (pī-rō-nom'iks), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + νόμος, law.] The science of the properties and action of heat. [Rare.]

pyrope (pī'rōp), *n.* [< Gr. πυρωπός, a kind of red bronze, prop. adj., fire-eyed, fiery, < πῦρ, fire, + ὤψ, eye.] Fire-garnet, or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet, sometimes used as a gem, found embedded in serpentine at Budweis in Bohemia and elsewhere. It belongs to the magnesia-alumina variety of the species, and often contains also some chromium. See *garnet*1.

pyrophane (pī'rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φαίνειν, show.] A kind of opal (hydrophane) which by the absorption of melted wax is rendered translucent so long as it is hot, but becomes opaque again on cooling.

pyrophanous (pī-rof'ạ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φαίνειν, show.] Rendered transparent or translucent by heat.

Pyrophila (pī-rof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φιλεῖν, love.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing a number of species which are destructive in their larval states. *P. pyramidoides* is the pyramidal grape-vine worm of the United States, which damages grape-vines, and also raspberry, poplar, and red-bud (*Cercis*).


Pyramidal Grape-vine Moth and Worm (*Pyrophila pyramidoides*).

pyrophobia (pī-rō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-φοβία*, < φόβος, fear.] A morbid dread of fire.

pyrophone (pī'rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φωνή, sound, tone.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen inclosed in graduated glass tubes. It was invented about 1875 by Frederic Kastner. Sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*.

pyrophor (pī'rō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] A name sometimes given to the stirrup-lantern.

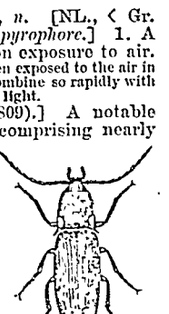
pyrophore (pī'rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing, < πῦρ, fire, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] 1. A body which will become ignited if exposed to air or water, such as self-lighting logs intended for use at sea in facilitating the rescue of a person who is overboard.—2. A composition or an apparatus for kindling fire.

pyrophoric (pī-rō-for'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor*(*us*) + *-ic*.] Same as *pyrophorous*.

pyrophorous (pī-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor*(*us*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pyrophorus (pī-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυροφόρος, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] 1. A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, etc.), when exposed to the air in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of light.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Illiger, 1809).] A notable genus of elaterid beetles, comprising nearly a hundred species, confined to tropical and subtropical America, and containing the most brilliant forms of luminous insects. The light is given out from two oval spots in the pronotum near each basal angle, and from a point beneath, between the thorax and the abdomen. These beetles fly in a nearly direct line, and the light is more intense and sustained than that of the *Lampyridæ*. In many countries of tropical America they are used as toilet ornaments and form an article of trade. *P. noctilucus* is a large West Indian species, often brought alive to the United States. See also cut under *antenna*.


Pyrophorus noctilucus.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

pyrophosphate (pī-rō-fos'fāt), *n.* [< *pyrophosph*(*oric*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. See *pyrophosphoric*.

pyrophosphoric (pī″rō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *phosphoric.*] Formed by heating phosphoric acid: noting an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) produced by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. Pyrophosphoric acid is tetrabasic—that is, capable of forming four distinct classes of salts according as one, two, or three atoms or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal. The pyrophosphates, especially that of iron, are used in medicine.

pyrophotography (pī″rō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *photography.*] Certain photographic processes in which heat is used to fix the picture.

pyrophyllite (pī-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its exfoliation before the blowpipe; < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated aluminium silicate, occurring in foliated talc-like subtransparent masses having a white, green, or yellow color and pearly luster.

pyrophysalite (pī-rō-fis′a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *physalite.*] See *physalite.*

pyropuncture (pī-rō-pungk′tūr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *puncture.*] Puncturing with hot needles; also, a puncture so made.

pyroracemate (pī-rō-ras′e-māt), *n.* [< *pyroracem(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

pyroracemic (pī″rō-ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *racemic.*] Produced by the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids: as, *pyroracemic* acid ($C_3H_4O_3$).

pyroschist (pī′rō-shist), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *schist.*] Schist or shale containing sufficient bituminous matter (hydrocarbons) to burn with a bright flame, or yielding volatile hydrocarbon or inflammable gas when heated.

pyrosclerite (pī-rō-sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σκλῆρός, hard, + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral allied to the chlorites, occurring in serpentine in the island of Elba, Italy.

pyroscope (pī′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat or cold. It resembles a differential thermometer, having one bulb covered with quicksilver-leaf, while the other is bare.

pyrosilver (pī-rō-sil′vėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *silver.*] A trade-name for electroplated wares which, after they are taken from the bath, are subjected to heat. This treatment seems to cause the metal to sink into the pores of the plated base metal and adhere to it much more firmly and durably. The process is technically called *burnuo-in.*

pyrosis (pī-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. πύρωσις, a burning, a kindling, < πυροῦν, set on fire, burn, < πῦρ, fire: see *fire.*] In *pathol.*, the eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, attended with more or less burning pain in the epigastrium. It is commonly called *water-brash.*

pyrosmalite (pī-ros′ma-līt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀσμή, a smell, an object of smell, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio-green, occurring in six-sided prisms, with perfect basal cleavage, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorin, the odor of which it exhales when heated.

Pyrosoma (pī-rō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Péron), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σῶμα, body.] The typical genus of *Pyrosomatidæ:* so called from their phosphorescence. They inhabit the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals. See cut under *cyathozooid.*

Pyrosomatidæ (pī″rō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of compound or aggregate ascidians of the class *Tunicata,* typified by the genus *Pyrosoma,* sometimes representing an order or suborder *Dactylobranchia;* the firebodies. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, highly luminous, united together in hollow chains or rods several inches long, one end of each individual fitting into the cavity of the next, somewhat like a set of thimbles. Also *Pyrosomidæ, Pyrosomidæ.*

pyrosome (pī′rō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pyrosoma.*] A member or individual of the genus *Pyrosoma;* a firebody.

Pyrosomidæ (pī-rō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pyrosomatidæ.*

Pyrosomiidea (pī-rō-sō-mi-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A false form of *Pyrosomatidæ* or *Pyrosomidæ,* taken as the name of an order of ascidians which that family is supposed to represent. *E. R. Lankester.*

pyrostat (pī′rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + στατός, < ἱστάναι, set up, stand: see *static.*] An automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks. See *draft-regulator,* under *regulator.*

pyrostereotype (pī-rō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *stereotype.*] A process by which a mold for casting a printing relief-plate is obtained by burning an intaglio to a definite depth in the face of a wood block by means of heated steel dies and a special apparatus. It is used for printing music, etc.

pyrostilpnite (pī-rō-stilp′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + στιλπνός, glistening, + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute tabular monoclinic crystals. It is a sulphid of arsenic and silver, near proustite in composition. Also called *fireblende.*

pyrosulphuric (pī″rō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *sulphuric.*] Obtained from sulphuric acid by the action of heat.—**Pyrosulphuric acid.** Same as *disulphuric acid* (which see, under *disulphuric*).

pyrotartaric (pī″rō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *tartaric.*] Obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel: as, *pyrotartaric* acid ($C_5H_8O_4$).

pyrotartrate (pī-rō-tär′trāt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *tartrate.*] A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

pyrotechnian (pī-rō-tek′ni-an), *n.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnical (pī-rō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrotechnic.*—**Pyrotechnical sponge.** Same as *amadou.*

pyrotechnician (pī″rō-tek-nish′an), *n.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-ian.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of fireworks. See *firework,* 2.

pyrotechnist (pī-rō-tek′nist), *n.* [< *pyrotechn-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī′rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + τέχνη, art.] 1. The management and mechanical application of fire.

> Does man go thus far by his skill in *pyrotechny,* and shall not God go more, who is the Cosmotect?
> *Evelyn,* True Religion, I. 199.

2. The fabrication of fireworks for military and ornamental purposes (see *firework,* 2); the composition and scientific use of combustible substances employed as signals, as destructive agents, or for purposes of display.

pyrothonide (pī-roth′ō-nid), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀθόνη, fine linen, + *-ide*1.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison.*

pyrotic (pī-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυρωτικός, burning, heating, < πυροῦν, set on fire, < πῦρ, fire: see *pyrosis.*] I. *a.* Caustic.

II. *n.* A caustic medicine.

pyro-uric (pī-rō-ū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric.*

pyroxanthine, pyroxanthin (pī-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξανθός, yellow, + *-ine*2, *-in*2.] A yellow crystalline substance found in crude wood-spirit. Also called *chlanin.*

pyroxene (pī′rok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξένος, a guest.] An important mineral species, embracing many varieties differing in appearance and chemical composition. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, often short prismatic in habit, and with an angle in front of nearly 90°, so that these crystals resemble square prisms. Granular forms are common, and also massive varieties, the latter being usually coarsely laminated in structure, rarely fibrous or columnar. The color varies from white to gray, green, brown, and black, and the composition from the simple metasilicate of calcium and magnesium to kinds containing, with calcium or magnesium, or both, iron, manganese, and aluminium. The different varieties are usually divided into two groups, the non-aluminous and the aluminous. Of the former the prominent kinds are—diopside or malacolite, which contains only calcium and magnesium, and is white to gray or light-green in color, with the subvarieties called alalite or mussite (the diopside proper, from the Mussa Alp in the Ala valley in Piedmont, occurring in beautiful slender crystals), trevorsite, canaanite, and white granular coccolite, and those containing iron, namely the grayish-green to deep-green or black sahlite, occurring in laminated masses, the crystallized hedenbergite, the granular green coccolite, and the deep-green diallage, which is characterized by a distinct parting parallel to the orthopinacoid plane and often by a pearly to metalloidal luster on this surface; also the lime-iron variety, hedenbergite, and the manganesian schefferite. The aluminous kinds include fassaite, which is light- to dark-green in color, and the common augite, which is dark-green to black and contains considerable iron. Augite is characteristic of many eruptive rocks, especially those of a basic character, as diabase, basalt, etc. Diallage is an essential constituent of the gabbros, of norite, etc. Besides the above varieties or subspecies belonging to pyroxene proper, the pyroxene group includes the related species enstatite or bronzite and hypersthene, which are orthorhombic in crystallization (hence called *rhombic pyroxenes*); also the monoclinic species wollastonite, ægirite and acmite, spodumene, and the triclinic rhodonite and babingtonite. Jadeite probably also belongs here. All these are characterized by the same prismatic angle of 87°. This group is closely related to the analogous amphibole (or hornblende) group, the species of which are characterized by a prismatic angle of 124½°; and several of the kinds under the two groups correspond exactly in composition—for example, diopside to tremolite, etc. A change of pyroxene to hornblende by a process of paramorphism is often observed, especially in certain igneous rocks. See *uralite* and *uralitization.*

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen′ik), *a.* [< *pyroxene* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxyle (pī-rok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξύλον, wood.] Same as *pyroxylin.*

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξύλον, wood (cf. *pyroxyle*), + *-ic.*] Obtained by distilling wood.—**Pyroxylic spirit,** methylic alcohol; a product of the distillation of wood. It constitutes about one tenth of the watery products after separation of the tar, and is obtained from these products by re-distillation. Rectification is partially effected by first heating it with slaked lime, which frees a large quantity of ammonia, next neutralizing the remainder of the ammonia and precipitating the remaining traces of tar by sulphuric acid, then again distilling and passing it several times over quicklime. The product is the crude wood-spirit of commerce, which still contains many impurities; these are removed by chemically combining it with calcium chlorid and heating the compound over a water-bath to 100° C., which drives off volatile impurities. It is then distilled with water, which breaks up the combination and sets free the pyroxylic spirit diluted with water. The latter is then removed to get the desired strength by treatment with quicklime. Also called *wood-spirit* and *wood-alcohol.*

pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pī-rok′si-lin), *n.* [< *pyroxyle* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Guncotton or a similar substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry. Such substances are nitro-derivatives of cellulose. Also *pyroxyle.*—**Soluble pyroxylin.** Same as *dinitrocellulose.*

pyrrhic[1] (pir′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pyrrhicha, pyrrhiche,* < Gr. πυρρίχη, a kind of war-dance, said to be named from Pyrrhichus, the inventor, < Πύρριχος, Pyrrhichus.] I. *n.* An ancient Grecian warlike dance, in quick and light measure, accompanied by the flute. It consisted chiefly in adroit and nimble steps and motions of the body, intended to represent the attempt to avoid strokes of an enemy in battle and to inflict injury upon him. It was performed under arms, and the movements and practice necessary were looked upon as training for service in the field.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance called a pyrrhic.

> You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
> Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
> *Byron,* Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

pyrrhic[2] (pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pyrrhichius,* < Gr. πυρρίχιος, of or belonging to the pyrrhic (dance) (πούς πυρρίχιος, a pyrrhic foot), < πυρρίχη, a pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*[1].] I. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two short times or syllables: as, a *pyrrhic* foot; composed of or pertaining to feet so constituted: as, *pyrrhic* verse; *pyrrhic* rhythm.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short times or syllables. A pyrrhic is apparently a disemic isorrhythmic foot (◡ ◡ or ⏑ ⏑). The earlier and better ancient authorities (the rhythmicians), however, did not acknowledge the existence of a disemic foot, and it seems to have been first introduced into metrical analysis by the grammarians and later meticians. An apparent pyrrhic (◡ ◡) can occur—(*a*) at the end of an iambic line (– ◡ or ◡ –); (*b*) as part of procelusmatics (◡ ◡ ◡ ◡), Ionics (◡ ◡ – – or – – ◡ ◡), or pæons (– ◡ ◡ ◡, ◡ – ◡ ◡, ◡ ◡ – ◡, ◡ ◡ ◡ –), regarded by later writers as compound feet; and (*c*) in the so-called basis or polyschematist foot of a logaædic series. Wherever it occurs as a separate foot, it is accordingly a representative of a trisemic foot (– ◡ or ◡ –). Pyrrhics in continuous composition would constitute procelusmatic verse, and, although there is little trace of the actual existence of such a meter, it may have been used in single lines or short systems to accompany or suggest the more rapid movements of the war-dance (*pyrrhic*[1]) from which it probably takes its name. Also called *dibrach* (Latin *dibrachys* or *bibrevis*), *pariambus,* and (*single* or *disemic*) *proceleusmatic.* The name ἡγεμών or *hegemon* (leader), often given to the pyrrhic in ancient writers, was apparently suggested by its being placed first in the accepted list of feet. Also *pyrrhichius.*

> A verse made up of *pyrrhics* in immediate succession.
> *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 99.

Pyrrhic[3] (pir′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhus,* < Gr. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus (see def.), < πυρρός, red-haired, reddish: see *burrel.*] Pertaining to Pyrrhus, especially to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (see phrase below).—**Pyrrhic victory,** a success obtained at too great a cost: in allusion to the reputed exclamation of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, after the battle of Asculum against the Romans (279 B. C.), "Another such victory and we are lost!"

pyrrhicist (pir′i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. πυρριχιστής, one who danced the pyrrhic, < πυρριχίζειν, dance the pyrrhic, < πυρρίχη, the pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*[1].] One who danced in the pyrrhic. *Imp. Dict.*

pyrrhichius (pi-rik′i-us), *n.*; pl. *pyrrhichii* (-i). [L.: see *pyrrhic*[2].] Same as *pyrrhic*[2].

This word [rĕnĕt] having both syllables sliding and slipper make the foote *Pirrichius*, because if he be truly vttered, he beares in maner no sharper accent vpō the one then the other sillable, but be in effect egall in time and tune, as is also the Spondeus.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

pyrrhite (pir'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish (see *burrel*), + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, occurring in minute regular reddish-yellow octahedrons. Its composition is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be related to the niobate pyrochlore.

pyrrhoarsenite (pir-ō-är'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + E. *arsenite*.] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese, in which the arsenic is in part replaced by antimony. It occurs in embedded grains of a deep yellowish-red color in Sweden.

Pyrrhocoracinæ (pir-ō-kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, named in 1846 by G. R. Gray from the genus *Pyrrhocorax;* the choughs. Also called *Fregilinæ*.

pyrrhocoracine (pir-ō-kor'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrrhocoracinæ*.

Pyrrhocorax (pi-rok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόραξ*, a raven.] A genus of *Corvidæ*, typical of the *Pyrrhocoracinæ:* the choughs. *P.* or *Fregilus graculus* is the common chough, with red bill and feet (see cut under *chough*); *P. alpinus* is the alpine chough. The genus is sometimes restricted to the latter, and then distinguished from *Fregilus*.

Pyrrhocoridæ (pir-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, consisting of large, stout bugs, usually marked with red and black, and containing many tropical and subtropical species. The cotton-stainer of the West Indies and southern United States, *Dysdercus suturellus*, is an example.

Pyrrhocoris (pi-rok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1841), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

Pyrrhonean (pi-rō'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhoneus* (< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho: see *Pyrrhonic*) + *-an*.] Pyrrhonic.

Pyrrhonian (pi-rō'ni-an), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Pyrrhonist*.

Pyrrhonic (pi-ron'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrho (about 360–270 B. C.), a philosopher of Elis, and disciple of Anaxarchus; of or pertaining to Pyrrhonism or skepticism: as, the *Pyrrhonic* form of doubt. The doctrine of Pyrrho was that there is just as much to be said for as against any opinion whatever; that neither the senses nor the reason are to be trusted in the least; and that when we are once convinced we can know nothing, we cease to care, and in this way alone can attain happiness. It is said that Pyrrho would take no ordinary practical precautions, such as getting out of the way of vehicles.

Pyrrhonism (pir'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pyrrho and his followers; absolute skepticism; universal doubt.

And thus, O circular philosopher, . . . you have arrived at a fine *Pyrrhonism*, at an equivalence and indifferency of all actions. *Emerson.*

Pyrrhonist (pir'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. Πύρρων, Pyrrho, + *-ist*.] A follower of Pyrrho; an adherent of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything.

Pyrrhopappus (pir-ō-pap'us), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *πάππος*, taken in mod. sense 'pappus': see *pappus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by its smooth habit, and its nearly cylindrical beaked achenes, covered with many rough and muricate ridges and bearing a reddish pappus which is either persistent or in falling carries with it a disk from which it grows. There are 3 or, according to some authors, 4 species, all natives of the United States or Mexico. They are annual or perennial herbs, with radical leaves or with alternate stem-leaves, and both entire and deeply cut on the same stem. The yellow flower-heads terminate long erect stalks, and resemble those of the common dandelion, which, however, are readily distinguished by their white pappus. See *false dandelion*, under *dandelion*.

pyrrhotine (pir'ō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *-t-* + *-ine*[2].] Native iron sulphid, a mineral crystallizing in hexagonal prisms and occurring also massive, of a bronze color and metallic luster. It is generally slightly magnetic, and is hence called *magnetic pyrites*. In composition it conforms to the general formula Fe_nS_{n+1}, but varying from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$. The mineral troilite, common in nodules in meteoric iron, may be the same mineral, although to this the formula FeS is generally ascribed.

pyrrhotite (pir'ō-tīt), *n.* [As *pyrrhot-ine* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pyrrhotine*.

pyrrhous (pir'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, flame-colored, yellowish-red, reddish, red-haired, < *πῦρ*, fire. Cf. *burrel*.] Reddish.

Pyrrhula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish: see *pyrrhous*.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, giving name to the *Pyrrhulinæ*, characterized by the very short stout turgid bill; the bullfinches. See cut under *bullfinch*[1].

Pyrrhulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhula* + *-inæ*.] An undefinable subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named by Swainson in 1837 from the genus *Pyrrhula;* the bullfinches.

pyrrhuline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* [< *Pyrrhula* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling a bullfinch, especially in the form of the bill: said of various birds.

Pyrrhuloxia (pir-ō-lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Pyrrhula* + *Loxia:* see *Pyrrhula*, and *Loxia*, 2.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, closely related to *Cardinalis*, but having a very short stout turgid bill, like a bullfinch's; the Texas cardinals. The species is *P. sinuata*, having the size and form of the common cardinal, but the plumage gray, beautifully varied with carmine red.

Pyrrhura (pi-rō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856), < Gr. *πύρρος*, reddish, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of parrots, giving name to the *Pyrrhurinæ*. *P. cruentatus* of South America is an example.

Pyrrhurinæ (pir-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named by Garrod from the genus *Pyrrhura*, resembling *Arinæ*, but having no ambiens.

pyrryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

Pyrula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *pear*. Cf. *Pyrola*.] A genus of gastropods having a pyriform shell, whence the name; the fig-shells or pear-shells. (See cut under *fig-shell*.) Very different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) Originally it was named in connection with *P. ficus* only. (*b*) Subsequently it was used for many species agreeing with *P. ficus* in general form, but radically differing in other characters, and consequently afterward generically differentiated. (*c*) Later it was restricted to the genus now generally called *Fulgur* and related forms, *P. ficus* then being called *Ficula* or *Sycotypus*. (*d*) By recent authors it is restricted to *P. ficus* and closely related species. Also spelled *Pirula*.

Pyrularia (pir-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called with ref. to the small pear-shaped fruit; < L. *pirum*, improp. *pyrum*, a pear: see *Pyrula*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family, and of the tribe *Osyrideæ*. It is characterized by partly dioecious flowers, with parallel anther-cells, and a disk with scale-shaped lobes alternating with the five stamens, the small clusters of staminate flowers racemed toward the ends of the branches, and the pistillate flowers terminal, and few or single. The two species are shrubs or small trees, with thin and veiny alternate short-stalked and minutely pellucid-dotted leaves, small greenish flowers with a short columnar style and capitate stigma, and an inferior one-celled ovary, with two or three ovules hanging from the apex of a free central placenta. The rather large obovoid fruit is a fleshy drupe, with a hard thin-shelled spherical stone, containing a globose seed with fleshy and very oily albumen. One of the species is North American, for which see *oil-nut* (*b*); the other, *P. edulis*, is found in India, a large tree, yielding an edible fruit.

Pyrulidæ (pī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyrula* (*d*) or *Ficula*. The animal has a narrow long head with subulate tentacles and eyes at their external bases, mantle with large lobes reflected over the shell, and a large foot. The shell is pyriform, thin, and generally sculptured with transverse and longitudinal lines. The species are inhabitants of tropical or warm seas. Also *Pirulidæ*, *Ficulidæ*, and *Sycotypidæ*.

Pyrulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Pyrula* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Pyrulidæ* as a subfamily of *Doliidæ*.—2. A subfamily restricted to *Pyrula* as represented by species of *Fulgur* and related forms. They are known as *fig-shells* and *pear-shells*.

pyruline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pyrulinæ*, or having their characters.

pyruric (pī-rō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *οὖρον*, urine. Cf. *pyro-uric*.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

Pyrus (pī'rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), prop. *Pirus*, < L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *pear*[1].] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, including the apple and pear, the type of the tribe *Pomeæ*, which takes its name from the pome, the characteristic fruit of this genus. It is characterized by an urn-shaped superior calyx, of which the limb is deciduous or persistent, and by an ovary of from two to five mostly two-ovuled cells, which in fruit are two- or one-seeded, separated, cartilaginous-walled, and immediately invested by a fleshy expansion of the disk, the whole being surrounded by the thickened calyx. There are about 50 species, natives of northern temperate regions and extending into the mountains of India. They bear alternate petioled and usually toothed leaves, deciduous stipules, and numerous cymes of snowy-white or pink flowers, each with five roundish petals and numerous stamens, terminating short spur-like branches. The numerous sections are strikingly different in habit, and several were long received as distinct genera. The typical section *Pyrophorum* (De Candolle, 1825) includes the pear and the wild pear or choke-pear and allied species. (See *pear*[1].) The section *Malus* (Tournefort, 1700), the apple, distinguished by a fruit hollowed in at the base, includes *P. Malus*, for which see *apple*, *apple-tree*, and *crab*[2]. To the section *Aria* (De Candolle, 1825), having only two or three styles and ovate leaves whitened beneath, belongs *P. Aria*, the beam-tree, with several varieties, including *P. intermedia*, the Swedish beam-tree. To the section *Torminaria* (De Candolle, 1825), with pinnately lobed leaves and somewhat obconical fruit, belongs *P. torminalis*, the wild service-tree (see *service-tree*). In the section *Sorbus* (Tournefort, 1700), with compound cymes and pinnate leaves, are included *P. domestica* (formerly *Sorbus domestica*), for which see *service-tree;* *P. Americana* and *P. aucuparia*, for which see *mountain-ash*. Another section, *Adenorhachis* (De Candolle, 1825), with berry-like fruit, but undivided leaves and glandular petioles, includes *P. arbutifolia*, for which see *chokeberry*, and cut under *inflorescence*. To the section *Cydonia* (Tournefort, 1700) belong the quinces. (See *Cydonia* and *quince*[1].) The genus *Mespilus* was also made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Pyrus*. See *Mespilus* and *medlar*. Also *Pirus*.

pyryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

pysa (pī'sä), *n.* Same as *pice*.

pysanet[1], *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

pyt, pytte, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pit*[1].

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pythagoreus*, < Gr. Πυθαγόρειος, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras.] I, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher (perhaps 532 B. C.), or the school founded at Crotona (modern Cotrone), in Italy. All testimony concerning this school is of a late date, and the substance of it is rejected by many critics either as improbable, or as probable, and "on that account all the more indemonstrable" (*Zeller*). The stories are, however, very consistent. The higher grade of the school is represented as a strict monastic community, the doctrine being kept secret, and all betrayals terribly punished, for the purpose of maintaining political ascendancy. Pythagoras is said to have traveled to Egypt and Babylon; and many circumstances are accounted for by supposing that he did so. From those countries he might have brought, as it is said he did, a superior knowledge of mathematics. This knowledge, if kept secret, might have supplied revenues to the school, by calculations and surveys made for citizens. It is difficult to doubt that mathematical science was much advanced within the school. All writers upon ancient mathematics attribute to Pythagoras the Pythagorean proposition and a rule for finding Pythagorean triangles. The importance attached to the pentagram in the school shows that the Pythagoreans were acquainted with its geometrical construction, which is very difficult. They knew the regular or cosmical bodies. They were in possession of many propositions in the theory of numbers, including the doctrine of the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical proportions. It is not impossible that they may have had an abacus, little inferior to the Arabic system of arithmetical notation. It is not known how long the society lasted, perhaps for many centuries; as long as it retained any valuable secret it would continue to exist. The Pythagorean philosophy has never been comprehended. The substances of things were held to be abstract numbers; they were in some sense the elements of the universe. Each number, therefore, had its virtue. One was the number of the origin, of reason. Two was the number of matter, of brute force, of evil. Three was the number of mediation, four of justice, five of reproduction, etc. Ten governed the world. In the Pythagorean oath. Pythagoras is called the revealer of the quaternary number—that is, ten—as if something decimal were what he chiefly taught. Something fundamental was also found in odd and even, in square numbers, and the like. Harmony, or music, consists in number. The soul is the harmony, or number, of the body. The universe has also a soul. The remainder of the prominent Pythagorean teachings with which we are acquainted are apparently religious. Pythagoras taught the transmigration of souls. Spirits, both ghosts and demigods, were an object of Pythagorean belief. The brotherhood celebrated certain mysterious rites connected with a view of life as a process of purification. About the time of Augustus, perhaps earlier, Pythagoreanism became mixed with Platonism.—**Pythagorean bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Pythagorean comma.** See *comma*, 5(*a*).—**Pythagorean dyad.** See *dyad*.—**Pythagorean letter**, the letter Y, so called because its Greek original represented the sacred triad, formed by the dual proceeding from the monad.—**Pythagorean lyre**, a lyre of eight strings, said to have been invented by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean proposition**, the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's "Elements," that the sum of the squares on the legs of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square on the hypotenuse: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean semitone.** Same as *limma*, 1.—**Pythagorean system**, in *astron.*, the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to the Pythagoreans.—**Pythagorean table**, the multiplication-table. But this appellation is due to a corruption in the text of Boethius. The table originally referred to was an abacus.—**Pythagorean triangle**, a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle—the square of one being equal to the sum of the squares of the other two: as, 3, 4, 5; 12, 35, 37.—**Pythagorean tuning**, in *music*, a system of tuning in which the tones of the scale are fixed by tuning upward in perfect fifths, and back in octaves. The major third thus obtained was long considered the true one, and its recognition as a consonance correspondingly delayed.

II, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Not that I wanted beans to eat, for I am by nature a *Pythagorean*, so far as beans are concerned.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 175.

Pythagoreanism (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Pythagorism*.

Pythagoreanize (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-īz), *v. i.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ize*.] Same as *Pythagorize*.

Pythagoric (pith-ą-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pythagoricus*, < Gr. Πυθαγορικός, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] Pythagorean. *Imp. Dict.*

Pythagorical (pith-ą-gor'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Pythagoric* + *-al*.] Same as *Pythagoric*.

That *Pythagorical* rascal! in a gentleman's suit to-day, in a knight's to-morrow.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

Breeches *Pythagorical*, by reason of their transmigration into several shapes. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Pythagorism (pi-thag'ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, adherence to the principles laid down by Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras or of the Pythagoreans. Also *Pythagoreanism*.

Pythagorize (pi-thag'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Pythagorized*, ppr. *Pythagorizing*. [< Gr. Πυθαγορίζειν, be a disciple of Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras or his followers; tend toward or become imbued with Pythagorism.

Pythia (pith'i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθία (sc. ἱέρεια, a priestess), the Pythia, priestess of Apollo at Delphi: see *Pythian*.]



The Pythia Seated on the Oracular Tripod. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the priestess who held communion with Apollo and received his oracles in the inner sanctuary of the great temple at Delphi, throughout historic antiquity. See *oracle*.—2. [NL.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*, generally called *Scarabus*. *Bolton*, 1798. (*b*) A genus of bulimiform shells, comprising species of *Achatina*, *Bulimus*, *Glandina*, etc. *Oken*, 1815.

pythiad (pith'i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πυθιάς (*-ad-*), a period of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Pythian games, < Πύθια (sc. ἱερά), the Pythian games: see *Pythian*.] The period of four years intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the succeeding.

Pythiambic (pith-ī-am'bik), *a.* [As *Pythian* + *iambic*.] In *anc. pros.*, constituting an episynthetic meter consisting of a dactylic hexameter (*Pythian verse*) followed by an iambic colon. The *first Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) subjoins an iambic dimeter and the *second Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) an iambic trimeter to the hexameter.

Pythian (pith'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Pythius*, < Gr. Πύθιος, pertaining to Delphi, or to the Delphic Apollo, < Πυθώ, also Πυθών, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region.] Pertaining to Delphi, or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who there delivered oracles.—**Pythian Apollo**. See *Apollo*.—**Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi.—**Pythian meter**. **Pythian verse**, the dactylic hexameter: probably so called from its use in the oracles delivered by the Pythia, or, according to ancient writers, from the first song of triumph to Apollo for his victory over the Python, a triple *ex pede* (– – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – –).

Pythidæ (pith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pytho* + *-idæ*.] A small family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pytho*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the antennæ free, the thorax not margined at the sides, and its disk not impressed at the base. Ten genera are known, distributed in Europe and North America, a single species only occurring elsewhere. They are found under bark and stones.

Pytho (pī'thō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796): see *Pythian*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the family *Pythidæ*, comprising forms with very depressed body, striate elytra, and one-toothed mandibles. A half-dozen species are known, 3 from North America, and the others from Europe. They live under the bark of trees.

pythogenesis (pī-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πίθειν, rot, become putrid, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis*.] Production by means of filth. See *pythogenic*.

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πίθειν, rot, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Produced by filth: specifically applied to a class of diseases, as typhoid, the occurrence of which is favored by filth, especially by a vitiated atmosphere.

Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call *pythogenic* or filth-born maladies. *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Pythogenic fever. See *fever*[1].

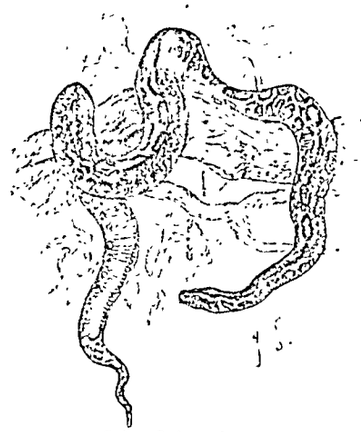
pythometric (pī-thō-met'rik), *a.* [Improp. for **pithometric*, < Gr. πίθος, a wine-jar, + μέτρον, measure: see *metric*.] Pertaining to the gaging of casks.

Python (pī'thon), *n.* [< L. *Python*, < Gr. Πύθων, Python (see def. 1). Cf. Πυθώ, Πυθών, the earlier name of Delphi, and see *Pythian*.] 1. In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit; especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo, and during the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ôbh* (see *ob*[1]), often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16 the usual reading is 'a spirit of Python,' while some manuscripts read 'a spirit, a Python.'

A certain maid having a spirit of divination [margin: Gr. a spirit, a *Python*] met us.
Acts xvi. 16 (revised version).

Like thee [the Sun], the Hero does his Arms employ
The raging *Python* to destroy.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun, st. 3.

2. [*l. c.*] Any very large serpent, as a rock-snake: loosely used, like *boa* and *anaconda*, but properly applicable only to the large Old World non-venomous serpents of the family *Pythonidæ*.—3. [NL.] The typical genus of *Pythonidæ*: formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to species having premaxillary



Python (*Python molurus*).

teeth, labial plates of both jaws fossate, and scuta extending to between the orbits. These are the rock-snakes proper, as *P. molurus* and *P. reticulatus*. See cut under *Pythonidæ*, also cuts under *Ophidia*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene*.

pythoness (pith'ō-nes), *n.* [Also, as ML., *Pythonissa*; < ME. *Phitonesse*, *Phitonisse*, etc., < OF. *Pythonesse*, etc., < ML. *Pythonissa*, < MGr. πυθώνισσα, fem. of Gr. πίθων, a ventriloquist, also prob. a diviner (cf. πνεῦμα πίθωνος, a spirit of divination), < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian*.] The Pythia or especial priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who was supposed to be inspired to give his oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch.

Magicians and tregetours,
And *philitisses*, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.

Saith the *Pythonissa* to Saul, "To morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me." *Bacon*, Prophecies (ed. 1887).

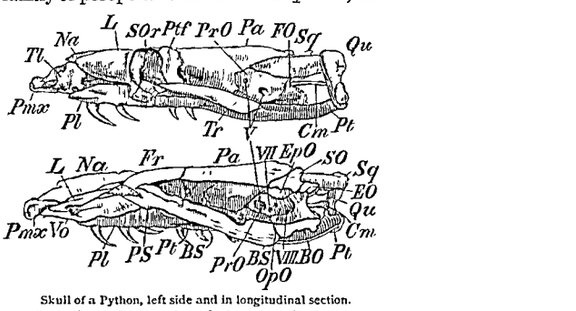
She stood a moment as a *Pythoness*
Stands on her tripod.
Byron, Don Juan, vi. 107.

pythonic[1] (pi-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πυθωνικός, pertaining to Pytho, < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian*.] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

pythonic[2] (pī-thon'ik), *a.* [< *python* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a python or the pythons; resembling a python.

I got from the cretaceous deposit of my neighborhood enough fossil material to diagnose a new species of reptile, which, although with powerful paddles, was almost *pythonic* in structure. *Science*, VII. 242.

Pythonidæ (pī-thon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* (see *Python*, 3) + *-idæ*.] An Old World family of peropodous colubriform *Ophidia*, having



Skull of a Python, left side and in longitudinal section.

BO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Cm*, columella of ear, or stapes (not the columella of the skull); *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *L*, lacrymal; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *PrO*, prootic; *PS*, presphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supraoccipital; *SOr*, supraorbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tl*, turbinal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, exits of fifth, seventh, and eighth nerves; *Vo*, vomer. The teeth show the aglyphodont dentition.

ing rudiments of posterior extremities, a coronoid bone, supraorbital and postorbital bones, and premaxillary teeth, with or without maxillary teeth; the rock-snakes. There are several genera, as *Python*, *Morelia*, *Liasis*, *Nardoa*, *Aspidiotes*, *Loxocemus*, *Chondropython*, and *Aspidopython*.

pythoniform (pī'thon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Python*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a python, boa, or rock-snake; pythonoid; peropodous, as a serpent.

Pythoninæ (pī-thō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pythonoid serpents, typified by the genus *Python*, having premaxillary teeth. They chiefly inhabit the tropics of Africa and Asia, and some of them are among the largest of snakes.

pythonine (pī'thō-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pythoninæ* or *Pythonidæ*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A python or member of the *Pythonidæ*.

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθώ, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ism*.] The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

pythonist† (pith'ō-nist), *n.* [Also *pithonist*; < Gr. Πυθώ, Πυθών, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ist*. Cf. *pythoness*.] A conjurer.

See the conjuring, proud, remorceless Priest
Rend in full rage (too like a furious fiend)
The pompous vestures of this *Pithonist*,
When Christ doth (vrg'd) aright His cause defend.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

pythonoid (pī'thō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Python*, q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to a python; belonging to the *Pythonoidea*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pythonoidea*.

Pythonoidea (pī-thō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pythonoid*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*; the peropodous ophidians, having no trace of a pelvis, but almost invariably rudiments of hind limbs in the form of anal spurs. They are not poisonous, but are for the most part of great size, and often have great powers of constriction. They are the rock-snakes, pythons, boas, and anacondas, of the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ*.

pythonomorph (pī'thō-nō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Pythonomorpha*.

Pythonomorpha (pī*thō-nō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python*, q. v., + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Cope's classification (1871), an order of fossil streptostylic reptiles: same as *Mosasauria*.

pythonomorphic (pī*thō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pythonomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *pythonomorphous*.

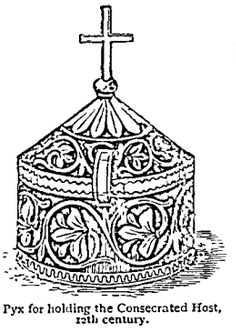
pythonomorphous (pī*thō-nō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Python* + Gr. μορφή, form.] Pertaining to the *Pythonomorpha*, or having their characters; mosasaurian.

The two orders of Ophidians and Lacertilians are nearly allied; the former is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter or of the *pythonomorphous* reptiles, or perhaps of both. *Gunther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 189.

pyuria (pī-ū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύον, pus, + οὖρον, urine.] The presence of pus in the urine.

pyx (piks), *n.* [Formerly also *pix*; < L. *pyxis*, *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς (*-ίδ-*), a box, orig. one of boxwood, < πύξος, the box-tree, boxwood: see

box[1].] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vase or vessel in which the reserved eucharist is kept. The name *pyx* (*pyxis*) for this vessel seems to have come into use in the ninth century. In earlier times the reserved sacrament was kept in an arca, columba, or turris (see *reservation*). In the Greek Church the vessel in which the sacrament is reserved is called the *artophorion*, *pyrion*, or *pyxis*. The pyx has also been used for unconsecrated altar-breads. It has generally been made cylindrical in shape, with a foot like that of a chalice, and has sometimes had a conical cover. In modern usage it is much smaller than formerly, and is often made round and flat like a watch-case, for convenience, especially in carrying the sacrament to the sick. For public exposition of the sacrament a monstrance or ostensory is used instead.



Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host, 12th century.

The King marched towards Calais, so strictly observing his Proclamation against Church-robbing that, when one was complained of for having taken a Silver *Pixe* out of a Church, he not only caused the same to be restored, but the Soldier also to be hanged. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 170.

2. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited.—3. *Naut.*, the metallic box in which the nautical compass-card is suspended.—4. In *anat.*, the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity; the pyxis.—**Trial of the pyx**, the final trial by weight and assay of gold and silver coins. At the British mint one coin is deposited in the pyx from every fifteen pounds of gold and one from every sixty pounds of silver coined. The trial is conducted periodically by a jury of goldsmiths under the direction of the queen's remembrancer, and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. In the United States it is conducted annually at Philadelphia. The phrase is also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate which takes place at assay-offices.

pyx (piks), *v. t.* [< *pyx*, *n.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the pyx at the British mint. See *trial of the pyx*, above.

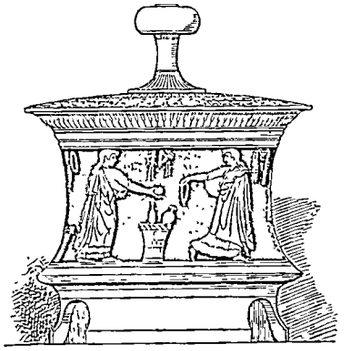
pyx-cloth (piks'klôth), *n.* A cloth of silk or other material in which it was formerly customary to wrap or veil the pyx. Also *Corpus Christi cloth*, *pyx-kerchief*, *pyx-veil*.

Pyxicola (pik-sik'ō-lią), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυξίς, a box (see *pyx*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of vaginicolous *Vorticellinidæ*, in which the animalcules are attached behind to a lorica which can be closed by a discoidal operculum like the lid of a box, whence the name.

Pyxidanthera (pik″si-dan-thē'rą), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the lid-like opening of the anthers; < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Diapensiaceæ*. It is characterized by a persistent sessile corolla with short bell-shaped tube and five flat roundish lobes, five stamens fixed in the notches between the lobes, no staminodes, a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and globose anther-cells which are transversely two-valved and awl-pointed at the base. The only species, *P. barbulata*, is a dwarf and trailing shrubby evergreen, found in sands under pines from New Jersey southward to North Carolina; it is eagerly sought as a highly ornamental early spring-flowering plant, being covered with a profusion of small starry blossoms. It is known as the *pine-barren beauty*, and *flowering moss* (which see, under *moss*[1]), and also, locally, by contraction of its generic name, as *pyxie*. It bears crowded awl-shaped dark-green leaves covering the short erect branches, or alternate on the longer creeping ones, and somewhat hairy or bearded near the base, whence the specific name.

pyxidate (pik'si-dāt), *a.* [< *pyxis*(*-id-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the character of a pyxis.

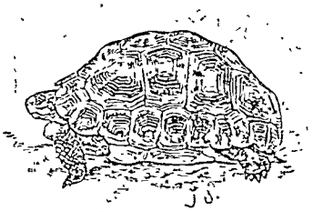
pyxidium (pik-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyxidia* (-ią). [< Gr. πυξίδιον, a writing-tablet, dim. of πυξίς, a box: see *pyx*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pyxis*, 9. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vorticellinidæ*.



Greek Pyxis of red figured pottery, 4th century B. C.

Pyxinei, Pyxineæ (pik-sin'ē-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pyxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + *-in-* + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *tripe de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the center, and an orbicular disk, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

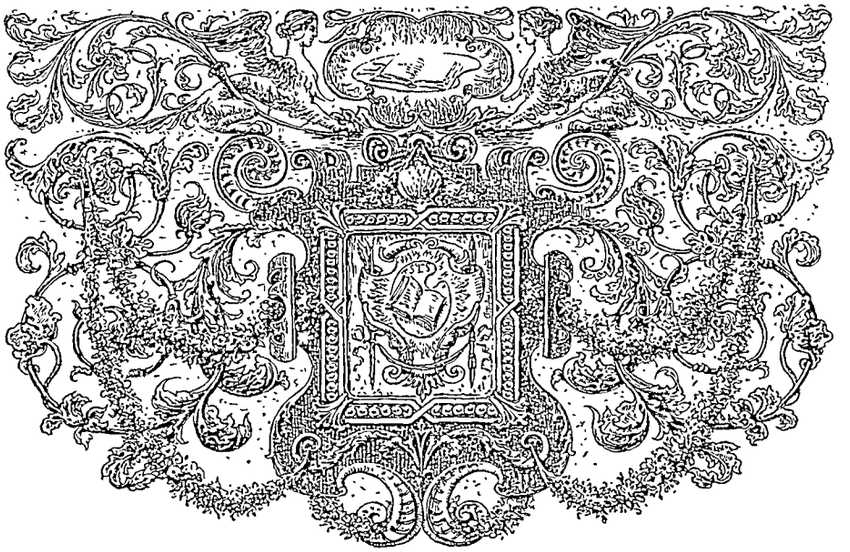
pyxis (pik'sis), *n.*; pl. *pyxides* (-si-dēz). [L., also *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box: see *pyx*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of cylindrical vase or box with a cover, used especially by women, as for the toilet. See cut in preceding column.—2. A box; a jewel-case.—3. In *anat.*, the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum of the hip-joint.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods. *Chemnitz*, 1784.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of land-tortoises of the family *Testudinidæ*, having the anterior part of the plastron so movable that it can be shut like the lid of a pyxis. *T. Bell*, 1827.—7. A tortoise of this genus, the only known species, *Pyxis arachnoidea*, of Madagascar and Mauritius. Its shell is yellow, with broad black bands radiating from the center of the dorsal shields.—8. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.—9. In *bot.*: (*a*) A seed-vessel, commonly a capsule, with a circumscissile dehiscence, the top falling away like a lid, as in the common purslane and plantain, and in the fruit known as monkey-pots. See *Lecythis*, and cut under *circumscissile*. (*b*) The theca of mosses. Also *pyxidium*.—Pyxis Nautica, a southern constellation introduced by Lacaille, representing a ship's compass or binnacle. It seems no longer to be in use.

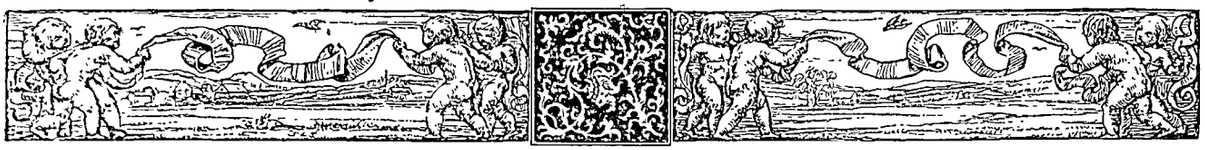


Pyxis arachnoidea.

pyx-kerchief (piks'kėr″chif), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

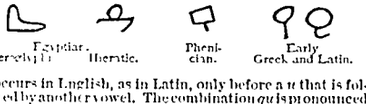
pyx-veil (piks'vāl), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.







Q, 1. The seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the early Greek and in the Latin alphabet, as also in the Phenician, where it was the nineteenth character. Its value in Phenician was that of a deeper or more guttural *k*; and a like distinction of two *k*'s, less and more guttural (*kaf* and *qof*), is still made in the Semitic languages generally. But in Greek and Latin there was no such distinction to be maintained; hence the sign was abandoned in Greek (being retained only as an episemon, or sign of number, in its old place between π and ρ, and called *koppa*); while in Latin, on the other hand, it was kept, though without a value different from that of *k*, in the combination *qu*, equivalent to our *kw*; and so we have it also in English as a superfluous letter, simply because it existed in Phenician with a real office. The comparative table of early forms (as given for the other letters: see especially *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another vowel. The combination *qu* is pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being silent, as *k* simply (for example, *pique*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen, queer, quench, quick, quoth*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon *cw* or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (Asiatic, African, American, etc.) in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transliteration of some Oriental alphabets (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more guttural form of *k*. See *qu*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—3. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *quadrans* (a farthing); (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *query*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *question*; (*d*) of *queen*; (*e*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *squalls*; (*f*) in *Rom. lit.* and *inscriptions*, of *Quintus*.—4†. A half-farthing: same as *cue*², 2 (*a*).

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

To mind one's p's and q's. See *mind*¹.

qabbalah, *n.* See *cabala*.

Q. B. An abbreviation of *Queen's Bench*.

Q. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Queen's Council* or *Queen's Counsel*; (*b*) of *Queen's College*.

Q. d., or **q. d.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.

qd. An old contraction for *quod* or *quoth*. *Halliwell.*

Q. e., or **q. e.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod est*, which is.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*.

Qm., or **qm.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *quomodo*, by what means.

Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster-general*.

Qr., or **qr.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter* (28 pounds); (*b*) of *quadrans* (farthing); (*c*) of *quire*.

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quarter-sessions*.

Q. s., or **q. s.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter-section*; (*b*) of the Latin phrase *quantum sufficit*.

Qt., or **qt.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quart*; (*b*) of *quantity*.

qut, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *queue* or *cue*¹.

In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, . . . *qu* perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 569.

qu. [(1) < ME. *qu-, qw-*, < OF. *qu-*, F. *qu-* = Sp. *cu-* = Pg. *cu-, qu-* = It. *qu-*, < L. *qu-* = Gr. κ- (κF), sometimes π = Skt. *kv-, k-*, etc. (2) < ME. *qu-, qw-, kw-, ku-, cu-, cw-*, < AS. *cw-* = OS. *kw-* = OFries. *kw-* = D. *kw-* = OHG. *kw-, cw-*, MHG. *kw-, qu-*, G. *qu-* = Icel. *kv-* = Sw. *kv-, qu-* = Dan. *kv-* = Goth. *kw-* (by Germans often written *kv-*, also rendered by *q-* or *qu-*; the Goth. character being single, namely, ϥ—the resemblance to the Roman u being accidental). (3) < ME. *qu-, qw-, quw-, quh-, wh-, hw-*, < AS. *hw-* = OS. OFries. *hw-* = D. *w-* = G. *w-* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hv-*, etc.: see *wh-*. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to *c-* or *k-* or *ch-*.] 1. An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in *quarrel*¹, *quarrel*², *quadrant, query*, etc.—2. An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written *kw-*, or as originally *cw-*, but altered in the Middle English period to *qu-* in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with *qu-* (see 1). It occurs in *quail*¹, *quake, qualm, queen, quell, quick*, etc. It does not occur medially except in composition.—3. An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) variants of words regularly spelled with *wh-*, as in *qual, qwaylle, quhal*, for *whale; quhalk* for *whilk* (which), *quhyp* for *whip*, etc.—4. An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in *quaint, quassia, quay, quince, quip, quire*¹, *quire*², *quire*³, *quoin, quoit*, etc. See the etymology of these words.

qu. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *queen, quarterly*; (*b*) of *question*, or *quære*, query.

qua¹†, *pron.* An old Scotch form of *who*.

Qua herd ever a warr auntur,
That he that nocht hadd bot of him
Agayn him suld becum sua grim!
MS. Cott. Vespas. (A), lii. f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

qua² (kwā), *adv.* [L. *quā* (often written *quâ*), as far as, so far as, as, at or in which place, in what manner, how, orig. abl. fem. of *qui*, who, which: see *who*.] As being; so far as.

I know what that man's mind, *quâ* mind, is, well enough.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The first thing to notice about this position is, that the Darwinian, *qua* Darwinian, has nothing to do with it.
Nature, XXXVII. 291.

qua³ (kwā), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *quad*², *quod*².] A jail; quod. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

quab¹, **quob** (kwob), *v. i.* [Var. of the earlier *quap, quop*: see *quap*¹, *quop*¹, and cf. *quave*.] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

After whan the storme ys al ago,
Yet wol the watir *quappe* a day or two.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1767.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prater?
How *quaps* the spirit? In what garb or nyte?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

O, my eyes grow dim! my heart *quabs*, and my back acheth.
Dryden, Limberham, iii 2.

quab¹, **quob** (kwob), *n.* [< *quab*¹, *v.* Cf. *quave-mire.*] A bog or quagmire. *Halliwell.*

quab²† (kwob), *n.* [Early mod. E. *quabbe*; < MD. *quabbe, quappe*, D. *kwab, kwabbe* = OLG. *quappa*, MLG. *quappe*, LG. *quabbe, quappe*, an eel-pout, = G. *quabbe, quappe*, an eel-pout, tadpole, = Sw. *qvabba* = Dan. *kvabbe*, a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by *quab*¹, *quap*¹. Cf. *quap*².] 1. A fish, the eel-pout or miller's-thumb. *Minsheu.*—2. A gudgeon. Also *quabbling* and *quap*.

A quabbling or little *quabbe*, a fish, . . . goujón.
Minsheu.

quab³† (kwob), *n.* [< *quab*¹, *v.*, as *squab*² < *squab*¹, *v.*] 1. A squab, or other unfledged young bird. See *squab*².—2. Something immature or crude.

A trifle of mine own brain, . . . a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*—'tis nothing else—a very *quab*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii 3.

qua-bird (kwā'bėrd), *n.* [< *qua* (imitative, like equiv. *quark, quawk*) + *bird*¹.] The American night-heron, *Nycticardea grisea nævia*.

quacha (kwä'chä), *n.* Same as *quagga*. *Imp. Dict.*

quachi, *n.* Same as *coati*.

quachil, *n.* [Native name.] A large pocket-gopher, *Geomys hispidus* (formerly *Saccophorus quachil*). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is harsh and lusterless, of a uniform dull chocolate-brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper incisors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the inner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, *G. mexicanus*.

quack¹ (kwak), *v. i.* [< ME. **quakken* (?), *quecken* = MD. *quacken, queken*, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later *kwakken, kwaaken*, D. *kwaken*, croak, as a frog, = MLG. *quaken* = G. *quacken, quaken*, quack, croak, babble, *quäcken, quäken*, cry, scream, = Icel. *kvaka* = Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *kvakke*, croak, quack; cf. L. *coaxare*, croak, Gr. κοάξ, a quacking (see *coaxation*); all imitative words. Hence freq. *quackle*¹, and ult. *quail*³.] 1. To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,
And the goose thoo begann to *quek*.
Rel. Antiq., i 4. (*Halliwell.*)

There were thirteen ducks, and . . . they all *quacked* very movingly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

He slew the captain where he stood,
The rest they did *quack* an' roar.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 235).

quack¹ (kwak), *n.* [< ME. *quakke, quecke* = G. *quack, quak* = Dan. *kvak*; from the verb.] 1. A harsh, croaking sound.

He speketh thurgh the nose
As he were on the *quakke* or on the pose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud *quack* to second it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

quack² (kwak), *v.* [A particular use of *quack*¹, now associated with *quack*², *n.*, which is in part an abbr. of *quacksalver*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only *quack'd* with myself, and the highest I consulted was our apothecary.
B. Mandeville, Hypochondrical Disorders (1730), p. 7. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

If he [Monro] has any skill in *quacking* madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court.
Walpole, Letters, II. 6.

Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

Mallet. My third Son . . . has an admirable knack at *quacking* Titles. . . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

quack² (kwak), *n.* and *a.* [Partly < *quack*², *v.*, partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.

Quacks in their Bills, and Poets in the Titles of their Plays, do not more disappoint us than Gallants with their Promises. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii.

A potent *quack*, long versed in human ills,
Who first insults the victim whom he kills.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

These, like *quacks* in medicine, excite the malady to profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the fees. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 229.

Hence — 2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess; an ignorant and impudent pretender; a charlatan.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

=Syn. *Quack, Empiric, Mountebank, Charlatan.* A *quack* is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. *Empiric* is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without knowledge of the medical sciences or of the clinical observations and opinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self-confident practitioner. A *mountebank* is generally a *quack*, but may be a pretender in any line. *Charlatan* (literally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person belonging to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentious cheat of any sort.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pretending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudulently set forth as remedies: as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately.*

The attractive head
Of some *quack*-doctor, famous in his day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a *quack* century.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 111.

They're set to the doing of *quack* work, and paid wages for dishonesty. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 7.

quackened (kwak'nd), *a.* [Var. of *querkened*, accom. to **quack*, *quackle*[2]. See *querken*.] Almost choked. [Prov. Eng.]

quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quackeries* (-iz). [< *quack*[2] + *-ery*.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning. *Porson*, Letters to Travis, p. 41, note.

An epoch when puffery and *quackery* have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

quack-grass (kwak'grȧs), *n.* Same as *quick-grass*, *quitch-grass*.

quackhood (kwak'hụd), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-hood*.] Quackery. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat† (kwak'ing-chēt), *n.* [< *quacking*, ppr. of *quack*[1], *v.*, + *cheat*[3].] A duck. *Dekker* (1616). (*Halliwell.*) [Old slang.]

quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a quack or charlatan; dealing in quackery; humbugging.

The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly to the people of France.

Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ism*.] The practice of quackery. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

quackle[1] (kwak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of *quack*[1].] To quack; croak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers.

Carlyle, French Rev., XI. i. 1. (*Davies.*)

quackle[2] (kwak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of **quack*, imitative; like *choke*[1], of the sound of choking. Cf. *quackened*.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 153.

quacksalve† (kwak'sȧv), *n.* [< **quacksalve* (D. *kwakzalven*), a verb assumed from *quacksalver*.] A quacksalver.

A *quacksalve*,
A fellow that does deal with drugs.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [< D. *kwakzalver* (= LG. *quaksalver*, > G. *quacksalber* = Sw. *qvacksalvare* = Dan. *kvaksalver*), a quacksalver, < *kwaken*, quack, + *zalver*, salver: see *salver*[1].] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physitian, That he is a *Quack-salver*, which signifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acception adjudged actionable. *Jos. Keble* (1685), Reports, I. 62.

They are *quacksalvers*,
Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

These are not physicians indeed, but Italian *quack-salvers*, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 390.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* [Ppr. of **quacksalve*, v., implied in *quacksalve*, *n.*, and *quacksalver*.] Quackish; humbugging.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 6.

quad[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *quod*.

quad[2] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] 1. A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Trollope*, Warden, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled *quod*. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*! Fiddlededee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.

Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, vi. 21.

My dear Arminius, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in *quod* for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law?

M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

quad[2] (kwod), *v. t.* [< *quad*[2], *n.*] To put in prison.

He was *quodded* for two months.

Hewlett, College Life, xxix. (*Hoppe.*)

quad[3] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In *printing*, a quadrat.

quad[3] (kwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadded*, ppr. *quadding*. [< *quad*[3], *n.*] In *printing*, to fill with quadrats: as, to *quad* out a line.

quad[4] (kwod), *n.* An abbreviation of *quadruplex* in telegraphy.

quad[5] (kwod), *n.* A bicycle for four riders. [Colloq.]

quaddy (kwod'i), *a.* [Prob. for **quatty*, < *quat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Short and thick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quade†, *v. t.* [< ME. *quaden*, < *quad*, bad: see *qued*.] To spoil or destroy. *Halliwell.*

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation (1565). (*Nares.*)

quader[1]† (kwā'dėr), *v. i.* [< OF. *quadrer*, F. *cadrer* = Sp. *cuadrar* = Pg. *quadrar* = It. *quadrare*, < L. *quadrare*, make square or four-cornered: see *quadrate*.] To quadrate; match.

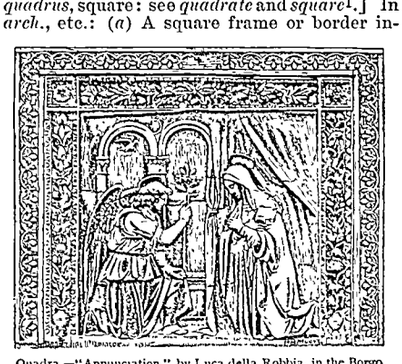
The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), p. 88.

quader[2] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [G., square, < MHG. *quāder*, < L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*), square: see *quadra*[1].] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of *quadersandstein*, paving-sandstone. It is divided into Unter-, Mittel-, and Oberquader. The last is the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as being the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

quader[3] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrate*.] In *anat.*, the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

quadnesst, *n.* See *quedness*.

quadra[1] (kwod'rą), *n.*; pl. *quadræ* (-rē). [< L. *quadra*, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate* and *square*[1].] In *arch.*, etc.: (*a*) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.—"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (*b*) The plinth of a podium. (*c*) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

quadra[2], *n.* See *cuadra*.

quadrable (kwod'rą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **quadrabilis*, < *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*, *v.*] In *geom.*, capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrad (kwod'rad), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *-ad*[1].] Same as *tetrad*.

quadragenarious (kwod'rą-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *quadragénaire* = Sp. *cuadragenario* = Pg. It. *quadragenario*, < L. *quadragenarius*, pertaining to the number forty, consisting of forty, < *quadrageni*, forty each: see *quadragene*.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. *Imp. Dict.*

quadragene (kwod'rą-jēn), *n.* [< L. *quadrageni*, forty each, distributive of *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. *Imp. Dict.*

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon: that is, you have bought out the penances of so many times forty days! *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 4.

Quadragesima (kwod-rą-jes'i-mą), *n.* [= F. *quadragésime* = Sp. *cuadragesima* = Pg. It. *quadragesima*, < ML. *quadragesima*, Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, fem. of *quadragesimus*, *quadragensumus*, fortieth, < *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See *Lent*[1].—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rą-jes'i-mąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadragésimal* = Sp. *cuadragesimal* = Pg. *quadragesimal* = It. *quadragesimale*, < ML. *quadragesimalis*, pertaining to Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, Lent: see *Quadragesima*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean
As ember weeks. *W. Cartwright*, Ordinary, iii. 5.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South*, Sermons, IX. 134.

II. *n.* An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadragesmst, *n.* [< L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth: see *Quadragesima*.] A name for a section of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [< F. *quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrángulo* = Pg. *quadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < LL. *quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. *quadrangulus*, *quadriangulus*, four-cornered, < *quattuor* (combining form *quadr-*, *quadri-*, *quadru-*, the adj. *quadrus*, square, being later), + *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*[3].] 1. A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in *mod. geom.*, a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points. —2. A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

My choler being over-blown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 156.

At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire *quadrangle* of stately palaces, arched underneath.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1644.

Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College.

Farrar, Julian Home, v.

3. In *palmistry*, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—**Axis of a quadrangle**, one of the three lines passing each through two centers of the quadrangle.—**Center of a quadrangle**, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—**In quadrangle**, in *her.*, arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quarters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions *in quadrangle* gules.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *quadrangulaire* = Sp. *cuadrangular* = Pg. *quadrangular* = It. *quadrangolare*, < L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered: see *quadrangle*.] Four-cornered; four-angled; having four angles.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. *Cowley*, The College.

As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's Palaces, . . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and *quadrangular* building. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

Quadrangular lobe, the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lėr-li), *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), *n.*; pl. *quadrantes* (kwod-ran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see *quadrant*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the obverse the head of Hercules, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the libral series) a prow. It also bore three

pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three unciæ (ounces).—**Quadrans Muralis**, 'the Mural Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *quadrant*, < AF. *quadrant*, a farthing, OF. *quadrant*, a Roman coin (*quadrans*), also *quadran*, *cadran*, a sun-dial, F. *cadran*, a sun-dial, dial, = Sp. *cuadrante* = Pg. It. *quadrante* = D. *kwadrant* = G. *quadrant* = Sw. *quadrant* = Dan. *kvadrant*, a quadrant, < L. *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter, applied to a coin (see *quadrans*), a weight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a fourth of a foot, of an acre, of a sextarius), < *quattuor* (*quadr-*) = E. *four:* see *four*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The fourth part; the quarter.

> The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
> A daye's full *quadrant* from the ensuing yeere,
> Repayes it in foure yeeres, and equall makes
> The number of the dayes within his spheare.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, End of his Majesty's First Year.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this *quadrant*, or six hours supernumerary. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of angular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°.—3. An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) introduced spider-lines in the focal plane of the object-glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

> Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginnynge of the euenyng twilight, it [the pole-star] is eleuate in that Region only fyue degrees in the moneth of Iune, and in the morninge twylight to bee eleuate xv. degrees by the same *quaadrante*, I doo not vnderstande.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 90).

> Those curious *Quadrants*, Chimes, and Dials, those kind of Waggons which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

> The astrolabe and *quadrant* are almost the only astronomical instruments used in Egypt.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the *reflecting quadrant*. It was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called *Godfrey's bow*, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant.

5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called *gunners' quadrant* and *gunners' square*.

6. In *elect.*, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10^9 centimeters.—**Adams's quadrant, Coles's quadrant,** varieties of the back-staff, or Davis's quadrant.—**Collins's quadrant,** an instrument for finding the time of day at a fixed latitude, from the date and the altitude or azimuth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics.—**Davis's quadrant,** the back-staff, originally described by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1594, and still called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bouguer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the sun, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon.—**Godfrey's quadrant, Hadley's quadrant.** See def. 4.—**Gunter's quadrant,** a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other material—a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.—**Horodictical quadrant,** a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are described, first, seven concentric quadrantal arcs marked with the signs of the zodiac, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the circles are at the same angular distances from one radius that the sun is above the horizon at a given hour of the day in each of the declinations represented by the circles. The radius 90° from that first mentioned carries sights, and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersection with the proper circle marks the time of day.—**Mural quadrant.** See *mural*.—**Quadrant electrometer.** See *electrometer*.—**Quadrant electroscope.** See *electroscope*.—**Quadrant of altitude,** an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and can be moved round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes and other great circles.—**Sinical quadrant,** a diagram, with or without a movable arm, for solving plane triangles. An octant is sufficient.—**Spirit-level quadrant,** an instrument for determining altitudes by the use of a spirit-level.—**Sutton's quadrant.** Same as *Collins's quadrant*.

II.† *a.* Four-sided; square. [Rare.]

> The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1206, an. 1550.

Cross nowy quadrant. See *cross*[1].

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *a.* [= Sp. *cuadrantal* = Pg. *quadrantal*, < L. *quadrantalis*, containing the fourth part of, < *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter: see *quadrant*.] 1. Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a *quadrantal* space.

> Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the *Quadrantal* Part of the Instrument.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 244.

2. Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.—**Quadrantal dial.** See *dial*.—**Quadrantal triangle,** in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90°.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *n.* [< L. *quadrantal*, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < *quadrantalis*, containing a fourth: see *quadrantal*, *a.*] 1. A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.—2. A cube. [Rare.]

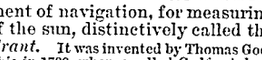
quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum#pas), *n.* A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

quadrantes, *n.* Plural of *quadrans*.

quadrantid (kwod'ran-tid), *n.* [< NL. *Quadran(t-)s*, sc. *Muralis* (see *quadrans*), + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Another form of *quadrate;* as a noun, in def. 1, < F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, a quadrat, lit. a square: see *quadrate*.] **I.**† *a.* See *quadrate*.

II. *n.* 1. In *printing*, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type—en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to *quad*.



en quad em quad. 2-em quad. 3-em quad.

The *low* quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

> In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters, together with the points, spaces, *quadrats*, etc.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 643.

2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.—3. A series or set of four.

quadrata, *n.* Plural of *quadratum*.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quadrat;* < OF. *quadrat* (F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, as a noun: see *quadrat*); OF. vernacularly *quarre* (> E. *quarry*[1]), F. *carré* = Sp. *cuadrado* = Pg. *quadrado* = It. *quadrato* = D. *kwadraat* = G. Sw. *quadrat* = Dan. *kvadrat*, a square; < L. *quadratus*, square (neut. *quadratum*, a square, quadrate), pp. of *quadrare*, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square, < *quadra*, a square, later *quadrus*, square, < *quattuor* = E. *four:* see *four*. Cf. *quarry*[1], a doublet of *quadrate;* cf. also *square*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

> And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.
> *Hall's Union* (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

> And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1558.

2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

> *Quadrate* and cubical numbers.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

3†. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

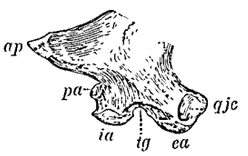
> The Moralist tells us that a *quadrat* solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

4†. Fitted; suited; applicable.

> The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generical description *quadrate* to both. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrate* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant angles. Also *quarter-angled*.

zoöl., the special bone by the lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in which the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal. See II., 3.—**Quadrate cartilages,** small quadrangular cartilages often found in the nasal alæ.—**Quadrate gyrus** or **lobule.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Quadrate line, lobe, pronator,** etc. See the nouns.—**Quadrate muscle,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles collectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femoris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertrochanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates outward. (*b*) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis. (*c*) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called *depressor labii inferioris*. (*d*) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].



Left Quadrate Bone of an Eagle, outer side, a little enlarged.

s, shaft or body of the bone; *ap*, pterygoid apophysis for muscular attachment; *pa*, articular facet for pterygoid bone; *ia*, *ea*, internal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by *ig*, trochlear groove; *qjc*, quadratojugal cup for articulation of quadratojugal bone; *ht*, *he*, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by *cg*, capitular groove.

II. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

> The one imperfect, mortall, feminine,
> Th' other immortall, perfect, masculine;
> And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
> Proportiond equally by seven and nine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

> The powers militant
> . . . in mighty *quadrate* join'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 62.

2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the *tympanic bone*, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoologists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of *Mammalia*, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remarkably distinct bone, generally shaped something like an anvil or a molar tooth, with normally four separate movable articulations—with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygoid internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called *Quadratifera*. (See cuts under *Gallinæ*, and *quadrate*, *a.*) Below reptiles the quadrate or its equivalent assumes other characters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the same function, that of suspending the lower jaw to the skull, is usually called by another name. See *epitympanic* and *hyomandibular*, and cuts under *hyoid* and *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Python*, *poison-fang*, *Crotalus*, *Petromyzon*, *teleost*, *palatoquadrate*, and *acrodont*. (*b*) Any quadrate muscle.—4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) Same as *natural*, ♮: so called because derived from *B quadratum* (which see, under *B*). (*b*) Same as *breve*, 1.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrated*, ppr. *quadrating*. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare* (> It. *quadrare* = Pg. *quadrar* = Sp. *cuadrar* = F. *cadrer*, OF. *quadrer*, > E. *quader*[1], q. v.), make four-cornered, square: see *quadrate*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.—2. To divide into four equal parts; quarter. *Moor*, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 249.

II. *intrans.* To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by *with*.

> One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like mechanical instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they *quadrate with* them pronounces the author perfect or defective. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it *quadrate with* other languages. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rāt-ed), *p. a.* [< *quadrate*, *v.*] In quadrature.

> What time the moon is *quadrated* in Heaven.
> *Poe*, Al Aaraaf, ii.

quadrati, *n.* Plural of *quadratus*.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadrate* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *alg.*, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two di-

Tnsions.—2. In *crystal.*, tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See *crystallography.*—**Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Quadratic figure,** a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See *cubical.*—**Quadratic reciprocity,** the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under *law*[1]).—**Quadratic residue,** a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for $1 = 1^2 - 0.11$, $3 = 5^2 - 2.11$, $4 = 9^2 - 7.11$, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11.

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0.$$

Such an equation has two solutions, real, equal, or imaginary, expressed by the formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}.$$

2. *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Affected quadratic,** a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree, and another not containing the unknown.—**Simple quadratic.** See *simple.*

quadratically (kwod-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* To the second degree.—**To multiply quadratically,** to raise to the second power.

Quadratifera (kwod-rā-tif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadratifer:* see *quadratiferous.*] Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate bone, as birds and reptiles; a series of *Vertebrata* intermediate between the higher *Malleifera* (mammals) and the lower *Lyrifera* (fishes proper and selachians).

quadratiferous (kwod-rā-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadratifer,* < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the *Quadratifera.*

quadratiformis (kwod-rā-ti-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *quadratiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + *forma,* form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quadratus femoris. *Cones.*

quadratipronator (kwod-rā″ti-prō-nā′tor), *n.* [< L. *quadratus,* square, + NL. *pronator,* q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm: same as *pronator quadratus.* See *pronator.* *Cones.*

quadratocubic (kwod-rā-tō-kū′bik), *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quadratocubic root,** the fifth root.

quadratojugal (kwod-rā-tō-jö′gal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone; common to these two bones: as, the *quadratojugal* arch; the *quadratojugal* articulation.

II. *n.* A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interposed between the quadrate bone behind and the jugal or malar bone before: generally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squamosal of mammals—a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ, girdle-bone, temporomastoid,* and *Trematosaurus.*

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā-tō-man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the *quadratomandibular* articulation. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*

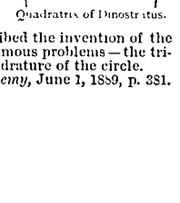
quadratopterygoid (kwod-rā-tō-ter′i-goid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the *quadratopterygoid* articulation.

quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā″tō-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* Of the fourth degree.—**Quadratoquadratic root,** the fourth root.

quadrator (kwod-rā′tor), *n.* [< LL. *quadrator,* a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier'. see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadrare,* square: see *quadrate.*] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod-rā′tō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal: as, the *quadratosquamosal* articulation.

quadratrix (kwod-rā′triks), *n.* [NL. (tr. Gr. τετραγωνίζουσα), fem. of LL. *quadrator,* squarer: see *quadrator.*] In *geom.*, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.



Quadratrix of Dinostratus.

Deinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the *quadratrix* for solving the two famous problems—the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, a curve probably invented by Hippias of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinostratus a century later. Its equation is $r \sin\theta = a\theta$.—**Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen** (named from its inventor, Count E. W. von *Tschirnhausen,* 1651–1708), a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive intersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates.

quadratum (kwod-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *quadrata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate, a.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, the quadrate bone: more fully called *os quadratum.*—2. In *medieval music,* a breve.

quadrature (kwod′rā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *quadrature* = Sp. *cuadratura* = Pg. It. *quadratura,* < LL. *quadratura,* a making square, a squaring, < L. *quadrare,* pp. *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate.*] 1. In *geom.*, the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface.—2. A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

> There let him [God] still victor sway, . . .
> And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
> Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
> His *quadrature,* from thy orbicular world.
> *Milton,* P. L., x. 381.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

> But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations . . . a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in *quadratures.* What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every *quadrature,* but, though in some it amounted to 2′ 39″, in other *quadratures* it totally disappeared. *Small,* Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepler (London, 1804), § 11.

> Neptune . . . is in *quadrature* with the sun on the 23d.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 64.

4. A side of a square. [Rare.]

> This citie [Cambalu] is foure square, so that euery *quadrature* or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates. *R. Eden,* tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25).

Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—**Mechanical quadrature,** an approximate quadrature of a plane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so small that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures, also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method.—**Method of quadratures,** the approximate integration of an expression between given numerical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral is practically equal to that of some integrable expression.—**The problem of the quadrature, or the quadrature of the circle,** the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two varieties: first, the *arithmetical quadrature,* exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the *geometrical quadrature,* to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble.

quadratus (kwod-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *quadrati* (-tī). [NL., sc. *musculus,* the square muscle: see *quadrate.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (*a*) the femur; (*b*) the loins; (*c*) the chin; (*d*) the nictitating membrane. See *quadrate muscle,* under *quadrate.*—**Quadratus femoris,** a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge.—**Quadratus labii inferioris.** Same as *depressor labii inferioris* (which see, under *depressor*).—**Quadratus labii superioris,** the combined levator labii superioris alæque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor muscles, the three different parts being called *caput angulare, caput infraorbitale,* and *caput zygomaticum* respectively.—**Quadratus lumborum.** See *lumbus.*—**Quadratus menti.** See *mentum.*

quadrauricular (kwod-rā-rik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), four, + *auricula,* auricle: see *auricle.*] Having four auricles, as the heart of a nautilus.

quadrel (kwod′rel), *n.* [< ML. *quadrellus,* dim. of L. *quadrum,* a square: see *quarrel*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade.
2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]

quadrelle (kwod-rel′), *n.* [< OF. *quadrelle,* an arrow, shaft, var. of *quarele,* f., *quarel,* m., an arrow, crossbow-bolt, etc.: see *quarrel*[2].] A square-headed or four-edged missile.

quadrennial (kwod-ren′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [For *quadriennial,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Comprising four years: as, a *quadrennial* period.—2. Occurring once in four years: as, *quadrennial* elections.

Both States [Montana and Washington] provide for a *quadrennial* election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction.
The Century, XXXIX. 506.

II. *n.* A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren′i-al-i), *adv.* Once in four years.

quadrenniate (kwod-ren′i-āt), *n.* [< *quadrennium* + *-ate*[3].] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren′i-um), *n.* [For *quadriennium,* q. v.] A period of four years.

> Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a *quadrennium* of masculine college regimen.
> *E. H. Clarke,* Sex in Education, p. 125.

quadrequivalent (kwod-rē-kwiv′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four,* + E. *equivalent.*] Same as *quadrivalent.*

quadri-. [L., also *quadru-,* sometimes *quatri-,* combining form of *quattuor,* = E. *four* (the independent adj. *quadrus* or *quadruus,* four-cornered, square, fourfold, < *quattuor,* four, being of later use): see *four.*] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In *quadrangle, quadrangular* (as in Latin), and in *quadrennial, quadrennium,* it is reduced to *quadr-.*

quadriarticulate (kwod″ri-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *articulatus,* pp. of *articulare,* divide into single joints: see *articulate.*] Having four articulations or joints.

quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā′sik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + E. *basic.*] In *chem.*, noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

quadrible† (kwod′ri-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for the later *quadrable,* q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

> Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.
> *Derham,* Physico-Theol., v. 1, note *y.*

quadric (kwod′rik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *quadrus,* square (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *n.* In *alg.*, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics,* equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imaginary, and to such surfaces the name *quadric* is also applied.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics.** See *modular.*

II. *a.* In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second degree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word *quadratic* is usually employed; in plane geometry, *conic;* and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, *quadric.* Thus, we say *quadric* cone, not *quadratic* or *conic* cone.—**Quadric inversion.** See *inversion.*—**Quadric surface,** a surface of the second order.

quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *capsula,* capsule: see *capsule, capsular.*] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricarinate (kwod-ri-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *carina,* keel: see *carina, carinate.*] In *entom.*, having four carinæ, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply suleate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral carinæ, form four raised lines.

quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cellula,* cellule: see *cellular.*] Having or consisting of four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod″ri-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + ML. *centennis,* a hundred years old: see *centennial.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther *quadricentennial.*

quadriceps (kwod′ri-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *caput,* head: see *biceps.*] In *anat.*, the quadriceps extensor cruris of the thigh; the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh, considered as consisting of the rectus, crureus, and vastus internus and externus. Called *triceps extensor cruris* when the crureus is regarded as a part of the vastus internus, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great muscle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See cuts under *muscle*[1].—**Quadriceps suræ,** the combined gastrocnemius externus and internus, soleus, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

quadriciliate (kwod-ri-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[1].] Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

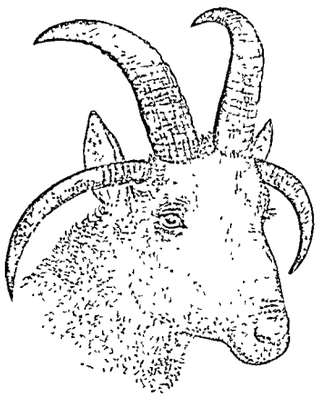
> M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the *quadriciliate.*
> *M. J. Berkeley,* Introd. to Cryptog. Bot., p. 137.

quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadricinia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *canere*, sing.] In *music*, a composition for four voices. Also *quatricinium*.

quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *quadriceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-al*.] Having four heads or origins, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

quadricone (kwod'ri-kōn), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricorn (kwod'ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *quadricornis*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennæ; quadricornous.



Quadricorn Sheep (*Ovis aries*, var. *quadricornis*).

II. *n.* A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kôr'nus), *a.* [< *quadricorn* + *-ous*.] Having four horns; quadricorn.

quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] Having four ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quadricrescentic (kwod''ri-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-ic*.] Having four crescents; quadricrescentoid.

quadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres'en-toid), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-oid*.] In *odontog.*, having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition.

quadricuspidal (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dal), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspidal*.] A ruled surface of the eighth order.—**Limited quadricuspidal**, a ruled surface of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line cutting two given straight lines and touching a given quadric surface.

quadricuspidate (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, *cuspidate*.] Having four cusps, as a tooth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 402.

quadricycle (kwod'ri-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + LL. *cyclus*, cycle: see *cycle*[1].] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A *Quadricycle* for pedal propulsion on railways.
The Engineer, LXV. 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quadriden(t-)s*, having four teeth, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts, as serrations.

quadriderivative (kwod''ri-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *derivative*.] A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *digitus*, finger or toe: see *digit*, *digitate*.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradactyl; quadrisulcate, as a hoofed quadruped.

quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en'i-al), *a.* [= F. *quadriennal*, *quatriennal* = Sp. *cuadrienal* = Pg. *quadrienal*, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *annus*, a year.] Quadrennial.

quadriennially† (kwod-ri-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Quadrennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en'i-um), *n.* [L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years: see *quadriennial*.] A quadrennium.—**Quadriennium utile**, in *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority within which may be instituted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*, etc. (see *bifarious*).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with *unifarious*, *bifarious*, *trifarious*, and *multifarious*.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a quadrifarious manner.

quadrifid (kwod'ri-fid), *a.* [< L. *quadrifidus*, split into four parts, four-cleft, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *findere* (√*fid*), cleave, split.] Four-cleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with *bifid*, *trifid*, and *multifid*.

The mouth of the animal, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 530.

Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft: see *quadrifid*.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those families in which the median vein of the hind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuids, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The character which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen into disuse.

quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fō'kal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *focus*, focus: see *focus*, *focal*.] Having four foci.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, four-leaved. (*a*) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (*b*) Same as *quadrifoliolate*: an incorrect use.



Quadrifoliate Stem of *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fō''li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *foliolus*, leaflet.] In *bot.*, having four leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

quadriform (kwod'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *quadriformis*, four-formed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *forma*, form.] Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

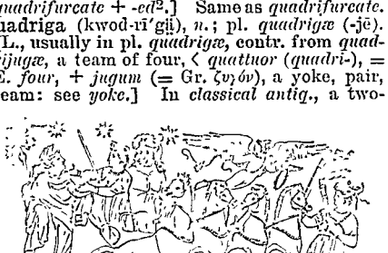
We can also apply the principle of group-flashing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named Biform, Triform, *Quadriform*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.

quadrifrons (kwod'ri-fronz), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] Having four faces. See *bifrons*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fėr'kāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *furca*, fork: see *furca*, *furcate*.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with *bifurcate* and *trifurcate*.

quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fėr'kā-ted), *a.* [< *quadrifurcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrifurcate*.

quadriga (kwod-rī'gä), *n.*; pl. *quadrigæ* (-jē). [L., usually in pl. *quadrigæ*, contr. from *quadrijugæ*, a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke, pair, team: see *yoke*.] In *classical antiq.*, a two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-painting.



Quadriga.—"The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto," from a Greek red figured vase.

The *quadriga* for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 182.

quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold: see *quadrigeminous*.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called *corpora quadrigemina*. Below mammals they are represented by the corpora bigemina, or twin bodies. See *corpus*.

quadrigeminal (kwod-ri-jem'i-nal), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-al*.] Fourfold; especially, pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic thalamus and *quadrigeminal* body, descend, which preside over the reflex motions. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 594.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, growing in fours, as the cells of certain algæ.—2. In *anat.*, same as *quadrigeminous*.

quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *geminus*, twin-born, twin: see *Gemini*, *geminate*.] 1. Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the *nates* and *testes*, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tubercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct of Sylvius. See *corpus* and *quadrigemina*.

quadrigenarious (kwod''ri-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrageni*, *quadringeni*, four hundred each, distributive of *quadringenti*, four hundred, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *centum* = E. *hund-red*.] Consisting of four hundred.

quadriglandular (kwod-ri-glan'dū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *glan(d-)s*, gland: see *gland*.] Having four glands or glandular parts.

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jō'gāt or -rij'ö-gāt), *a.* [< *quadrijug-ous* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a *quadrijugate* leaf.

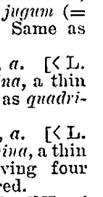
quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jō'gus or -rij'ö-gus), *a.* [< L. *quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke. Cf. *quadriga*.] Same as *quadrijugate*.

quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam'i-nėr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminar*.] Same as *quadrilaminate*.

quadrilaminate (kwod-ri-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminate*.] Having four laminæ, layers, or plates; four-layered.

Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided: see *quadrilateral*.] In *Crustacea*, a group of crabs having a quadrate or cordate carapace. *Latreille*.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *latus* (*later-*), side, flank: see *lateral*.] I. *a.* Having four sides; composed of four lines.—**Quadrilateral map-projection.** See *projection*.



Complete Quadrilateral.

II. *n.* 1. A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four intersections; in modern geometry the lines are regarded as infinite, and a plane quadrilateral as having six angles. Such a figure has three *diagonals* or *axes*, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three *centers*, which are the intersections of the axes.

2. *Milit.*, the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian *quadrilateral*. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Field Marshal Radetsky . . . had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well-nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadrilateral*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See *inscriptible*.—**Plane quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral lying in a plane.—**Skew quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a plane.

quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *literal*.] I. *a.* Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

II. *n.* A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabick roots are as universally [*i. e.*, almost universally] triliteral. . . . If we suppose ten thousand of them (without reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, . . . even then a perfect Arabick dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words.
Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Dissertations, I. 125.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *quadrille*, m., a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, m., a small square (cf. F. *quadrille*, f., a troop of horsemen, < Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, < It. *quadriglia* = Pg. *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen); dim. of *cuadro*, m., *cuadra*, f., < L. *quadrum*, n., *quadra*, f., a square: see *quadrum*, *quadra*[1]. Cf. *quarrel*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

> They taught him with address and skill
> To shine at ombre and *quadrille*.
> *Cawthorn*, Birth and Education of Genius.

Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to ombre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself — namely, *le pantalon*, *Vété*, *la poule*, *la trénise* (or *la pastourelle*), and *la finale*. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Germany, giving rise to a quadrille mania similar to the later polka mania.

3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets or groups. [Rare.]

> At length the four *quadrilles* of maskers, ranging their torch-bearers behind them, drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.— 5. Music for such square dances. For the movements of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures long. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, not specially written for the purpose.

II. *a.* Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quadrilled*, ppr. *quadrilling*. [< *quadrille*, *n.*] 1. To play at quadrille. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To dance quadrilles.

> While thus, like motes that dance away
> Existence in a summer ray,
> These gay things, born but to *quadrille*,
> The circle of their doom fulfil.
> *Moore*, Summer Fête.

quadrillé (ka-drē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < **quadrille*, a small square, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square: see *quadrille*.] Divided or marked off into squares; having a pattern composed of small squares: said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like.

quadrillion (kwod-ril′yon), *n.* [< F. *quadrillion*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + F. (*m*)*illion*, > E. *million*[1].] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrilobate (kwod-ri-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having four lobes or lobules.

quadrilobed (kwod′ri-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrilobate*.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, a cell.] 1. In *bot.*, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.— 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having four cavities or compartments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, cell: see *loculus*, *loculate*.] Same as *quadrilocular*.

quadriloge (kwod′ri-lōj), *n.* [= OF. *quadrilogue*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. λόγος, a saying, speaking, discourse: see *Logos*.] 1. A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."—2. Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—3. Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Becket." *Brewer*. [Rare in all senses.]

> The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe . . . doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation (1590), p. 515. (*Halliwell.*)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim′ą-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *quadrimanus*: see *quadrimanous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles, typified by the genus *Harpalus*, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from *Simplicimani* and *Patellimani*. See *Harpalinæ*.

quadrimanous (kwod-rim′ą-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrimanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *quadrumanous*.] Same as *quadrumanous*.

> At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrimanous* activity.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem′brąl), *a.* [< LL. *quadrimembris*, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *membrum*, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are *quadrimembral*.

quadrint, **quadrinet** (kwod′rin), *n.* [< ML. *quadrinus* (?); cf. L. *quadran(t-)s*, the fourth part of an as: see *quadrans*, *quadrant*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

> One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō′mi-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nom(en)*, name (see *nome*[3]), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom′i-kąl), *a.* [As *quadrinom*(*ial*) + *-ic-al*.] Quadrinomial.

quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom′i-nąl), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] Having four terms; quadrinomial.

quadrinucleate (kwod-ri-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nucleus*, a nucleus: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.*, having four nuclei, as the spores of some fungi.

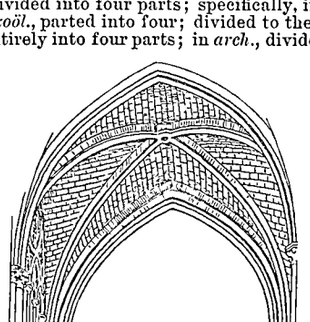
quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vā′ri-ąnt), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripara (kwod-rip′ą-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time.

Quadriparæ (kwod-rip′ą-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *quadriparus*: see *quadriparous*.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equivalent to *Limicolæ*, 1.

quadriparous (kwod-rip′ą-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadriparus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] In *ornith.*, laying four eggs, and only four; being of the *Quadriparæ*: as, *quadriparous* birds. *Newman*.

quadripartite (kwod-ri-pär′tīt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadripartit*, *quadriparty*, < L. *quadripartitus*, *quadripertitus*, divided into four parts, fourfold (LL. also as a finite verb, *quadripartire*, divide into four), < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, separate, distribute: see *part*, *v.*, *partite*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Divided into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in *arch.*, divided, as



Quadripartite Vault.—Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France.

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

> Squire Headlong . . . was *quadripartite* in his locality: that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action — namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room.
> *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

II. *n.* A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrąbiblion: as, the last two books of Ptolemy's *Quadripartite;* the *quadripartite* (four Gospels) of the New Testament.

quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pär′tīt-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

quadripartition (kwod′ri-pär-tish′on), *n.* [< L. *quadripartitio*(*n-*), a division into four, < *quadripartitus*, divided into four: see *quadripartite*.] A division by four or into four parts.

> Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who should argue that this convenient *quadri-partition* of the month was first in order of time.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 528.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *penna*, wing: see *penna*, *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, having four wings — that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing-cases.

II. *n.* A four-winged or quadripennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil′us), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

quadriplanar (kwod-ri-plā′năr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1], *planar*.] Formed by four planes.— **Quadriplanar coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

quadriplicate (kwod-rip′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadriplicated (kwod-rip′li-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadripulmonary (kwod-ri-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung: see *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having two pairs of pulmonary sacs; tetrapneumonous: opposed to *bipulmonary*.

quadriquadric (kwod-ri-kwod′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadri*(*c*) + *quadric*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

II. *n.* A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics not of this description.

quadriradiate (kwod-ri-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *radius*, ray (> *radiatus*, radiate): see *radiate*.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a sponge-spicule; in *bot.*, having four radii or prolongations: as, a *quadriradiate* mass of chlorophyl.

quadrireme (kwod′ri-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quadriremis* (LL. also *quatriremis*), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *remus*, oar: see *oar*[1].] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

quadrisacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men′tąl-ist), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-al* + *-ist*.] Same as *quadrisacramentarian*.

quadrisacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak″ra-men-tā′ri-ąn), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-arian*.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] A section into four equal parts.

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having four septa or partitions.

quadriserial (kwod-ri-sē′ri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Set or arranged in four rows or series: four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

> The production of the ambulacral element in some starfishes is much more rapid than general growth, thus producing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become *quadriserial*.
> *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1890, p. 161.

quadrisetose (kwod-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sæta*, *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*, *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing four setæ or bristles.

quadrispiral (kwod-ri-spī′rąl), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *spira*, a coil, a spire: see *spire*, *spiral*.] In *bot.*, having four spirals.

> Elaters [of *Fimbriaria*] rather short, uni-*quadrispiral*.
> *Underwood*, Hepaticæ of N. A., p. 39.

Quadrisulcata (kwod″ri-sul-kā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrisulcatus*: see *quadrisulcate*.]

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrisulcate ungulate mammals.

quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *quadrisulcatus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulcate*.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; specifically, in *mammal.*, having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate.

quadrisyllabic (kwod″ri-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *quadrisyllab(le)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

quadrisyllabical (kwod″ri-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *quadrisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *quadrisyllabic*.

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*.
De Quincey, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

quadritactic (kwod-ri-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. τακτικός, pertaining to arrangement: see *tactic*.] Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.—**Quadritactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quadritubercular (kwod'ri-tū-bėr'kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quadrituberculate*.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the *quadritubercular* tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

quadrituberculate (kwod″ri-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having four tubercles: as, a *quadrituberculate* molar.

quadrivalent (kwod-riv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, noting an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combining power, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

quadrivalve (kwod'ri-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valva*, a door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *quadrivalvular*.

II. *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

quadrivalvular (kwod-ri-val'vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having four valves or valvular parts.

quadrivia, *n.* Plural of *quadrivium*.

quadrivial (kwod-riv'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadricius*, having four ways, + *-al*. Cf. *trivial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, *quadrivial astrology* is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium—that is, astronomy.

II. *n.* One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The *quadrivials*—I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie—& with them all skill in the perspectiues, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 3.

quadrivious (kwod-riv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrivius*, of the cross-roads, lit. having four ways, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *via* = E. *way*.] Going in four directions.

When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off *quadrivious*, it came to table.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

quadrivium (kwod-riv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadriviæ* (-ē). [< LL. *quadrivium*, *quadruvium*, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of L. *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, neut. of *quadrivius*, having four ways: see *quadrivious*. Cf. *trivium*.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans—arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

quadrivoltine (kwod-ri-vol'tin), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + It. *volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*[2].] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

quadroon (kwod-rön'), *n.* [An alteration (simulating words in *quadri-*, *quadru-*) of *quarteroon*, < Sp. *cuarteron*, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part; < *cuarto*, a fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1].] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod″rō-kwod″rō-kwâr'tik), *n.* [< *quadric* + *quadric* + *quartic*.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadroxid, quadroxide (kwod-rok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*, *quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *oxid*, *oxide*.] In *chem.*, a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen.

quadrum (kwod'rum), *n.* [L., square, anything square in form, neut. of (LL.) *quadrus*, four-cornered, square: see *quadra*[1], *quadrate*.] In *music*, same as *natural*, 7.

quadruman, quadrumane (kwod'rö-man, -mān), *n.* [< F. *quadrumane*, < NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the *Quadrumana*.

Quadrumana (kwod-rö'ma-na), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] An order of *Mammalia* named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. The term is scarcely used now, being superseded by *Primates*; but *Primates* includes both the *Bimana* (man alone) and the *Quadrumana* of the earlier systems. When the name was in vogue the *Quadrumana* were usually divided into *Catarrhini*, Old World apes and monkeys; *Platyrrhini*, New World monkeys; and *Strepsirrhini*, lemurs.

quadrumanous (kwod-rö'ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] Four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. Also *quadrimanous*.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified *quadrumanous* character. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod'rö-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadrupède* = Pr. *quadrupedi* = Sp. *cuadrúpede*, *cuadrúpedo* = Pg. *quadrupede* = It. *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*, < L. *quadrupes*, *quadripes* (*-ped-*), having four feet, a four-footed creature, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to *aliped* and *biped*: correlated with *quadrumanous* and *pedimanous*: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare *quadrumanous*.

II. *n.* A four-footed or quadruped animal: especially, a four-footed mammal, as distinguished from a *biped*, as man or a bird.

quadrupedal (kwod'rö-ped-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadrupedal* = Sp. *cuadrupedal* = Pg. *quadrupedal*; as *quadruped* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Quadruped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the *quadrupedal* shape; *quadrupedal* locomotion.

II.† *n.* A quadruped. [Rare.]

The coldest of any *quadrupedal*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 11.

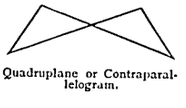
quadrupedated (kwod'rö-pe-dā-ted), *a.* [< *quadruped* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Made or become four-footed or like a beast; turned into a quadruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; *quadrupedated* with an earthly, stooping, grovelling covetousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod'rö-ped-izm), *n.* [< *quadruped* + *-ism*.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . *quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.
Southey, The Doctor, cxcix. (*Davies.*)

quadruplane (kwod'rö-plān), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1].] A plane quadrilateral having its opposite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each other.



Quadruplane or Contraparallelogram.

quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *quadruple* = Sp. *cuádruplo* = Pg. It. *quadruplo*, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold, *quadruplum*, a fourfold quantity, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *-plus*, -fold: see *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

A *quadruple* Jacquard, or four separate Jacquards fixed in one frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 275.

Quadruple counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually usable above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare *double* and *triple counterpoint* (which see, under *counterpoint*[2], 3).—**Quadruple crown,** a size of printing-paper, 30 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple demy,** a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple foolscap,** a size of printing-paper, 27 × 34 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple medium,** a size of printing-paper, 38 × 48 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple post,** a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple pot,** a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple quaver,** in *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.—**Quadruple ratio.** See *ratio*.—**Quadruple rhythm** or **time,** in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by four beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.—**Quadruple royal,** a size of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the *quadruple* of a given sum.

quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrupled*, ppr. *quadrupling*. [< F. *quadrupler*, < LL. *quadruplare*, make fourfold, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two publick banks.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

quadruplet (kwod'rö-plet), *n.* [< *quadruple* + *-et*.] 1. Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a *quadruplet* of springs, consisting of four elliptic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called *quartet*.—2. One of four born at a single birth.—3. A bicycle for four riders.

quadruplex (kwod'rö-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadruplex*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold: applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

II. *n.* An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated *quad*.

quadruplex (kwod'rö-pleks), *v. t.* [< *quadruplex*, *n.*] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will *quadruplex* it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadruplicated*, ppr. *quadruplicating*. [< L. *quadruplicatus*, pp. of *quadruplicare* (> OF. *quadrupler*, *quadrupliquer*), make fourfold, < *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] To make fourfold; double twice.

quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *quadriplicate*; < L. *quadruplicatus*, make fourfold: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion. Also *quadriplicated*.

II. *n.* One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rö-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *quadruplication* = Sp. *cuadruplicacion* = Pg. *quadruplicação* = It. *quadruplicazione*, < LL. *quadruplicatio*(*n-*), a making fourfold, < L. *quadruplicare*, make fourfold: see *quadruplicate*.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicature (kwod-rö'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *quadruplicate* + *-ure*.] The act of quadruplicating; also, that which is fourfold—that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: correlated with *duplicature*: as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicature* of peritoneum.

quadruplicity (kwod-rö-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *quadruplicita*(*t-*)*s*, the character of being fourfold, < L. *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex.

This *quadruplicity*, these elements,
From whom each body takes his existence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

quadruply (kwod'rō-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to . . . death; and out of his goods or lands the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

quære (kwē'rē), *n.* [L., impv. of *quærere*, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in accom. E. spelling, *query:* see *query*.] Same as *query*.

quæsitum (kwē-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *quæsita* (-tą). [L., neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *quæsitum;* and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds—a thesis necessarily connected with the argument, but not in question: such a thesis is called a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 747.

quæsta (kwes'tą), *n.*; pl. *quæstæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*[1].] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who contributed certain specified sums of money to the church.

quæstor, quæstorship, *n.* See *questor, questorship*.

quæstus, *n.* In *law*. See *questus*.

quaff (kwâf), *v.* [Prob. a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural *gh* to *f* (*ff*) (as in *dwarf, trough*, pron. as if *troff*, etc.), of *quaught*, drink, quaff: see *quaught*. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. *quaigh, quegh, quech*, also *queff*, a cup, < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl: see *quaigh*.] I. *trans.* To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily.

He calls for wine, . . . *quaff'd* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the S., iii 2. 171.

She who, as they voyaged, *quaff'd*
With Tristram that spiced magic draught
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Eate softly, and drinke manerly,
Take heede you doe not *quaffe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p 77.

They *quaffe* and drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
Tipsily *quaffing*
Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwâf), *n.* [< *quaff*, *v.*] The act of quaffing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

quaffer[1] (kwâf'ėr), *n.* [< *quaff* + *-er*[1].] One who quaffs or drinks much.

quaffer[2]†, *v. i.* [Cf. *quaff* (?).] To drink greedily, or to dabble. [The sense is uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such long broad bills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

quaffing-pot (kwâf'ing-pot), *n.* A drinking-vessel holding half a gill.

quafftide† (kwâf'tīd), *n.* Drinking-time. [Rare.]

Quaftyde aproacheth,
And showts in nighttyme doo ringe in loftyo Citheron. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 314. (*Davies.*)

quag (kwag), *n.* [Abbr. of *quagmire*.] A shaking, marshy soil; a quagmire.

On the left hand there was a very dangerous *quag*, into which if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that *Quag* King David once did fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 253.

=Syn. See *marsh*.

quagga (kwag'ą), *n.* [Also *quacha;* appar. S. African.] 1. An African solidungulate quadruped of the horse family, *Equus* or *Hippotigris quagga*, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tufted and the color is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet gray, and the under parts of the body white. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this kind existed in England some years ago. By the natives the flesh is esteemed palatable.

2. Burchell's zebra, *Equus* or *Hippotigris burchelli*, closely related to the above, but striped throughout like the zebra: more fully called *bonte-quagga*. See cut under *dauw*.

quaggle (kwag'l), *n.* [Dim. of *quake*.] A tremulous motion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quaggy (kwag'i), *a.* [< *quag* + *-y*[1].] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

The watery strath or *quaggy* moss.
Collins, Superstitions of the Highlands.

The *quaggy* soil trembles to a sound like thunder of breakers on a coast. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of the earlier *quakemire:* see *quakemire*.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirlipool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 54.

Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a *quagmire* at last. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

=Syn. *Slough, Bog*, etc. See *marsh*.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quagmired*, ppr. *quagmiring*. [< *quagmire*, *n.*] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rare.]

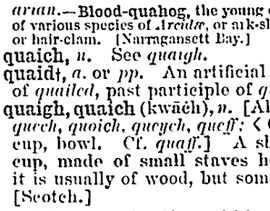
When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!
Laconics (1701), p. 120. (*Latham.*)

A man is never *quagmired* till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mīr-i), *a.* [< *quagmire* + *-y*[1].] Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quaggy. [Rare.]

They had twenty wigwams, hard by a most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so *quagmiry* as men could hardly crowd into it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

quahog, quahaug (kwą-hog', -hâg'), *n.* [Also *cohog, cohaug, cohauk, quohog, quog*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) *poquaûhock*.] The large edible round clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, much used for soups and chowders. See *clam*[3], and cut under *dimyarian*.—**Blood-quahog**, the young or a small specimen of various species of *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells; a bloody clam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.]


Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*).

quaich, quaigh (kwāch), *n.* [Also *quegh, quegh, quech, quoich, quoych, queff:* < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. Cf. *quaff*.] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Scotch.]

She filled a small wooden *quaigh* from an earthen pitcher.
Scott, Pirate, vi.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,
The music, nor the tale,
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,
Nor mantling *quaighs* of ale.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The girded *quoich* they brimmed for him.
Prof. Blackie, Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 171.

quail[1] (kwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *qual;* < ME. *quelen* (pret. *qual*), < AS. *cwelan* (pret. *cwæl*, pp. *cwolen*), die (also in comp. *á-cwelan*, die utterly), = OS. *quelan*, die, = MD. *quelen* = MLG. *quelen*, suffer pain, pine, = OHG. *quelan, quelen, chelen*, MHG. *queln*, die, G. *quälen*, suffer pain; cf. AS. *cwalu*, destruction, ME. *quale*, murrain (see *quale*[1]), and AS. *cwellan*, cause to die, kill, quell: see *quell*, which is the causative form of *quail*, and cf. *qualm*, from the same source.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To begin to die; decline; fade; wither.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 3.

The *quailing* and withering of all things.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble.

And with sharpe threates her often did assayle;
So thinking for to make her stubborne corage *quaile*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

Plant courage in their *quailing* breasts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas lifted up an eye so fierce
She *quail'd*. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3†. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition *quail*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 20.

II. *trans.* To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.

Couetousnesse *quayleth* gentlenesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to-*quail*. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Satham *quailes*,
And to attaine the conquest never failes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has *quail'd* thy stubborn heart?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 204.

Resist—the thunder *quails* thee!—crouch—rebuff
Shall be thy recompense!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 39.

quail[2]† (kwāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *quaylen, qualen*, < OF. *coailler*, F. *cailler* = Sp. *cuajar* = Pg. *coalhar* = It. *quagliare, cagliare*, < L. *coagulare*, curdle, coagulate: see *coagulate*.] To curdle; coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

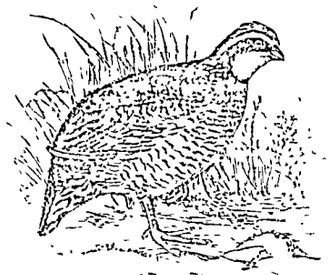
The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.
Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

quail[3] (kwāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quayle*, Sc. *quailzie;* < ME. *quaille, quayle, qwayle*, < OF. *quaille*, F. *caille* = Pr. *calha* = OSp. *coalla* = It. *quaglia*, < ML. *quaquila*, also *quaquara, quaquadra, quisquila* (also, after OF., etc., *qualia*), < MD. *quakele, quackel*, D. *kwakkel* (MD. also *quartel*, D. *kwartel*) = MLG. *quackele*, LG. *quackel*, a quail; so called in reference to its cry, < MD. *quacken*, D. *kwaken* = MLG. *quaken*, quack: see *quack*[1].] 1. A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus *Coturnix*. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is *C. communis* or *C. dactylisonans*, highly esteemed for the table.


Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (*Coturnix communis*).

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fossæ are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitish or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quail has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other quails of the same genus in various parts of the Old World, but none are indigenous to the New.

2. One of the various small gallinaceous birds more or less closely resembling the quail proper: loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, especially in the United States, to all the species of *Ortyx* or *Colinus, Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx*, and other genera of American *Orlygimæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.


Bob-white, or Common Quail of America (*Ortyx virginiana*).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as *Ortyx virginiana*, the common partridge or quail of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Old World species of *Coturnix*. In the United States, wherever the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*, is called *pheasant*, the bob-white is called *partridge:* where that grouse is called *partridge*, the bob-white is known as *quail*. See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, Lophortyx*, and *Oreortyx*.

If we must borrow a name from any Old World birds for our species of Ortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla, etc., the term "*quail*" is rather more appropriate than "partridge." *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 596.

3†. A prostitute. Also called *plover*. [Low.]

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 57.

Painted quail. See *painted*.

quail-call (kwāl'kal), *n.* A quail-pipe.

quail-dove (kwāl'duv), *n.* An American pigeon of the genus *Starnœnas*. *S. cyanocephalus* is the blue-headed quail-dove, found in the West Indies and Florida.

quail-mutton (kwāl'mut″n), *n.* Diseased mutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quail-pigeon (kwāl'pij″ŏn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*.

quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *quail-pipe*; < *quail*[3] + *pipe*[1].] A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net.

Highe shoos knopped with dagges,
That frouncen lyke a *quaile-pipe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7259.

Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quail-pipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

Quail-pipe boots†, boots resembling a quail-pipe. *Halliwell.*

A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a *quail pipe boot*. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

quail-snipe (kwāl'snīp), *n.* 1. A South American bird of the family *Thinocoridæ*: same as *lark-plover*.—2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

quaily (kwā'li), *n.*; pl. *quailies* (-liz). [Said to be imitative.] The upland plover, or Bartram's sandpiper, *Tringa bartramia* or *Bartramia longicauda*. See cut under *Bartramia*. [Manitoba.]

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *queint*; dial. (Sc.) *quent*; < ME. *quaint, quaynt, qwhainte, queint, queynt, quoint, coint, koint*, < OF. *coint, coynt, coinct, cocnte, cuinte, quoint, queint, quuint, quieynt*, well-known, brave, wise, clever, quaint, = Pr. *conte, cointe* = It. *conto*, known, noted, also pretty, contr. of *cognito*, known, < L. *cognitus*, known: see *cognizance, cognize*, etc. The somewhat remarkable development of senses (which took place in OF.) is partly paralleled by that of *couth*, known, with its negative *uncouth*, and by that of AS. *mǣre*, known, famous, etc. (see *mere*[4]); but some confusion with L. *comptus* (> It. *conto*), neat, and with *computatus* (> It. *conto*, counted, numbered, etc.) is prob. also involved: see *compt*[2]. Cf. *quaint, v.*, and *acquaint*, etc.] 1†. Known; familiar.

The hert & the hinde there thanne hem hed sone,
As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye,
Under a *coynte* crag fast bi the quenes chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2350.

2†. Artful; clever; cunning; crafty; wily.

Ovid openly in Eydos tellus
How Medea the maiden made hym all new,
By crafte that she kouth of hir *coint* artys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

"Dere brother," quath Peres, "the devell is ful *queynte*
To encombren holy Churche."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 482.

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
To show how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 274.

3†. Artificial; ingenious; elaborate; curious; pretty; elegant; fine.

And of Achilles with his *queynte* spere.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 231.

3it schal thou, erthe, for al thi erthe, make thou it neuere so *queynte* & gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Our plumes, our spangs, and al our *queint* aray,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

For he was clad in strange accoustrements,
Fashion'd with *queint* devises, never seene
In court before. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 673.

For a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours [your gown] is worth ten on't.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets *quaint*. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 47.

4. Fanciful; odd; whimsical: as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* talker.

We semen wonder wyse,
Our termes been so clergial and so *queynte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

To move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 78.

Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry. *Macaulay.*

5. Odd and antique; old-fashioned; curious; odd in any way.

But sodeinly she saugh a sighte *queynte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1475.

A casement high and triple-arched there was,
. . . diamonded with panes of *quaint* device.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

There [in Europe] were to be seen the masterpieces[s] of art, the refinements of highly-cultivated society, the *quaint* peculiarities of ancient and local custom.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 14.

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. *Ruskin.*

As *quaint* a four-in-hand
As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

6†. Affectedly nice; squeamish; prim.

She, nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion,
Sith brought she was now to so hard constraint,
Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.

=Syn. 5. *Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

quaint† (kwānt), *adv.* [ME. *quainte, queynte*, etc.; < *quaint, a.*] Elegantly.

What shulde I speke more *queynte*,
Or peyne me my wordes peynte?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 245.

quaint† (kwānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *quainten, queinten, queynten, cointen*; by apheresis from *aquainten*, etc.: see *acquaint*.] To acquaint; inform; cause to know.

He *counted* him queyntli with the tvo ladies,
That hade that time thi sone to kepe in warde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4644.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.
Recorde, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (*Halliwell.*)

I met a man and bad him stay,
Requeisting him to mak me *quaint*
Of the beginning and the event.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

quaintance†, *n.* [ME. *quaintance, qweyntance, queyntaunce*; by apheresis from *acquaintance*.] Acquaintance.

He kysses hir comlyly, & knyghly he meleȝ;
Thay kallen hym of a *queyntaunce*, & he hit quyk askeȝ,
To be her seruaunt sothly, if hem-self lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 975.

quaintise†, *n.* [< ME. *quaintise, quayntise, qwaintis, qwantis, queyntise*, < OF. *cointise, coyntise, cointice, quointise, cuintize, cocntisce, quentis*, etc., cleverness, skilfulness, cunning, artfulness, neatness, < *coint*, known, clever, quaint: see *quaint*.] 1. Cleverness; artfulness; cunning; craft.

The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche,
And put in the prechours y-paynted withouten:
And by his *queyntise* they comen in the curates to helpen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme,
There the qwene with hir *qwaintis* qwaitid me to cacche:
Held me with hir, & my hede knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13245.

Be waar to whom thou trustis, and spare for no *qweyntise*,
For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

2. Elegance; beauty; neatness; trimness; daintiness.

They [wives] sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire *queyntise* of array.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

quaintise†, *v. t.* [ME. *queintisen*; < *quaintise, n.*] To make or adorn cunningly.

The new guise of Beme was there;
With sondry thynges well deuised
I see, wherof thei be *queintised*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

quaintly (kwānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quaintly, queintly, queyntly, cointly, coyntly*; < *quaint* + *-ly*[2].] In a quaint manner. (*a*†) Artfully; cunningly; ingeniously; cleverly.

Bothe that on & that other, myn honoured ladye,
That thus hor knyȝt wyth hor kest han *koyntly* bigyled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2413.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords,
To cast up, with a pair of anchoring hooks.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 117.

I *queintly* stole a kiss.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 70.

(*b*†) Prettily; nicely; pleasantly; with neatness or trimness.

The lorde loutes therto, & the lady als,
In-to a comly closet *coyntly* he entre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 934.

Yes, yes: the lines are very *quaintly* writ.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 128.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

(*c*) Fancifully; oddly; whimsically; curiously; especially, in an odd, old-fashioned way: as, *quaintly* dressed; *quaintly* expressed.

Anon a figure enters, *quaintly* neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

quaintness (kwānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quaintnes, qwhayntnes*; < *quaint* + *-ness*.] The quality of being quaint. (*a*†) Artfulness; cunning; wiliness. (*b*†) Elegance; daintiness; niceness; affectation.

The fancy of some odde *quaintnesses* haue put him cleane beside his Nature.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

I . . . have therein more solicitously followed the truth of things (many of which I can also assert on my own knowledge) than I have studied *quaintness* in expressions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

(*c*) Fancifulness; oddity; whimsicality; queerness; especially, odd, old-fashioned appearance or manner.

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*.
Lamb, Eng. Dramatists, Notes.

Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in playful *quaintness*. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 184.

That peculiar air of *quaintness* which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a steep hill.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

quair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quaisy (kwā'zi), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *queasy*.

quait (kwāt), *n.* A variant of *quoit*. [U. S.]

quake (kwāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quaked*, ppr. *quaking*. [< ME. *quaken, cwaken* (pret. *quakede*, also *quoke, quok, quoc*), < AS. *cwacian* (pret. *cwacode*) (whence causative *cwæccan*, cause to shake, wag: see *quitch*[1]); perhaps akin to *quick*.] I. *intrans.* To shake; tremble; be agitated by tremors or shocks. Specifically—(*a*) To tremble from cold, weakness, or fear; shiver; shudder.

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun,
And *quok* as doth the leefe of aspe grene.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2649.

We were so ferde we can [began] downe falle,
And *qwoke* for drede.
York Plays, p. 416.

And so terrible was the sight that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and *quake*. Heb. xii. 21.

She, . . . while her infant race . . . sit cow'ring o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to *quake*, so they be warm'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 386.

(*b*) To tremble from internal convulsions or shocks.

The erthe *qwoke*, and mounteynes an hight,
Valeis, & stoonys, bursten a-sundir.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burned at his presence. Nah. i. 5.

(*c*) To tremble from want of solidity or firmness: as, *quaking* jelly; a *quaking* bog.

Let custards *quake*, my rage must freely run!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 4.

Next Smedley dived; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 292.

Quaking ash, asp, etc. See the nouns.=Syn. (*a*) *Shudder*, etc. See *shiver*.—(*b*) and (*c*) To vibrate, quiver.

II.† *trans.* To cause to shake or tremble; throw into agitation or trembling; cause to shiver or shudder.

I am not pleas'd at that ill-knotted fire,
That bushing-staring star. Am I not Duke?
It should not *quake* me now; had it appear'd
Before, it I might then have justly fear'd.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

Where ladies shall be frighted,
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 6.

quake (kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *quake*; < *quake, v.*] 1. A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

Yet as the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake*.
Suckling, Love's World.

2†. Fear; dismay.

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne ageyn in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of take.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

quake-breech† (kwāk'brēch), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit; a sot. *Withals*, Dict.

quake-grass (kwāk'gras), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

quakemire† (kwāk'mīr), *n.* [< *quake* + *mire*. Hence *quagmire*, and by abbr. *quag*. Cf. *quave-mire, quickmire*.] A quagmire. *Stanihurst.*

quaker (kwā'kėr), *n.* [< *quake* + *-er*[1]. Hence (in sense 2) F. *Quacre, Quaker* = Sp. *Cuákero* = Pg. *Quacre* = D. *Kwaker* = G. *Quäker* = Dan. *Kvæker* = Sw. *Quäkare*.] 1. One who quakes or trembles.—2. [*cap.*] One of the religious denomination called the *Society of Friends*. The name, originally given in reproach, has never been adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend*.

Quakers that, like to lanterns, bear
Their lights within 'em will not swear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 219.

A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of *Quaker*, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Christians in the world.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early *Quakers*. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

3. A Quaker gun (which see, under *gun*[1]).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian government bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be *quakers*).
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

4. In *entom.*, one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis castanea* is the common quaker, and *Mamestra nana* is the small quaker. Also *quaker-moth*.—**Free Quaker**, a name assumed by those Quakers who were disowned by the Society of Friends, at the time of the Revolutionary War, for actively supporting the cause of the colonists. They organized as a separate body, which ceased to exist after the death of its original members.—**Quaker black-drop.** See *black drop*.—**Quaker buttons.** See *button*.—**Stewed Quaker**, a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. [Colloq.] **The Quaker City**, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in allusion to its having been founded by Quakers.

quaker-bird (kwā'kėr-bėrd), *n.* The sooty albatross, *Diomedea* or *Phœbetria fuliginosa*: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā'kėr-kul'or), *n.* The color of the drab or gray fabrics much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, satiny olive gray or *quaker-color*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā'kėr-dum), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-dom.*] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom*, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplishments of the person *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 47.

Quakeress (kwā'kėr-es), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ess.*] A female Quaker.

Every *Quakeress* is a lily. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā'kėr-gras), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

Quakeric (kwā'kėr-ik), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.]

The *Quakeric* dialect. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. 190.

Quakerish (kwā'kėr-ish), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty. I am your plain *Quakerish* governess *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā'ker-izm), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ism.*] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.—**Wet Quakerism**, the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the propriety and scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā'kėr-li), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā'kėr-mōth), *n.* An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

quakers (kwā'kėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *quaker*.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

quakery† (kwā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Same as *Quakerism*.

quaketail (kwāk'tal), *n.* The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus *Budytes*, as *B. flava*. *Macgillivray*; *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

quakiness (kwā'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

quaking (kwā'king), *n.* [< ME. *quakynge*, < AS. *cwacung*, verbal n. of *cwacian*, quake: see *quake*.] Trembling; fear; agitation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling. Ezek. xii. 18.

quaking-grass (kwā'king-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Briza*, especially *B. media*, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are tremulous on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called *quake grass*, *quaker-grass*, *dodder-grass*, *cow quakes*, *dithering grass*, *jockey grass* and *maiden hair grass*. **Tall quaking-grass.** See *Glyceria*.

quakingly (kwā'king-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

quaky (kwā'ki), *a.* [< *quake* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky: as, a *quaky* bog.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Souci.

quale[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cwalu*, slaughter, destruction (= OS. *quala*, *quale* = MD. *quaele*, D. *kwaal*, sickness, disease, = MLG. *quale*, LG. *quaal*, *kwaal* = OHG. *quala*, *chwala*, *chala*, MHG. *quale*, *kale*, G. *qual* = Icel. *kvöl* = Sw. *qual* = Dan. *kval*, pang, agony), < *cwelan*, die: see *quail*[1].] A plague; murrain. *Layamon*.

quale[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quail*[2].

quale[3]†, *n.* A Middle English dialectal form of *whale*[1].

quale[4] (kwā'lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *qualis*, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quality or other: see *quality*.] An object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole content of infantile and molluscous experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable *quale*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

qualifiable (kwol'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *qualifiable*; as *qualify* + *-able.*] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. *Barrow*.

qualification (kwol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *qualification* = Sp. *calificacion* = Pg. *qualificação* = It. *qualificazione*, < ML. **qualificatio(n-)*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

The *qualifications* which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.
Boyle, Experimental Notes, I.

Strength, agility, and courage would in such a state be the most valuable *qualifications*
Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the *qualifications* of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three *Qualifications*: to be honest, ugly, and high spirited.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 301.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a sufficient *qualification* for the study of medicine at least.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.—5. A qualifying—that is, partially negativing or extenuating—circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any *qualification*.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all *qualifications* being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the nervous discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6†. Appeasement; pacification.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1. 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition in the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States the last one, Rhode Island, having abolished it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a juror.

qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *qualificatif* = Pg. *qualificativo*; < NL. *qualificativus*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] I. *a.* Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

II. *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *qualificateur* = Sp. *calificador* = Pg. *qualificador* = It. *qualificatore*; < ML. *qualificator*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.

qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **qualificatorius*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examinations at all, . . . others that examinations should be solely *qualificatory*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 233.

qualified (kwol'i-fīd), *p. a.* 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

Well *qualified* and dutiful I know him;
I took him not for beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He only who is able to stand alone is *qualified* for society.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.

The Quaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a *qualified* loyalty; it smells of rebellion.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 349.

3. *Eccles.*, noting a person enabled to hold two benefices.—**Estate of inheritance qualified.** See *estate*.—**Qualified acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (c) (2).—**Qualified fee, indorsement, oath, property.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** *Competent*, *Qualified*, *Fitted*. To be *competent* is to have the natural abilities or the general training necessary for any given work; to be *qualified* is to have, in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is *competent* may or may not require time to become *qualified*; he who is not *competent* cannot become *qualified*, for it is not in him. *Fitted* is a general word; he who is *fitted* by nature, experience, or general training is *competent*; he who is *fitted* by special preparation is *qualified*.

qualifiedly (kwol'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

qualifiedness (kwol'i-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

qualifier (kwol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *qualify* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *qualificator*.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in *gram.*, a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or *qualifier*, whereof we spake before, . . . because he serues also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhat more of him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribunals. *Encyc. Brit.*

qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *qualified*, ppr. *qualifying*. [< OF. *qualifier*, *califier*, *cualifier*, F. *qualifier* = Sp. *calificar* = Pg. *qualificar* = It. *qualificare*, < ML. *qualificare*, < L. *qualis*, of what kind, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quality* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.—2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to *qualify* myself for engraving on copper.
Hogarth, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.

Misanthropy is not the temper which *qualifies* a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to *qualify* a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an honest Man; He is just within the Game Act, and *qualified* to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* freehold should be within the county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In *logic*, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.—5. In *gram.*, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc.—6. To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to *qualify* a statement or an expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

Sometimes wordes suffered to go single do giue greater sence and grace then words *qualified* by attributions do.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 22.

Although the seat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily *qualified* by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 41.

A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whisky.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, i.

9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to *qualifie* and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

10. In *Scotch law*, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the recepters and *qualifies* the same.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (*Jamieson.*)

If any individual could *qualify* a wrong, and a damage arising from it.
Thurlow, quoted in Boswell's Johnson (an. 1776).

=Syn. 2. To prepare, capacitate. See *qualified*.—6 and 7. To reduce.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.—2. To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.—3. To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. [U. S.]

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *qualitatif* = Sp. *cualitativo* = Pg. It. *qualitativo*, < LL. *qualitativus*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, quality: see *quality*.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Πίς-μαντια (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction [between men and women], which becomes incidentally *qualitative* by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the *qualitative* mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Qualitative atrophy**, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy.—**Qualitative definition**, a definition by means of accidental qualities.

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a.* [< *quality* + *-ed*2.] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, and small, to have such power
Of help to dizzy height; and *qualitied*
Divinely. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 184.

quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *qualities* (-tiz). [< OF. *qualite*, F. *qualité* = Sp. *cualidad*, *calidad* = Pg. *qualidade* = It. *qualità*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. ποιοτης), < *qualis*, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other; < *quis*, fem. abl. *quā*, who, what: see *who*.] 1. That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are *qualities*. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotelian philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modified doctrine of Ramus was taught at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest genera, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have strictly observed these distinctions; and Cicero, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. *Quality* has, however, always been opposed to *quantity*; and few writers call the universal attributes of matter or those of mind *qualities*.

There is somewhat contrarie unto *qualitie*, as vertue is contrarie unto vice, wit unto folie, manhode unto cowardise. The thing conteinyng or receivyng any *qualitie* maie be saied to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughte to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By *qualitie* things are compted either like or unlike. Those things are like whiche are of like *qualitie* and have proprieties bothe accordingly. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the *quality* of our lives. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it acquireth in the *quality* of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Qualities do as well seem to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Pref.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.

The three *qualities* which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotle, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good characters were called *qualities* more often than bad ones.

All the *qualities* that man
Loves woman for. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swims against your stream of *quality*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1. 51.

You never taught me how to handle cards,
To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies;
Those are the worldly *qualities* to live.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare *qualities*, humours, and compliments of a gentleman
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thou hast that pretty *Quality* of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Eating-House, always keep Company with all People in't but those they came with.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few bad *qualities* added to his character, would have acted a most conspicuous part in life
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has *quality*.

We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Allingham, whose "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that intuitive grace called *quality* — a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of *quality*, a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior *quality;* the finest *quality* of cloth.—5. A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giuing euery person or thing besides his proper name a *qualitie* by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is a figuratiue speach of audible alteration. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58.

I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to give all over when I come into England; for it is a very ticklish *quality*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the *quality* of a sinner, . . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells,
And stroll about, but hide their *quality*,
To try good people's hospitality.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperholme, in that parish, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or *quality* given).
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his *quality*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 193.

8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of *quality*) or concretely (as, the *quality*). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and *quality*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95

Two or three great silver flagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of *quality* as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of *quality* admires our knight;
He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 385.

9†. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning *quality*
Of that fell poison. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 8.

10†. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

My brother Troilus lodges there to-night:
Rouse him and give him note of our approach,
With the whole *quality* wherefore.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 44.

11. In *logic:* (*a*) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to *qualitie?* Into an affirmative and negative proposition.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. i.

(*b*) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness — they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this . . . is called their *quality*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

Accidental quality, a quality not distinguishing one species from another, but such that its subject might lose it without ceasing to be the same kind of substance.—**Active, alterative, or alterant quality**, a quality by force of which a body acts: thus, heat is an *active quality* of fire.—**Affective quality.** Same as *affection*, 6.—**Categories of quality.** See *category*.—**Contingent quality**, a derivative quality not necessarily involved in any primitive quality.—**Contrariety of quality.** See *contrariety*.—**Corporeal quality**, a natural quality of a kind of substance.—**Cosmical quality**, a quality of a body dependent upon the presence of some unperceived thing, as its color upon the presence of the luminiferous ether.—**Elemental** or **first quality** (tr. Gr. πρωτη διαφορη), one of the four qualities, hot and cold, moist and dry, which, according to Aristotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and somewhat moist, air moist and somewhat hot, fire hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are active, moist and dry passive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold brings them together; the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives one; the dry has its own boundary, and does not easily receive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to account for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualities, and this was especially done by physicians in regard to drugs.—**Essential quality**, a quality the essential difference of some species.—**Imputed quality†.** See *impute*.—**Intentional quality**, a character the predication of which states a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact: thus, it is a fact that the celestial bodies are accelerated toward one another; but, if action at a distance be not admitted, attraction is an *intentional quality*.—**Logical quality.** See def. 10, above.

Manifest, occult, original qualities. See the adjectives.—**Mechanical quality**, a quality explicable upon the principles of mechanics.—**Patible quality†** (tr. Gr. ποιοτης παθητικη), one that directly affects one of the senses.—**Predicamental quality**, quality in the strict sense, in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories of Aristotle.—**Primary quality**, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not strictly a quality, and not the object of any single sense exclusively. Locke enumerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or rest, and number.—**Primitive quality**, a quality which cannot be conceived to be a result of other qualities.—**Quality of a sound.** See *timbre*.—**Quality of estate**, in *law*, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues.—**Real quality.** (*a*) A quality really existing in a body, and not intentional. (*b*) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed.—**Secondary quality.** (*a*) A patible quality. (*b*) A derivative quality.—**Secundo-primary quality**, a character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto known as it exists, as hardness.—**Sensible** or **sensile quality.** Same as *patible quality*.—**Tactile quality.** (*a*) A quality known by the touch. (*b*) A patible quality.—**The quality**, persons of high rank, collectively. [Now vulgar.]

I shall appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination.* *Quality* is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a *quality* is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A *property* is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An *attribute* is a high and lofty character: the *attributes* of God are natural as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. "*Accident* is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.) *Characteristic* is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a *characteristic* of Guernsey cattle. *Characteristics* may be mental, moral, or physical. *Character* is the most general of these words; a *character* is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense *character* (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit

or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. *Affection* is used in various senses. *Predicate* and *mark* are very general words in logic. *Difference* is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. *Diathesis*, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. *Determination* is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar *quality*; but it is frequently used as co extensive with *quality* in general. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its *accidents*. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 273.

Affability is a general *characteristic* of the Egyptians of all classes. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 261.

To judge human *character*, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with It? v. 4.

quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bīn″ding), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work. *Simmonds.*

quallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [Also dial. *calm*; < ME. *qualm*, *quelm*, pestilence, death, < AS. *cwealm*, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pestilence (= OS. *qualm*, death, destruction, = D. *kwalm*, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. *qualm*, *chwalm*, MHG. *qualm*, *twalm*, slaughter, destruction, G. *qualm*, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. *qvalm*, suffocating air, sultriness, = Dan. *kvalm*, suffocating air, *kvalme*, nausea), < *cwelan*, die, whence *cwellan*, cause to die, kill: see *quail*[1], and cf. *quale*[1] and *quell*.] 1†. Illness; disease; pestilence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystarve. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1156.

2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throb of pain.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1. 54.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Falstaff. How now, Mistress Doll!
Hostess. Sick of a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 40.

For who without a *qualm* hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its *qualms*,
To lull the painful malady with alms.
Cowper, Charity l. 147.

5†. The boding cry of a raven.

As ravenes *qualm*, or schrychynge of thise owlis.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 382.

qualm (kwäm), *v. i.* [< *qualm*, *n.*] 1. To be sick; suffer from qualms. [Rare.]

Above the rest,
Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

2. To cause pain or qualms.

Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualms* on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 560. (*Davies.*)

qualmiret (kwal'mīr), *n.* [A var. of *quavemire*, appar. simulating *quail*[1], *qualm*.] Same as *quagmire*.

Whosoeuer seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 9.

qualmish (kwä'mish), *a.* [< *qualm* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 22.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was *qualmish* at the very suggestion. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 521.

qualmishly (kwä'mish-li), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

qualmishness (kwä'mish-nes), *n.* The state of being qualmish; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash'), *n.* Same as *camass*.

quamash-rat (kwa-mash'rat), *n.* Same as *camass-rat*.

quamoclit (kwam'ō-klit), *n.* [Mex.] 1. The cypress-vine, *Ipomœa Quamoclit*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomœa*, including the cypress-vine, formerly regarded as a genus.

quam proxime (kwam prok'si-mē). [L.: *quam*, as; *proxime*, most nearly, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] As near as may be; nearly.

quandang (kwan'dang), *n.* [Australian.] A small Australian tree, *Fusanus acuminatus*, or its fruit. The latter, called *native peach*, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit relished by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also *quandong* and *quantong*.

quandary (kwon'dą-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *quandaries* (-riz). [Origin unknown; perhaps a dial. corruption (simulating a word of L. origin with suffix *-ary*) of dial. *wandreth*, evil, plight, peril, adversity, difficulty: see *wandreth*. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* (hw-) occurs in some dialectal forms, e. g. in *whant*, a frequently heard pron. of *want* (as, I don't *whant* it). Medial *w* often suffers dialectal change to *qu* (as in *squete* for *sweet*), and instances of the change of *wh-* to *qu-* are numerous (Sc. *qua*, *quha*, for *who*, *quhar* for *where*, etc.). The notion that *quandary* comes from F. *qu'en dirai-je*, 'what shall I say of it,' is absurd.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

I leave you to judge . . . in what a *quandaric* . . . Pharicles was brought. *Greene*, Mamillia.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*
I shall bid all adieu.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

We are in a great *quandary* what to do.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

quandary (kwon'dą-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quandaried*, ppr. *quandarying*. [< *quandary*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put into a quandary; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune, iii.

II. *intrans.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 505. (*Davies.*)

quandy (kwan'di), *n.*; pl. *quandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] A duck, the oldwife or southsoutherly, *Harelda glacialis*. See cut under *Harelda*. [Massachusetts.]

quannet (kwan'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure.*—2. A flat file set in a frame like a plane, used in the manufacture of combs.

Tortoise shell handles . . . are smoothed with a float or single cut file, technically known as a *quannet*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 410.

quanon, *n.* Same as *kanun*.

quant (kwant), *n.* [Also *quont*; < ME. *quante*, *whante*, a pole, stick, rod; cf. *kent*[1].] 1. A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap. [Prov. Eng.]

quanta, *n.* Plural of *quantum*.

quantativet (kwon'tą-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple differences of *quantative* things rarity and density.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), iv.

quantic (kwon'tik), *n.* [< L. *quantus*, how great, how much (see *quantity*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—**Order of a quantic**, the degree of a quantic.—**The equation of a quantic**. See *equation*.

quantical (kwon'ti-kal), *a.* Relating to quantics.

quantification (kwon″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **quantificatio(n-)*, < **quantificare*, quantify: see *quantify*.] 1. The act of attaching quantity to anything: as, the *quantification* of the predicate.—2. The act of determining the quantity.—**Quantification of the predicate**, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, *every* and *some*, to the predicates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All A is all B; any A is not any B; all A is some B; any A is not some B; some A is all B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one decidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the copula should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. According to the most modern school of formal logicians, the question is not of great importance, but should be decided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate, on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

The doctrine of the *quantification of the predicate*, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doctrine supplementary to that of Aristotle.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quantified*, ppr. *quantifying*. [< NL. **quantificare*, < L. *quantus*, how much, how many, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quantity* and *-fy*.] To determine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to *quantify* a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.—**Quantified proposition**. See *proposition*.

quantitative (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *quantitatif* = Pr. *quantitatiu* = Sp. *cuantitativo* = Pg. It. *quantitativo*, < ML. *quantitativus* (Abelard), < L. *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] Relating or having regard to quantity or measurement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then *quantitative* notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., Int., p. 8.

Perhaps the best *quantitative* verses in our language . . . are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their knee. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 266.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the *quantitative* to the qualitative branch of the same science. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference.

Quantitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Quantitative atrophy.** Same as *simple atrophy*.—**Quantitative feet**, **meters.** See *accentual feet*, under *accentual*.—**Quantitative geometry.** Same as *metric geometry* (which see, under *geometry*).—**Quantitative logic**, the doctrine of probability.

quantitatively (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

quantitativeness (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the previsions are qualitative only; and where they are quantitative their *quantitativeness*, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 45.

quantitivet (kwon'ti-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*. [Rare.]

Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Sir K. Digby*, Man's Soul, iii.

quantitively (kwon'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *quantities* (-tiz). [< ME. *quantitee*, *quantite*, < OF. *quantite*, F. *quantité* = Sp. *cantidad* = Pg. *quantidade* = It. *quantità*, < L. *quantita(t-)s*, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. *ποσότης*), < *quantus*, how much, how many, < *quam*, how, in what manner, < *qui*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*, *what*, *how*[1].] 1. The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiak of thin Astralabie is shapen as a compass wich that contieneth a large brede, as aftur the *quantite* of thin astralable. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 21.

Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 8.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of *quantity* is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 337.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a *quantity* of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a *quantity* of people.

Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quantities of the mathematician, being constructed according to a definition laid down in advance, are imaginary, and in that sense abstract; but as being objects of the imagination, and not merely of the discursive reason, they are concrete. Mathematical quantities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multiple, as vectors.

Thei don rightfulle Juggementes in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, aftre the *quantytee* of the trespas that is mys don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their *quantity* of love,
Make up my sum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 293.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] then in ours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 212.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 57.

3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in *quantities* will occasion stinking breath. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2.

4†. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou *quantity*, thou remnant.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

5†. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity*,
Love can transpose to form and dignity.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.

6. In *anc. orthoëpy, pros.*, and *metrics*, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowel or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllables varied in time between these two limits and were called *common*, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecthlipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metrical measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*a*)). In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin rule; and English writers use the phrase *false quantity* for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce *vec-ti-gal* *rec-ti-gal* is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the *a* alike in *pater* and *mater* is not so designated.

All composed in a metre for Catullus,
All in *quantity*, careful of my motion.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

7. In *logic*, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See *proposition*, and *logical quantity*, below.—**8.** In *elect.*, the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the *strength of the current*. A battery is arranged for quantity when the positive poles of all the cells are connected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small.—**Absolute quantity**, quantity considered as belonging to an object in itself, without reference to any other.—**Auxiliary quantity.** See *auxiliary*.—**Broken quantity**, discrete quantity.—**Categorical quantity†**, that accident which has parts outside of one another; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the Categories.—**Categories of quantity.** See *category*, 1.—**Commensurable quantities**, quantities having a common measure.—**Complex quantity**, a multiple quantity, or one which requires two or more numbers to state it; especially, an imaginary quantity of the form $A + Bi$, where $i^2 = -1$.—**Compound quantity.** See *compound*[1].—**Constant quantities**, in *math.*, a quantity which remains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, though it may be indeterminate, is not studied in reference to its progressive variation.—**Continuous or continued quantity**, a system of concatenated quantity which includes the limit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. See *continuity*, 2.—**Corporeal quantity**, quantity of space or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.—**Definite quantity**, in *logic*, the quantification of a proposition in a more definite way than by the distinction of "some" and "all." There are various systems of definite quantity.—**Dimensive quantity.** Same as *corporeal quantity*.—**Discrete quantity**, quantity proceeding by discrete steps, belonging to a system such that its quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series of whole numbers. The system of ordinal numbers is the most familiar example of discrete quantity; another example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions.—**Dissimilar quantities**, quantities such that no one is a real multiple of another.—**Dual quantity**, a system of quantity having only two values in any one direction, as in the Boolian algebra.—**Elliptic quantity**, a system of quantity (as the quantity of angles) in which there are no real infinite distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called because the ellipse has no real point at infinity.—**Extensive quantity.** See *extensive*.—**External or extrinsic quantity.** See *external*.—**Flowing quantity.** See *flowing*.—**Heterogeneous quantities.** See *heterogeneous*.—**Hyperbolic quantity**, a system of quantity containing such quantities that there are, in some directions at least, two different absolute limits, generally $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Thus, if it were the property of a yardstick to shorten on receding from a fixed center, this might happen according to such a law that no finite number of layings down of the yardstick could carry the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such there were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement would make a system of hyperbolic quantity.—**Imaginary quantity.** See *imaginary*.—**Impossible quantity.** Same as *imaginary quantity*.—**Improper quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*. Reid defines *improper quantity* as that which cannot be measured by its own kind—that is, everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.—**Incommensurable quantities.** See *incommensurable*.—**Indeterminate quantity.** See *indeterminate*.—**Inference of transposed quantity.** See *inference*.—**Infinite quantity**, a quantity infinitely greater than every measurable quantity. See *infinite*.—**Infinitesimal quantity**, a quantity infinitely less than every measurable quantity. See *infinitesimal*, *n.*—**Intensive quantity.** See *intensive*.—**Internal quantity.** See *internal*.—**Intrinsic quantity**, the older name of *intensive quantity*.—**Irrational quantity**, a quantity not expressible by any whole number or fraction, but usually by means of a square or higher root of a rational quantity; in Euclid, however, by an irrational quantity is meant one incommensurable with the unit of the same kind. In this phrase, *irrational* [tr. Gr. ἄλογος] means 'inexpressible'; it does not mean 'absurd,' though these quantities are called *surds*.—**Like quantities**, quantities one of which multiplied by a scalar quantity gives the other.—**Limited quantity**, a system of quantities all finite, and having an absolute maximum and minimum in every direction.—**Logical quantity**, that character by virtue of which one term contains or is contained by another, and that in three senses: (*a*) *Quantity of extension*, or logical breadth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term is predicable of all the subjects of which another is predicable, and of more besides; or a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess the concept is applicable in all the cases in which another is applicable. (*b*) *Quantity of comprehension* or *intension*, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides. (*c*) *Quantity of science* (Aquinas) or *of information*, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. *Logical quantity* is to be distinguished from the *quantity of a proposition*.—**Mathematical quantities.** See *mathematical*.—**Measurable quantity**, a system of quantities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical multiples and submultiples of a finite number of units; a system of quantities embracing only finite quantities together with certain isolated infinities.—**Measure of a quantity.** See *measure*.—**Multiple quantity**, a quantity which can be exactly expressed only by means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position.—**Natural quantity**, quantity in a sense more concrete than the mathematical; quantity as joined to sensible matter, as when we speak of two different but equal quantities of water or lead.—**Negative quantity**, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconceivable, but never involving any logical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a line of quantity continuing the line of ordinary or positive quantity below zero for an infinite distance. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a dollar owed, the negative of a temperature above zero is the same degree of temperature below zero, etc.—**Numeral quantity**, number.—**Parabolic quantity**, a quantity belonging to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coördinates in ordinary geometry.—**Permanent quantity.** See *permanent*.—**Physical quantity**, any character in nature susceptible of more or less, such as velocity, atomic weight, elasticity, heat, electric strength of current, etc.—**Positive quantity.** See *positive*.—**Predicamental quantity.** See *predicamental*.—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity*.—**Propositional quantity**, the quantity of a proposition in logic. See *logical quantity*, above.—**Protensive quantity**, duration in time.—**Quantity of action**, the line-integral of the momentum.—**Quantity of an eclipse.** See *eclipse*.—**Quantity of curvature**, the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Quantity of electricity**, in *electrostatics*, the amount of electricity upon a charged body. It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, in the case of a sphere, is proportional to the radius (see *capacity*), and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factors. In electrodynamics it is measured (in coulombs) by the amount of electricity furnished by a current in one second.—**Quantity of estate**, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to continue.—**Quantity of heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Quantity of magnetism**, the strength of a magnetic pole; the force it exerts upon an equal pole at the unit distance.—**Quantity of matter**, the mass, as measured by weighing in a balance.—**Quantity of motion.** See *motion*.—**Quesitive quantity**, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral.—**Radical quantities.** See *radical*.—**Rational quantity**, a quantity expressible by a whole number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euclid, a commensurable quantity.—**Real quantity**, that kind of quantity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again.—**Reciprocal of a quantity.** See *reciprocal*.—**Reciprocal quantities.** See *reciprocal*.—**Scalar quantity**, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind; a real number. This is the definition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among scalars.—**Semi-infinite quantity**, a system of quantity which is limited at one end and extends to infinity in the other.—**Similar quantities**, quantities of the same kind whose ratios are numbers.—**Sophistic quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Superinfinite quantity**, a system of quantity which extends through infinity into a new region. Hyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinfinite quantity in which there are only two regions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**, quantity as expressed by a syncategorematic word, or generally by any word not a noun.—**Terminal quantity**, in *logic*, the quantity of a term, as opposed to the quantity of a proposition.—**Transcendental quantity**, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamental quantity: so called because different from the quantity treated by Aristotle under the category of quantity.—**Transposed quantity**, logical quantity transposed from one subject in the premise to another in the conclusion.—**Unidimensional quantity**, a system of quantities all of the same kind, otherwise called *simple quantity*.—**Unlike quantities**, quantities which have not a numerical ratio between them.—**Unlimited quantity**, a system of quantities such that, any two A and B being given, a third C exists such that B lies between A and C; a system of quantity which has no absolute maximum nor minimum in any direction.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Variable quantity**, a quantity whose progressive changes are under consideration.—**Vector quantity**, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel lines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar.—**Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*.

quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-kul″tūr), *n.* See the quotation.

Quantity-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are growing. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.

quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

quantivalence (kwon-tiv'ą-lens), *n.* [< *quantivalen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as *valence*. Also called *atomicity*.

quantivalency (kwon-tiv'ą-len-si), *n.* [As *quantivalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quantivalence*.

quantivalent (kwon-tiv'ą-lent), *a.* [< L. *quantus*, how much, how many (see *quantity*), + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.—**Quantivalent ratio.** Same as *oxygen ratio* (which see, under *ratio*).

quantoid (kwon'toid), *n.* [As *quant(ic)* + *-oid*.] The left-hand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, *n.* Same as *quandang*.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.*: pl. *quanta* (-tą). [L., neut. sing. of *quantus*, how much, how many: see *quantity*.] **1.** That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all *quanta*, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount.

In judging the *quantum* of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or deserved; the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—**Quantum sufficit**, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated *q. s.*, or *quant. suff.*—**Quantum valebat**, as much as it was worth; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

quantuplicity† (kwon-tū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (after *duplicity*, *triplicity*, etc.) < **quantuplex*, < L. *quantus*, how much, + *plicare*, fold.] Same as *quotity*. *Wallis*.

quap[1], **quop**[1] (kwop), *v. i.* [< ME. *quappen* = Norw. *kveppa* (pret. *kvapp*, *kvopp*), shake, quake, rock; akin to *quave*, *quaver*. Hence later *quab*, *quob*[1], q. v.] Same as *quab*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

quap[2]†, *n.* Same as *quab*[2], 2.

Gó, goi [It.], a fish called a *quap* [a *quap*-fish, ed. 1611], which is poison to man, and man to him. *Florio*, 1598.

quaquaversal (kwä-kwā-vėr'sal), *a.* [< NL. *quaquaversus*, < L. *quaqua*, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of *quisquis*, whoever, whatever (< *quis*, who, + *quis*, who), + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, incline (see *verse*), + *-al*.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase *quaquaversal dip*, a dipping in all directions from a central area.

quaquaversally (kwä-kwā-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining *quaquaversally* to the fertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the island. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 695.

quaquaversus (kwä-kwā-vėr'sus), *a.* Same as *quaquaversal*. *Brewster*, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.

quaquinert, *n.* A form of *quaviver*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquiner* [tr. L. *aranei piscis*].
N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (*Davies.*)

quar[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *quar*, *quarre*, etc.: see *quarry*[1].] An obsolete form of *quarry*[2].

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a *quarre* of free stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

quar[1]†, *v. t.* [< *quar*[1], *n.*] To block up.

But as a miller, having ground his grist,
Lets down the flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithal.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

quar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarry*[3].

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With sudden souse her [a duck] to the ground shall strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the sense-less ground
The gut-less *Quar* once, twice, or thrice rebound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

quar[3] (kwär), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from *quarring* and crudding in the brest.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

quarantinable (kwor'an-tēn-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarantine* + *-able*.] Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine.

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* [Formerly also *quarantain*, *quarantaine*, also *carentane* (Lent); = D. *quarantaine*, *karanteine* = G. *quarantäne* = Sw. *karantän* = Dan. *karantæne* (< F.) = Sp. *cuarentena* = Pg. *quarentena* = Pr. *quarantena*, *carantena*, < OF. *quarantaine*, *quarentaine*, *quarantine*, F. *quarantaine* = Turk. *karantina*, < It. *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection, < ML. *quarantena*, *quarentena* (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see *quarentene*), < L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = F. *quarante*), forty, = E. *forty*: see *forty*.] 1. A period of forty days. Specifically — (*a*) The season of Lent. (*b*) In *law*, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion-house, and during which time her dower is to be assigned. (*c*) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The United States first adopted a quarantine law in February, 1799. This law required federal officers to assist in executing State or municipal quarantine regulations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was enacted, authorizing the establishment in certain contingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their *quarantine* (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general acceptation it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it) *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoli on the twenty second, and went to the town; I desired to be ashoar as one performing *quarantain*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 170

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. *Quain.* — 4. Hence, by extension: (*a*) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (*b*) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer considered the house in *quarantine* [after typhus].
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

5. A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in *Quarantine*, keeping watch over infected travellers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U. S.] — **Quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that she has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board. — **Quarantine of observation.** See the quotation.

A *quarantine of observation*, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed on vessels with clean bills may be performed at any port. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 151.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly authorized by law. [U. S.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarantined*, ppr. *quarantining*. [< *quarantine*, *n.*] 1. To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word. — 2. Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they *quarantined* for years.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

quaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quare impedit (kwā'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words *quare impedit*, contained in the writ: L. *quare*, why (orig. two words, *quā rē*, for what cause: *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what; *rē*, abl. of *res*, thing, cause); *impedit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *impedire*, hinder, impede: see *impede*.] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation to a benefice.

quarelt, *n.* See *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quarrel*[3].

quarelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrelet*.

quarellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrel*[1].

quarentenet, *n.* [< ML. *quarentena* (sc. *terræ*), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see *quarantine*.] A square furlong. *Pearson*, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

quarert, *n.* Same as *quarry*[2].

quarierl, *n.* See *quarrier*[2].

quark (kwärk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*.] Same as *quawk*.

quarl[1] (kwärl), *v.* A dialectal form of *quarrel*[1].

quarl[2] (kwärl), *n.* [Prob. a contr. form of *quarrel*[2] (applied, as *square* is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In *brickmaking*, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pots requires 15,000 common bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 160 feet of *quarles*, 80 fire-clay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. *Ure*, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of stoneware, or fireclay *quarls*, bound together with iron.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl[3] (kwärl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A medusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
And some on the jellied *quarl*, that flings
At once a thousand streamy stings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 13.

quar-man, *n.* A quarryman.

The sturdy *Quar-man* with steel-headed Cones
And massie Sledges stenteth out the stones.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

quaroft, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whereof*. *Halliwell.*

quar-pit, *n.* A stone-pit; a quarry. *Whalley.* [West of Eng.]

quarrt, *n.* and *v.* See *quar*[1].

quarret, *a.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[1].

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < ME. *quarel*, *quarell*, *quarelle*, *querel*, *querele*, < OF. *querele*, F. *querelle* = Pr. *querela*, *querella* = Sp. *querella* = Pg. *querela* = It. *querela*, < L. *querela*, a complaining, a complaint, < *queri*, pp. *questus*, complain, lament. Cf. *querent*[1], *querimony*, *querulous*, etc., from the same source.] 1†. A complaint; a lament; lamentation.

Whennes comyn elles alle thyse forcyne Complayntes or *quereles* of pletynges? *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 3.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querele!*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

As his frendes wepte for hym lyenge on the byere they sayd with swete and devoute *querelles*, which suffred her devoute servant to deye without confession and penaunce.
Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answere to all these *querels* particularly and as the woorthynesse of the thynge requireth, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make a volume of luste quantitie, and perhappes be tedious to summe.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

2. An accusation; in *law*, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were scarce begun but he, in fear
Of *quarrels* 'gainst his life, fled from his country.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My *quarell* is grownddid vppon right,
Which gevith me corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 133.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Mark vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.
Holinshed

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord; be stout in his cause and *quarrel*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

What is your *quarrel* to "shallops"?
Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4†. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I undyrstand that Mastre Fytzwater hathe a syster, a mayd, to mary; . . . ye may telle hym, synse he wyll have my servyse, . . . sythe a bargayn myght be mad; . . . for then he shold be swer that I shold not be tlyttyng, and I had sythe a *quarell* to kepe me at home.
Paston Letters, III. 164.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence
As my young mistress' dog. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 52.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a feud.

England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the *quarrel*. *Freeman*, Norman Conq., V. 63.

The Persian Ambassador has had a *quarrel* with the court. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7†. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporal,
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 14.

Double quarrel, *eccles.*, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No *double quarrel* shall hereafter be granted out of any of the archbishop's courts at the suit of any minister whosoever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight-and-twenty days at the least are expired, etc. *95th Canon of the Church of England* (1603).

To pick a quarrel. See *pick*[1]. — **To take up a quarrel†**, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up a quarrel*, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

=Syn. 5 and 6. *Quarrel*, *Altercation*, *Affray*, *Fray*, *Mêlée*, *Brawl*, *Broil*, *Scuffle*, *Wrangle*, *Squabble*, *Feud*. A *quarrel* is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of supposed wrong: it stops just short of blows; any use beyond this is now figurative. *Altercation* is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking alternately. An *altercation* is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. *Affray* and *fray* express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the struggles of war, implying personal activity. *Mêlée* emphasizes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or struggle are mingled. *Brawl* emphasizes the unbecoming character and noisiness of the quarrel; while *broil* adds the idea of entanglement, perhaps with several: two are enough for a *brawl*; at least three are needed for a *broil*: as, a *brawl* with a neighbor; a neighborhood *broil*. A *scuffle* is, in this connection, a confused or undignified struggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A *wrangle* is a severe, unreasoning, and noisy, perhaps confused, altercation. A *squabble* is a petty wrangle, but is even less dignified or irrational. A *feud* is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two parties, or possibly two persons. See *animosity*.

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quarreled* or *quarrelled*, ppr. *quarreling* or *quarrelling*. [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < OF. *querceler*, *quereller*, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. *quereller*, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. *querellar* = Sp. *querellar*, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, = Pg. *querelar*, complain, = It. *querelare*, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain, lament, < L. *querelari*, make a complaint, ML. *querelare*, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. *querela*, complaint, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirme that they haue sayled rownd about Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuylnge the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of *querelinge* agcynste hym, I can not iudge.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.
Piscator. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before you, which you see is not very uneasy, and then you will no more *quarrel* with your way. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 232.

All are prone to *quarrel*
With fate, when worms destroy their gourd,
Or mildew spoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and *quarrel*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 222.

And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War
Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to *quarrel*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3†. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence.

Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 45.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, to fall out with, or pursue a course prejudicial to, one's own material interests or means of subsistence.=Syn. 2. To jangle, bicker, spar.

II. *trans.* 1. To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

Say on, my bonny boy,
Ye'se nae be *quarrell'd* by me.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

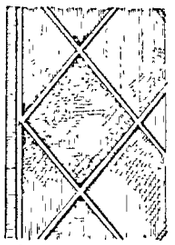
2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees] envied the work in the substance, but they *quarrel* the circumstance. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

Fitz. You will not slight me, madam?
Wit. Nor you'll not *quarrel* me?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indicated by a word or words connected: as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quarrel[2] (kwor'el), *n.* [< ME. *quarel*, < OF. *quarrel, quarel, carrel*, later *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square, = It. *quadrello*, a square tile, a diamond, a crossbow-bolt, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quadrum*.] 1. A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically—(*a*) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (*b*) A small lozenge-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window especially in the latticed window-frames formerly used in England and elsewhere.

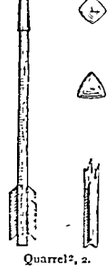


Quarrels of Window.—The form illustrated is the "short quarrel," the acute angle of the pane measuring 77° 19'.

And let your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smale peces triangle wyse, lyke half a *quarell* of a glasse wyndowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

We are right Cornish diamonds.
Trim. Yes, we cut
Out *quarrels* and break glasses where we go.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair [Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or four-edged head, especially a crossbow-bolt of such form.



Quarrel[2], 2.

I sigh [saw] yet arwis reyne,
And grounde *quarels* sharpe of steele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1523.

Schot sore alle y-vere;
Quarels, arwes, they fly smerte;
The fyched Men thrug heed & herte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 461.

A seruaunt . . . was found shooting a *quarrell* of a crossebow with a letter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 87.

Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and *quarrels*—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain!
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

3. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-bolt. (*a*) A glaziers' diamond. (*b*) A kind of graver. (*c*) A stone-masons' chisel.

quarrel[3]† (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrell, quarel*; < ME. *quarelle, querelle*, a quarry, a var. of *quarrer*, < OF. *quarrere*, a quarry: see *quarry*[2].] A quarry where stone is cut. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 296.

quarreler, quarreller (kwor'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *querelour*, < OF. *querelour, quereleur*, F. *querelleur*, < *querceler*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *v.*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals *querelour*, the quene of heven the will quite!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 31.

quarrelet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [< *quarrel*[2] + *-et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarelets* of pearl.
Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quarrie of Pearls.

quarreller, *n.* See *quarreler*.

quarrelous†, **quarrellous**† (kwor'el-us), *a.* [Also *quarellous*; < ME. **querelous*, < OF. *querelos, quereleux*, F. *querelleux*, < *querele*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1].] Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention; of things, causing or proceeding from quarreling.

Neither angry without cause, neither *quarellous* without colour. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

As *quarrelous* as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might amount of such *quarrelous* and tumultuous causes?
G. Harvey, Foure Letters, ii.

quarrel-pane (kwor'el-pān), *n.* Same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

Roland Græme hath . . . broke a *quarrel-pane* of glass in the turret window. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxiv.

quarrel-picker (kwor'el-pik″ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.]—2. A glazier: with punning allusion to *quarrel*[2], *n.*, 3 (*a*).

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* [< *quarrel* + *-some*.] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck *Quarrelsome*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 85.

quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his *quarrelsomeness* should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . .
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 33, note.

quarrender (kwor'en-dėr), *n.* A kind of apple. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

quarret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[2].

quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock. *Emerson.*

quarried (kwor'id), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Paved with quarries. See *quarry*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

In those days the *quarried* parlour was innocent of a carpet. *George Eliot*, Essays, p. 148.

quarrier[1] (kwor'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quaryour, querrour*, < OF. *quarrier*, < LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, < *quadratus*, squared (*saxum quadratum*, a squared stone): see *quarry*[2]. Cf. LL. *quadrator*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' < *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrator, quadrate*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboute hym lefte he no masoun
That stoon coude leye, ne *querrour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4149.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers*, hewers of stone and day laborers.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

When in wet weather the *quarrier* can sit chipping his stone into portable shape. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 243.

quarrier[2]†, **quariert**, *n.* [Also *currier* (see *currier*[2]); < OF. **quarier*, ult. < L. *quadratus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *quart*[1], *square*.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called *quarion*.

All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets.
Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

To light the waxen *quariers*
The auncient nurce is prest.
Romeus and Juliet. (*Nares.*)

quarry[1] (kwor'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrey, quary*; < ME. *quarry, quarrey, quarre*, square, thick, < OF. *quarre*, F. *carré*, square, < L. *quadratus*, squared, square; as a noun, L. *quadratum*, neut., a square, a quadrate, LL. *quadratus*, m., a square: see *quadrate*, of which *quarry*[1] is a doublet.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Square; quadrate.

Quarré scheld, gode swerd of steli,
And launce stef, biteand wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamping flat diamond-shaped pieces of glass for *quarry* glazing.
Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small *quarry* panes.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Stout; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas nogt wel long;
Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412

A *quarry*, fat man, obesus. *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). 1. A square or lozenge. Specifically—(*a*) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*a*).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*.
George Eliot.

(*b*) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

The Thieves, . . . taking out some *Quaries* of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window-Curtains.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 74.

Hartley's rolled coloured-plate, and *quarries* stamped by mechanical pressure, are also largely used where translucency is required without transparency.
Glass-making, p. 92.

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as *quarrel*[2], 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). [< ME. *quarrye*, also *quar*, altered, by confusion with *quarry*[1], from earlier *quarrer, quarrere, quarer, quarere*, < OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*, < ML. *quadraria*, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, make square, square: see *quarry*[1], *quadrate*.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the excavations from which metals, metalliferous ores, and coal are taken; from *quarries* are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, lime, cement, rock, etc. A *quarry* is usually open to the day; a *mine* is generally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See *mine*[2].

Thei saie, a litel hem bi-side, a semliche *quarrere*,
Vnder an heiz hel, al holwe newe diked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

That Stone rough in the *Quarry* grew
Which now a perfect Venus shews to View.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love,

A *quarry* is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. *Bainbridge*, On Mines, p. 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying*. [< *quarry*[2], *n.*] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to *quarry* marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crags of marble and conglomerate limestone. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

Scarped cliff and *quarried* stone.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry[3] (kwor'i), *n.* [< ME. *querre, kyrre*, < OF. *cuirce, curee*, F. *curée*, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, < *cuir*, skin, hide, < L. *corium*, hide: see *corium*.] 1†. The refuse parts of an animal slain in the chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as, to make the *quarry* (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to the hounds).

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded, he undoeth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge.
MS. Bodl. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Then fersly thay flokked in folk at the laste,
& quykly of the quelled dere a *querre* thay maked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye,
And saw how falcon-like it tower'd, and flew
Upon the wealthy *quarry*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height
Her *quarry* seen, impetuous at the sight,
Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high,
Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 92.

3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'ld make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 202.

quarry[3]† (kwor'i), *v.* [< *quarry*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

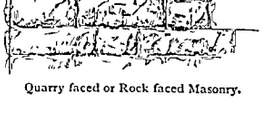
Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. and Fl.*

A soldier of renown, and the first provost
That ever let our Roman eagles fly
On swarthy Ægypt, *quarried* with her spoils.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fāst), *a.* Rough faced, as taken from the quarry: noting a type of building-stone and masonry built of such stone.



Quarry faced or Rock faced Masonry.

quarry-hawk (kwor'i-hâk),

n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. *Halliwell.*

quarrying-machine (kwor'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of gang-drill for cutting channels in native rock; a rock-drill. Such machines are usually combined in construction with the motor which operates them, and are placed on a railway-track for convenience in moving them along the surface of the stone to be cut.

quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.*; pl. *quarrymen* (-men). [< *quarry*[2] + *man*.] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the *quarry slave* at night,
Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

quarry-water (kwor'i-wâ''tėr), *n.* The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hygroscopic moisture*. The quantity of quarry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks.

The longer the stone [limestone] has been exposed to the air, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or *quarry-water*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

quart[1] (kwârt), *n.* [< ME. *quarte*, < OF. *quarte*, F. *quarte*, f., < L. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), a fourth part; cf. OF. *quart*, F. *quart*, m., = Sp. *cuarto* = Pg. *quarto* = It. *quarto*, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. *quartus*, fourth (= E. *fourth*), appar. for **quatuartus*, with ordinal (superl.) formative *-tus* (E. *-th*), < *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and compare *quadrate*, *quarter*[1], etc.] **1†.** A fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the Western *quart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a *quart*.

1 United States liquid quart	= 0.9463 liter.
1 United States dry quart	= 1.1017 liters.
1 imperial quart	= 1.1359 liters.
1 Scotch quart	= 3.393 liters.

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

Go fetch me a *quart* of sack; put a toast in 't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . .
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Glass bottles of all qualities I buys at three for a halfpenny, . . . but very seldom indeed 2*d.*, unless it's something very prime and big like the old *quarts*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

3. In *music*, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel *quarts*, quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.—**5.** A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3½ to 4½ yards.

quart[2] (kärt), *n.* [< F. *quarte*, a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of *quarte*, a fourth: see *quart*[1].] **1.** In *card-playing*, a sequence of four cards. A *quart major* is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has *quart major* and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Ten to his *quart*, or another Ace.
The American Hoyle, p. 136.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nails upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in quart guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point.—**Quart and tierce**, practice between fencers, one thrusting in quart and tierce (see *tierce*) alternately, and the other parrying in the same positions. It is confounded with *tirer au mur* (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was parried by the *quart and tierce* of art. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, iv. 7.

How subtle at *tierce and quart* of mind with mind!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward.

quart[3]†, *a.* [ME. *quart*, *quarte*, *qwarte*, *quert*, *qwert*, *whert*; origin obscure.] Safe; sound; in good health. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 420.

quart[3]†, *n.* [ME. *quart*, *qwart*, *querte*; < *quart*[3], *a.*] Safety; health.

Againe alle our care hit is our *quert*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,
I am full olde and oute of *qwarte*,
That me liste do no daies dede,
Bot yf gret mystir me garte. *York Plays*, p. 41.

With beaute and with bodyly *qwarte*
To serve the I toke noone heede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Loue us helith, & makith in *qwart*,
And liftith us up in-to heuene-riche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwâr'tan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quartain*; < ME. *quarteyne*, < OF. *quartaine*, F. *quartaine* = Pr. *quartana*, *cartana* = Sp. *cuartana* = Pg. *quartão* = It. *quartana*, < L. *quartana* (sc. *febris*), quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus*, of or pertaining to the fourth, < *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **1.** *a.* Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a *quartan* ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).

The *quartan*-fever, shrinking every limb,
Sets me a-capering straight.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions of a *quartan* ague. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

II. *n.* **1.** An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your selfe deliuered of your *quartaine*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 13.

The *quarteyn* is gendrid of myche haboundaunce of malencolye that is corrumpid withinne the body.
Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quartaner†, *n.* [ME. *quartenare*, < ML. *quartenarius*, < *quartana*, the quartan: see *quartan*.] One who has the quartan.

quartation (kwâr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ation*.] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called because an alloy consisting of more than one part of gold to three parts of silver is very little affected by the acid; hence it is necessary, in the case of alloys very rich in gold, to fuse them with so much additional silver that the gold shall form not more than a fourth of the whole.

In that operation that refiners call *quartation*, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition. *Boyle*, Works, I. 504.

quart d'écu† (kär dā-kü'). [F.] An old French coin: same as *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 311.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [F., lit. a fourth part: see *quart*[1], *quart*[2].] Same as *quart*[2].

quarter[1] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *quarter*, *quartere*, dial. *wharter*, quarter (= D. *kwartier* = G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter), < OF. *quartier*, *quarter*, *cartier*, a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiero*, *quartiere*, quarter, < L. *quartarius*, a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. *quartarius*, also neut. *quartarium*, also (after Rom.) *quarterius*, *quarterium*, a quarter, etc., < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quarter*[2].] **1.** One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mile hence.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically—(*a*) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.

The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe,
A fyngur gret, two *wharters* long,
To reule the men of court ymong.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrowes were fiue *quarters* long, headed with the splinters of a white christall like stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 120.

(*b*) The fourth part of a hundredweight—that is, 28 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated *qr.* (*c*) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a *quarter*.

Holding land on which he could sow three-quarters of an imperial *quarter* of corn and three imperial *quarters* of potatoes. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 387.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates,
It's but twa *quarters* past.
The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 170).

He always is here as the clock 's going five—
Where is he? . . . Ah, it is chiming the *quarter!*
F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*f*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged in from all *quarters*; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high *quarter*.

Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four *quarters* of heaven. Jer. xlix. 36.

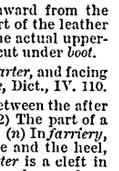
I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn, from the same *quarter*, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately as well as could be wished. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*g*) In *nav.*, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 11° 15'—that is, about 2° 49'. Also called *quarter-point*. (*h*) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a *quarter* bear out a knave . . . I have but a very little credit.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the scholars once a *quarter*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, vii.

(*i*) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S.] (*j*) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's ment including a leg: as, a fore or hind *quarter* of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the *quarters* of a horse. See cut under *horse*. (*k*) In *her.*: (1) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as *canton*[1] 4. (*l*) In *shoemaking*, the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle-bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under *boot*.


Quarter.

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, *quarter*, and facing for eyelet holes. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

(*m*) *Naut.*: (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm. (*n*) In *farriery*, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A *false quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*. (*o*) In *arch.*, a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (*p*) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime. (*q*) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (*r*) In *carp.*, one of the sections of a winding stair. (*s*) In *cork-cutting*, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (*t*) In *printing*, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (*u*) In *music*, same as *quarter-note*.

2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Rome.

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-streets and *quarters*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 6.

Hence—**3.** A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto each his *quarter*
Had not assigned.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 714.

More specifically—(*a*) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as *general quarters*. (*b*) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

The Duke acquaints his Friends, who hereupon fall every one to his Quarter. The Earl of Warwick fell upon the Lord Clifford's *Quarter*, where the Duke of Somerset hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your *quarters*, and afterwards to perform my own journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

(*c*) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter *quarters*. Compare *headquarters*.

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprised.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 63.

When the service has been read, and the last volley has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to *quarters* with a quick step, and to a lively tune.
Thackeray, Philip, xxx.

(*d*) *pl.* The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the *quarters*, grandpa; they will be dancing by now. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 253.

4†. [Appar. due to the phrase *to keep quarter* (*b*).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 180.

5†. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you,
Let me hold *quarter* with you; we will talk
An hour out quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

Alternate quarters, in *her.* See *alternate*.—**Close-quarters.** Same as *close-fights*.—**Grand quarter**, in *her.*, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.—**Great Quarter Court.** Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under *court*).—**On the quarter** (*naut.*), strictly, 45° abaft the beam; generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—**Quarter binding.** See *binding*.—**Quarter gasket.** See *gasket*.—**To beat to quarters.** See *beat*.—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*2.—**To keep quarter†.** (*a*) To keep the proper place or station.

They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it *keep quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To keep peace. Compare *quarter*2.

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet *kept* good *quarter* between themselves. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to *keep* good *quarters* with the Turk.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 6.

(*c*†) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

Sing, hi he, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you *kept* such a *quarter*, you are out of the councell of state. *Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and *kept* a *quarter*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 300.

Weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—**Winter quarters**, the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

quarter[1] (kwâr'tėr), *v.* [< *quarter*[1], *n.* In def. II., 5, cf. F. *cartayer*, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into four equal parts.

In his silver shield
He bore a bloodie Crosse that *quartred* all the field.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 18.

A thought which, *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 42.

2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 11.

Here is a sword baith sharp and broad,
Will *quarter* you in three.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 389).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be hang'd,
Quarter'd. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven, and found a name
For every fixed and every wandering star.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were *quarter'd* at my house, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flanders.
Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.

They would not adventure to bring them to us, but *quartered* them in another house, though in the same town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5†. To diet; feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

But this isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities.
Milton, Comus, l. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . .
Whose place is *quarter'd* out, three parts in four.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 136.

7. In *her.*, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man *quarters* the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb *to quarter* is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments appear. See *quartering*, 4.

Slen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white luces in their coat; . . . I may *quarter*, coz.
Shal. You may, by marrying.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23.

"Look at the banner," said the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Edward; "the lion and its tressure, *quartered* . . . with three cushions." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In *mach.*, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.—9. In *sporting*, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite *it*: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should *quarter* it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 220.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See *hang*.—**To quarter the sea**, to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains
That *quarter* with him, and are truly valiant,
Have flung the name of Happy Cæsar on him.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

That night they *quartered* in the woods.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

2. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 20.

3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

They *quarter* over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

4. In *sporting*, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.—5. To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in *quartering*—i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, i. 298.

quarter[2] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [= G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter; < F. *quartier*, "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiere*, quarter), in the phrases *donner quartier*, or *faire quartier*, give quarter, *demander quartier*, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*[1]. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for *quarter*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

Death a more gen'rous Rage does use;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair *quarter* wherever I meet with it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 83.

quarterage (kwâr'tėr-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarteridge*, *quartridge*; < ME. *quarterage*, < OF. *quarterage*, quarterage, < *quartier*, a quarter: see *quarter*[1].] 1. A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the said quarter days, every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his *quarteridge*, one penny.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 289.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any riotous elder brother upon the wealthy *quartridges* of three time three hundred acres. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1711 the *quarterage* [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1*s.* 6*d.* for Latin and 1*s.* for English, the poor children still to be taught free.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterrage*. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1557.

Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free *quarterage* due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

For *quarterage* of a soldier, 5*s.* per week.
Connecticut Records, II. 386. (*Bartlett.*)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation.

They [the Roman Catholics] could not obtain the freedom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of paying special and vexatious impositions known by the name of *quarterage*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

quarter-angled (kwâr'tėr-ang″gld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *quadrate*, 5.

quarter-aspect (kwâr'tėr-as″pekt), *n.* In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-back (kwâr'tėr-bak), *n.* A certain player or position in foot-ball. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

quarter-badge (kwâr'tėr-baj), *n.* *Naut.*, ornamentation on the quarters of a ship.

quarter-bend (kwâr'tėr-bend), *n.* In a pipe, a bend the arc of which subtends an angle of 90°.

quarter-bill (kwâr'tėr-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'tėr-bits), *n. pl.* Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.

quarter-blanket (kwâr'tėr-blang″ket), *n.* A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'tėr-bloks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.

quarter-board (kwâr'tėr-bōrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called *topgallant-bulwarks*.

quarter-boat (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.—**Larboard quarter-boat.** See *larboard*.

quarter-boot (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which overreach with the hind feet.

quarter-bound (kwâr'tėr-bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwâr'tėr-boiz), *n. pl.* Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. Compare *jack of the clock*, under *jack*[1].

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one. *Southey*, Doctor, xxix. (*Davies.*)

quarter-bred (kwâr'tėr-bred), *a.* Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quarter-cask (kwâr'tėr-kâsk), *n.* A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quarter-cast (kwâr'tėr-kâst), *a.* Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.

quarter-cleft (kwâr'tėr-kleft), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-cloth (kwâr'tėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'tėr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Christmas day (December 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenants' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are *Whitsunday* (May 15th) and *Martinmas* (November 11th); the conventional terms *Candlemas* (February 2d) and *Lammas* (August 1st) make up the quarter-days.

quarter-deck (kwâr'tėr-dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no right to go. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 5.

quarter-decker (kwâr'tėr-dek″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Colloq.]

quartered (kwâr'tėrd), *p. a.* 1. Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the *quarter'd* winds.
Milton, P. R., iv. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; of or pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 18

3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-*quartered* horse.—4. Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways—that most approved being to cut the quarter into two equal parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off boards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.

5. In *her.*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.



A Cross Quartered.

6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-*quartered* shoes.—**Drawn and quartered.** See *drawn*.—**Quartered oak.** See def. 4.—**Quartered partition**, a partition formed with quarters.—**Quarterly quartered.** See *quarterly*.

quarterer (kwâr'tėr-ėr), *n.* A lodger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quarter-evil (kwâr'tėr-ē″vl), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quarter-face (kwâr'tėr-fās), *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

> But let this dross carry what price it will
> With noble ignorants, and let them still
> Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
> *B. Jonson*, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland.

quarter-fast (kwâr'tėr-fâst), *n.* *Naut.* See *fast*[1], 1.

quarter-fishes (kwâr'tėr-fish″ez), *n. pl.* Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwâr'tėr-foil), *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quarter-franc (kwâr'tėr-frangk), *n.* In *her.*, a quarter used separately as a bearing.

quarter-gallery (kwâr'tėr-gal″ė-ri), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.

quarter-grain (kwâr'tėr-grān), *n.* The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See *quartered*, 4. Compare *felt-grain*.

quarter-guard (kwâr'tėr-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner (kwâr'tėr-gun″ėr), *n.* In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.

quarter-hollow (kwâr'tėr-hol″ō), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a *quarter-round*.

II. *a.* Having the form of a quarter-hollow.—**Quarter-hollow tool**, a chisel or gouge used in woodworking to make convex or concave moldings.

quarter-horse (kwâr'tėr-hôrs), *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]

quarter-hung (kwâr'tėr-hung), *a.* Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

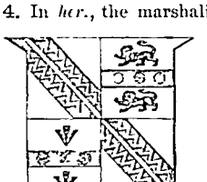
quarteridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quarter-ill (kwâr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of dividing into fourths.—2. The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.—3. Quarters; lodging; a station.

> Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

4. In *her.*, the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered with that of the family, the arms are still said to be *quartered*, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The name is also given to the several different coats marshaled and placed together in one escutcheon. See *quarterly*.



Quartering

First and fourth quarters are of one ancestor, A. second of another, B, third of another, C.

5. In *carp.*, a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in interiors, but if used for exteriors they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.*

6. In *gun.*, the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ship's quarter has its bearing.—7. In *mech.*, the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. *E. H. Knight.*

quartering (kwâr'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) Sailing large but not before the wind. *Totten.* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*—2. In *archery*, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.

quartering-belt (kwâr'tėr-ing-belt), *n.* Same as *quarter-turn belt* (which see, under *belt*).

quartering-block (kwâr'tėr-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

quartering-hammer (kwâr'tėr-ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

quartering-machine (kwâr'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwâr'tėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.

quarterland (kwâr'tėr-land), *n.* A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.

quarter-light (kwâr'tėr-līt), *n.* In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distinguished from the windows in the doors. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

quarter-line (kwâr'tėr-līn), *n.* 1. The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line.*—2. An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-look†, (kwâr'tėr-lůk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *quarter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

> The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder*, On Time.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.—**Quarterly conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*) (2).

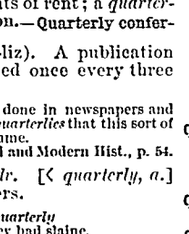
II. *n.*; pl. *quarterlies* (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.

> So much of our reviewing is done in newspapers and critical notes in magazines and *quarterlies* that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the name. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

quarterly (kwâr'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *quarterly*, *a.*] 1. In quarters; by quarters.

> They tore in peces *quarterly*
> The corps which they had slaine.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made *quarterly*.—3. In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (*b*) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears *quarterly* of twelve. Compare *quartering*, 4.—**Quarterly in equerre**, in *her.*, divided into four parts by broken lines, producing an effect similar to gironny.—**Quarterly in saltier**, in *her.*, same as *per saltier*: said of the field. See *saltier*.—**Quarterly pierced**, in *her.*, quartered.—**Quarterly quartered**, in *her.*, divided along the lines which separate the field quarterly: said of any bearing in the field.



Quarterly in Equerre.

quarterman (kwâr'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *quartermen* (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a navy-yard working force. [U. S.]

quartermaster (kwâr'tėr-mās″tėr), *n.* [= D. *kwartiermeester* = G. *quartiermeister* = Sw. *qvartermästare* = Dan. *kvartermester*; as *quarter*[2] + *master*[1].] 1. *Milit.*, a regimental staff-officer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the barracks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is generally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the honorary rank of captain. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. *Naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running-lights in order.—**Quartermaster's department**, the staff department of the United States army which provides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army supplies, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses for the artillery and cavalry, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the pursuit and capture of deserters, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and stores, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the national cemeteries.—**Signal or chief quartermaster**, in the United States navy, a petty officer who has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, signals, and lights.

quartermaster-general (kwâr'tėr-mās″tėr-jen'ė-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster's department.

quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr'tėr-mās″tėr-sär'jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwâr'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *quarteroun*, < OF. *quarteron*, F. *quarteron* = Pr. *cartayron*, *cartairo* = Sp. *cuarteron* = It. *quarterone*, a fourth part, < ML. *quartero(n-)*, a fourth part, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1]. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] 1. A fourth part; a quarter.

> And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 301. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—2. The fourth part of certain British measures. (*a*) In *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

> The waiter . . . returned with a *quartern* of brandy. *Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, xvii.

(*b*) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (*c*) A quarter of a pound.

> Applicants for *quarterns* of sugar. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, iv.

quarter-netting (kwâr'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwâr-tėr'ni-ọn), *n.* An erroneous form of *quaternion*.

quartern-loaf (kwâr'tėrn-lōf), *n.* A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

> Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, i.

> In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain *quartern-loaves* weekly. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwâr'tėr-nō″bl), *n.* An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See *noble*, 2.

quarter-note (kwâr'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign ♩ or ♩. Also *quarter*.—**Quarter-note rest.** Same as *quarter-rest*.

quarteroon (kwâr-tė-rön'), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarteron*: see *quartern* and *quadroon*.] Same as *quadroon*.

> Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarteroons*? . . . *Quarteroon* Ogé . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4. (*Davies.*)

quarterount, *n.* A Middle English form of *quartern*.

quarter-pace (kwâr'tėr-pās), *n.* The footpace of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

quarter-partition (kwâr'tėr-pär-tish″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See *quartering*, 5.

quarter-pieces (kwâr'tėr-pē″sez), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation.

quarter-pierced (kwâr'tėr-pērst), *a.* In *her.*, pierced with a square hole not so large as in *quartered* or *quarterly pierced*. See *quartered*, 5. — **Cross quarter-pierced.** See *cross*1.

quarter-plate (kwâr'tėr-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*: (*a*) A size of plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches. The *half-plate* measures 4¼ × 5½ inches in the United States (4¼ × 6½ in England), and the *whole-plate* 6½ × 8½ inches. (*b*) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate.

quarter-point (kwâr'tėr-point), *n.* *Naut.*, the fourth part of a point, or 2° 48′ 45″.

quarter-pointed (kwâr'tėr-poin'ted), *a.* In *her.*, representing one quarter of the field cut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field.

quarter-rail (kwâr'tėr-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quarter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-rest (kwâr'tėr-rest), *n.* A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note: a crotchet-rest: marked 𝄽 or 𝄾. Also called *quarter-note rest*.

quarter-round (kwâr'tėr-round), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as *ovolo*.

> In the *quarter round* of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 100.

2. Any tool adapted for forming quarter-rounds, as an ovolo-plane.—**Quarter-round tool**, a chisel adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings.

quarter-saver (kwâr'tėr-sā′vėr), *n.* A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs out.

quarter-sawed (kwâr'tėr-sâd), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'tėr-sēl), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

quarter-section (kwâr'tėr-sek″shon), *n.* In the United States Government Land Survey, a square tract of land containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'tėr-sesh″onz), *n. pl.* 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

> A great broad shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . .
> A *quarter-sessions* chairman, abler none.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions. Abbreviated *Q. S.*

quarter-sling (kwâr'tėr-sling), *n.* One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center.

quarter-square (kwâr'tėr-skwār), *n.* The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter-squares are sometimes used to replace logarithms, on account of the property that ¼ $(x+y)^2 + ¼ (x-y)^2 = xy$.

quarter-staff (kwâr'tėr-stâf), *n.*; pl. *quarter-staves* (-stāvz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

> A stout frere I met,
> And a *quarter-staffe* in his hande.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Quarter-staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of defence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the end and the middle."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

> The two champions, being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward. . . . The miller, . . . holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head, . . . exclaimed boastfully, "Come on, churl, an thou darest!"
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xl.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'tėr-stan″shon), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion forming the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

quarter-stuff (kwâr'tėr-stuf), *n.* Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tackle (kwâr'tėr-tak″l), *n.* A purchase sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats, etc.

quarter-timber (kwâr'tėr-tim″bėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the framing-timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut under *counter*.—2. In *carp.*, scantling from two to six inches deep. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tone (kwâr'tėr-tōn), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwâr'tėr-trap), *n.* In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwâr'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The arc subtending an angle of 90°; a bend or change of direction at right angles.—**Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck**, etc. See *belt*, etc.

quarter-undulation (kwâr″tėr-un-dū-lā'shon), *n.* In *optics*, a quarter of a wave-length.—**Quarter-undulation plate**, a plate (as of mica) so thin as to cause in a refracted ray a retardation equal to one fourth of a wave-length. Such a plate is used in determining in the polariscope the positive or negative character of a uniaxial crystal.

quarter-vine (kwâr'tėr-vīn), *n.* An American vine, *Bignonia capreolata*. It is so called because, owing to the projection of medullary tissue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See *cross-vine*.

quarter-waiter (kwâr'tėr-wā″tėr), *n.* An officer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called *quarterly waiter*.

> *Gentleman Usher.* "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a *quarter-wayter* [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares."
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dialogue, Tanner MS. 79.

quarter-watch (kwâr'tėr-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, one half of the watch on deck.

> On the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ship is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand *quarter-watches*, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boat-steerers
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 229.

quarter-wind (kwâr'tėr-wind), *n.* *Naut.*, a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quarter-yard (kwâr'tėr-yärd), *n.* An old ale-measure. See *ale-yard* and *half-yard*.

quartet, quartette (kwâr-tet′), *n.* [< It. *quartetto*, a quartet, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, an instrumental work, usually for four stringed instruments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-music. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century. (*b*) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an alto, a tenor, and a bass. A string-quartet consists of two violins, a viola, and a violoncello. (*c*) In an orchestra the stringed instruments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet.—2. A stanza of four lines.—3. Same as *quadruplet*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Double quartet.** (*a*) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. *Grove.* (*b*) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental.—**Quartet choir**, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made up of expert singers.

quartetto (kwâr-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quartet*.

quartfull, quartiful, *a.* [ME. *quartyfulle, quarful*; < *quart*3 + *-ful*.] In good health; prosperous. *Cath. Ang.*

quartfulness, *n.* [ME. *quarfulnesse*; < *quartful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity. *Cath. Ang.*

quartic (kwâr'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth. (see *quart*1), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *math.*, of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order.—**Quartic symmetry**, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubinvariant of a quartic.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fourth degree; a quantic of the fourth degree.—**Bicircular quartic.** See *bicircular*.—**Ex-cubo-quartic**, a non-plane curve formed by the intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-intersecting straight lines in common.

quartiful, *a.* See *quartfull*.

quartile (kwâr'til), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *-ile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *aspect*, 7.

> The heavens threaten us with their comets, stars, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, oppositions, *quartiles*, and such unfriendly aspects.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

> Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartil*, move
> My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 500.

quartilunar (kwâr-ti-lū'nėr), *a.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a lunar month. [Rare.]

> Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally alone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semilunar or *quartilunar* intervals.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 96.

quartine (kwâr'tin), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*1), + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, a supposed fourth integument of some ovules, counting from the outermost. It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quartinvariant (kwâr-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *section*.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection.

quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stėr'nal), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] In *anat.*, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manubrium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quartle (kwâr'tl), *n.* [A var. of *quarter*1.] Same as *quarter*1. *Halliwell.*

quartlet (kwârt'let), *n.* [ME. *quartelette*, < OF. **quartelet*, < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*1.] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.

> Item, ij. *quartelettes*, of dyvers sortes, weiyng xlviij. unces.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

quarto (kwâr'tō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. (NL.) *in quarto*: L. *in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] I. *n.* A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is 7 × 8½ inches; demy quarto, 8 × 10½ inches; folio-post quarto, 8½ × 11 inches; medium quarto, 9 × 12 inches; royal quarto, 10 × 13 inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and short shape. Abbreviated 4to.

> In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant *quarto*, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Bensley, 1816.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See *broad folio*, under *broad*.—**Small quarto**, a square octavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto.

II. *a.* Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a *quarto* volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, *quarto* paper; a *quarto* edition.

Quartodeciman (kwâr-tō-des'i-man), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *quartadecimani*, pl., < L. *quarta decima* (sc. *dies lunæ*), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of *quartus decimus*, fourteenth, < *quartus*, fourth, + *decimus*, tenth: see *quart*1 and *decimal*.] I. *n.* A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy*). In modern times this question has been much misunderstood, from a failure to distinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

II. *a.* Relating to the Quartodecimans or to their practice of celebrating the Paschal feast.

> As to the origin and precise nature of the *Quartodeciman* observance, there is not yet an entire agreement.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā'nī), *n. pl.* [See *Quartodeciman*.] The Quartodecimans.

Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Quartodeciman* + *-ian*.] Same as *Quartodeciman*. Also *Quartadecimanian*.

quartole (kwâr'tōl), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*1.] In *music*, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Compare *decimole, quintole*, etc.

quartraint (kwâr'trān), *n.* An improper form of *quatrain*.

quartridge† (kwâr'trij), *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quartz (kwârts), *n.* [= F. *quartz* = Sp. *cuarzo* = Pg. It. *quarzo* = D. *kwarts* = Sw. *qvarts* = Dan. *kvarts* = Russ. *kvartsŭ*, < MHG. *quarz* (pl. *querze*), G. *quarz*, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon (SiO_2). Silica is also found in nature in the minerals opal and tridymite (which see). Quartz occurs crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, and many other crystalline rocks, forming quartzite and sandstone, and making up the mass of the sand of the sea-shore. When crystallized it commonly occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It belongs, however, to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, and its forms are sometimes very complex. Optically it is remarkable as exhibiting the phenomenon of circular polarization, the right- and left-handed character of the crystals optically corresponding to the arrangement of the modifying trapezohedral planes present. It scratches glass readily (hardness 7), gives fire with steel, becomes electrified by friction, and also by heating and pressure. It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe, and insoluble in ordinary reagents except hydrofluoric acid. Its specific gravity is 2.66 when pure, and the luster vitreous or in some cases greasy to dull. The colors are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish, or brownish, purple, blue, green. When colorless, or nearly so, and crystallized, it is known as rock-crystal (which see): here belong the 'Lake George diamonds," etc. Other distinctly crystalline varieties are the pink, called rose-quartz; the milk-white, milk-quartz; the purple or bluish-violet, amethyst; the smoky-yellow or brown, smoky quartz or Cairngorm stone, called *morion* when black or nearly so; the yellow, false topaz or citrine; the aventurin, spangled with scales of mica or hematite; sagenitic, containing acicular crystals of rutile; the cat's-eye, opalescent through the presence of asbestos fibers. The cryptocrystalline varieties are named according either to color or to structure: here belong chalcedony, agate in many forms, onyx, sardonyx, carnelian, heliotrope, prase, chrysoprase, flint, hornstone, jasper, basanite, agatized wood, etc. (see these words). The transparent varieties of quartz (amethyst, smoky quartz, etc.) are used for cheap jewelry, also when colorless for spectacles (then called *pebble*), and for optical instruments. Quartz prisms are useful in spectrum analysis, since quartz is highly transparent to the ultra-violet rays. (See *spectrum*.) Beautiful spheres of rock-crystal, sometimes several inches in diameter, occur in Japan. The massive colored kinds of quartz are much used as ornamental stones, especially the agates and agatized or fossil wood, onyx, etc. In these cases the colors are often produced or at least heightened by artificial means. Pulverized quartz is employed in making sandpaper; also when pure for glass-making, and in the manufacture of porcelain. Quartz-veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold; hence, in California and other gold-mining regions mining in the solid rock is commonly called *quartz-mining*, in contradistinction to *placer* and *hydraulic mining*. See cut under *geode*.—**Babel quartz**, a curious form of quartz crystals found at Beer Alston in Devonshire, England, the under surface of which shows the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar upon which the quartz was deposited. Also called *Babylonian quartz*.—**Capped quartz**, a variety of crystallized quartz occurring in Cornwall, England, embedded in compact quartz. When the matrix is broken the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained. Another kind consists of separable layers or caps, due to successive interruptions in the growth of the crystal, with perhaps a deposition of a little clay between the layers.—**Milky quartz**. Same as *milk-quartz*.

quartz-crusher (kwârts'krush″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz.

quartziferous (kwârt-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-i-ferous*.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwârt'sīt), *n.* [< *quartz* + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms deposits of great thickness. Quartzite is rarely without a granular structure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the microscope. Sometimes, however, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has resulted from the alteration of quartzose sand, pressure and the presence of siliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally composed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which must have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartzite, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedimentary material.

quartzitic (kwârt-sit'ik), *a.* [< *quartzite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz.

quartz-liquefier (kwârts'lik'wę-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which comminuted auriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold.

quartz-mill (kwârts'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See *stamp-mill*.—2. An establishment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill.

quartzoid (kwârt'soid), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quartzose (kwârt'sōs), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-ose*.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also *quartzous*.

quartz-porphyry (kwârts'pôr″fi-ri), *n.* See *porphyry*.

quartz-reef (kwârts'rēf), *n.* Same as *quartz-vein*. [Australian.]

quartz-rock (kwârts'rok), *n.* Quartzite.

quartz-sinter (kwârts'sin″tėr), *n.* Siliceous sinter.

quartz-trachyte, *n.* See *trachyte*.

quartz-vein (kwârts'vān), *n.* A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold obtained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called *quartz-veins*, and mining for gold in the rock is called *quartz-mining*.

quartzy (kwârt'si), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-y*1.] Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or *quartzy* matrix by washing.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 4.

quas (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

quash1 (kwosh), *v.* [< ME. *quashen, quaschen, quassen, quessen*, < OF. *quasser, casser, quassier, quesser, kaisser*, break in pieces, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, F. *casser*, break, shatter, < L. *quassare*, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also ult. E. *concuss, discuss, percuss, rescue*. In the fig. sense this verb (L. *quassare*) merges with F. *casser*, annul: see *quash*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Aboute scho whirles the whele, and whirles me undire,
Tille alle my qwarters that whille whare *qwaste* al to peces!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, ii.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The word Puritan seemes to be *quasht*, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

The Commotions in Sicily are *quashed*, but those of Naples increase. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

To doubts so put, and so *quashed*, there seemed to be an end for ever. *Lamb*, Witches.

II. *intrans.* To be shaken with a noise; make the noise of water when shaken.

The erthe quook and *quashte* as hit quyke were.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 61.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

quash2 (kwosh), *v. t.* [< ME. **quashen*, < OF. *quasser*, prop. *casser*, annihilate, annul, F. *casser*, annul, < LL. *cassare*, annihilate, destroy, annul, < L. *cassus*, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null: see *cass*1, *cash*1, *cassation*1, *cashier*1, etc.] To make void; annul; in *law*, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to *quash* an indictment.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) conclude to the writ or declaration by praying "judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassetur, made void, or abated.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

quash3 (kwosh), *n.* [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken; < *quash*1, *v.* *Squash*2 is of Amer. Ind. origin.] †. A pompion. *Halliwell.*—2. Same as *squash*2 (?).

The Indian kale, ochro, *quash*, peppers, nckys, and a variety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica].
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), *n.* [Cf. *quash*3.] A pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.
Southey, Letters (1823), iii. 391. (*Davies.*)

quashy-quasher (kwosh'i-kwosh″ėr), *n.* A small tree, *Thevetia neriifolia*, of the West Indies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored funnel-shaped flowers, its wood is hard and even-grained, and its seeds yield a fixed oil called *exile oil*.

quasi (kwā'sī), *conj.* or *adv.* [L., as if, just as, as it were, about, nearly, < *quam*, as, how, + *si*, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in introducing a proposed or possible explanation.

quasi-. [< L. *quasi*, as if, as it were: see *quasi*.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) meaning 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' 'in appearance,' in predicate use), expressing some resemblance, but generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be: as, a *quasi*-argument; a *quasi*-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like *pseudo-*.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apolin, Tervagant, and the rest as *quasi*-deities, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A *quasi* hereditary priesthood is in each.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a *quasi*-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 250.

Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See *natural obligation*, under *natural*.—**Quasi corporation, délit, entail**. See the nouns.—**Quasi delict** (LL. *quasi delictum*), in *Rom. law*, the contravention of certain police regulations which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acts committed by any one belonging to his family—for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between *delicta* and *quasi delicta* has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law; and *quasi delicta* are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligee, though without the negligence or intention of the obligor, and for which damage the obligor is bound to make satisfaction. As, however, intention is not necessary to constitute a delict (tort), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.

quasi-evolute (kwā'sī-ev″ō-lūt), *n.* In *math.*, the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.

quasi-fee (kwā'sī-fē), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

quasi-geometrical (kwā-sī-jē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to hyperspace.

quasi-heirloom (kwā'sī-ār″lōm), *n.* See *heirloom*, 1.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [= F. *quasimodo*; so called because the introit for this day begins with the words "*Quasi modo* geniti infantes," As new-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): L. *quasi*, as if; *modo*, just now, lately.] Same as *Low Sunday*. Also called *Quasimodo Sunday* and *Quasimodogeniti Sunday*. See *low*2.

quasi-normal (kwā-sī-nôr'mal), *n.* The harmonic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points.

quasi-period (kwā-sī-pē'ri-ọd), *n.* That constant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

quasi-periodic (kwā-sī-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Noting a function such that, when the variable is increased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function: thus, l^x is *quasi-periodic*, because $l^{x+1} = l \cdot l^x$.

quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. *Wharton.*

quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ant), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

quasi-trustee (kwā″sī-trus-tē'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

quasje, *n.* See *coati*.

quass1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *quash*1.

quass2† (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer),
As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk,
And the base *Quasse* by Peasants drunk.
Pimlyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's Jonson, VII. 241.

quassation (kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quassatio*(*n*-), a shaking or beating, < *quassare*, shake, shatter: see *quash*1.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

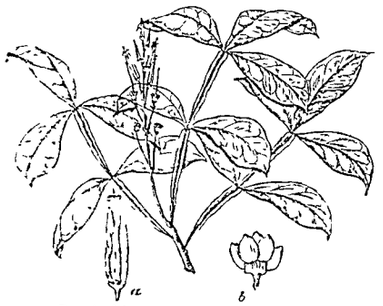
Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

quassative (kwas'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. *quassatus*, pp. of *quassare*, shake: see *quash*1.] Tremulous; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more *quassative* and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

Quassia (kwash'iạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. *Quassi, Quassy*, or *Quashy* was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*.

It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long erect petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, is from

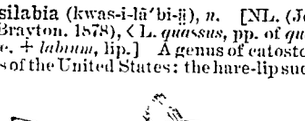


Branch of *Quassia amara*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tropical Africa; the other, *Q. amara*, is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with intensely bitter wood, bearing alternate pinnate leaves with a winged petiole, and having terminal racemes of large scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [*l. c.*] A drug, also called *bitter-wood*, consisting of the wood of *Picræna* (*Quassia*) *excelsa*, and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The original tree was *Quassia amara*, the Surinam quassia. Its wood is still in use in France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant *Picræna excelsa*, a tall tree, the bitter-ash of Jamaica and some smaller islands. A substitute for these is *Simaruba amara*, the mountain-damson or bitter damson or stavewood of the West Indies and northern South America. Quassia-wood is imported in billets, and appears in the shops in the form of chips, raspings, etc. As a remedy it possesses in the highest degree the properties of the simple bitters. Its virtues are due to the principle quassin. Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents, and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of quassia is useful to destroy flies. *Picræna excelsa* has sometimes been substituted for hops in brewing, but this use is considered deleterious. See *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), *bitter-wood*, and *mountain damson*.

quassia-tree (kwash'iạ-trē), *n.* Any of the trees producing the drug quassia; a bitterwood-tree.

Quassilabia (kwas-i-lā'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < L. *quassus*, pp. of *quatere*, shake, + *labrum*, lip.] A genus of catostomoid fishes of the United States: the hare-lip suckers.



Quassilabia lacera.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabbit-mouth sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and southward, of an olivaceous or brownish color above, the sides and belly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested both the technical and the vernacular names.

quassin (kwas'in), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-in*[2].] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Picræna excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called *quassiin*.

quassite (kwas'it), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *quassin*.

quasum†, *pron.* [ME., < *qua*, dial. form of *who*, + *sum*, mod. E. *some*.] Whoso.

> *Qua-sum* this tale can beter tende,
> For Cristis loue he hit amende.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

quat[1] (kwot), *v.* [< OF. *quatir*, *quattir*, *catir*, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = It. *quattare*, dial. *cattare*, crouch, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, < *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, press together, urge: see *cogent*. Cf. *squat*, *v.*, the same as *quat*, with a prefix; and cf. also the related *cache*[1] and *squash*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To press down; subdue.

> The renowne of her chastitie was such that it almost *quatted* those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesse affection.
> *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

2†. To oppress; satiate.

> Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome.
> *Philotimus*, 1583. (*Nares.*)

> To the stomack *quatted* with dainties al delicates seeme queasie. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 44.

3. To flatter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II† *intrans.* To squat.

quat[2]† (kwot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A pustule or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

> I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
> And he grows angry. *Shak.*, Othello, v. i. 11.

quat[3]† (kwot), *v. t.* [A strong pret. and pp. of *quit*, used also as inf.] To quit.

quat[3] (kwot), *p. a.* [See *quat*[3], *v.*] Quit; free; released. [Scotch.]

quat[4], *pron.* A dialectal form of *what*.

quata (kwä'tạ), *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quatch[1] (kwoch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To tell; be a telltale; peach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quatch[1] (kwoch), *n.* [< *quatch*[1], *v.*] A word. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Noe; not a *quatch*, sad poets; doubt you
> There is not greife enough without you?
> *Bp. Corbet*, Elegy on Death of Queen Anne. (*Davies.*)

quatch[2]† (kwoch), *a.* [Cf. *quat*[1], *squat* (?).] Squat; flat.

> It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the *quatch*-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18.

quater-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quaterfoil, *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quatern (kwä'tėrn), *a.* [< L. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, distributive, < *quattuor*, four: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quire*[2].] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours: as, *quatern* leaves.

quaternary (kwä-tėr'nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

> Reproductive organs . . . solitary or *quaternary* in the same sporangium.
> *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 966.

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See *Tertiary.*) The oldest and most general division of the Quaternary is into *diluvial* and *alluvial* by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrital material and fine detrital material—the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floating, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated, has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus *diluvial* has come to be replaced for the most part by *glacial*; and some English geologists divide the Quaternary into *glacial* and *recent*, using the term *Pleistocene* also as the equivalent of *glacial*. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both *alluvial* and *human*. While the essential difference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoretically supposed to be that in the former a portion of the fossil species are extinct, while in the latter all are living, this does not apply in the case of land-animals, especially the mammals. In fact, there is, over extensive areas, great difficulty in deciding the question whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposits, which, although containing great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct, are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary age.

3. In *old chem.*, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc. —4. In *math.*, containing, as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a *quaternary locus*, because defined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quaternary quantic to zero.—**Quaternary cubic.** See *cubic.*—**Quaternary number**, ten: so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the oath of the brotherhood, was called the revealer of the quaternary number, on account of some secret of arithmetic, possibly an abacus.—**Quaternary quadrics.** See *quadric.*

II. *n.* A group of four things.

> The objections I made against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 586.

quaternate (kwä-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *quaternatus*, < L. *quaterni*, four each: see *quatern.*] Consisting of four.—**Quaternate leaf**, a leaf that consists of four leaflets.

quaternion (kwä-tėr'ni-ọn), *n.* [Also *quarternion*; < L. *quaternio*(*n*-), the number four, a body or group of four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern.*] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

> He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

> Myself . . . am called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to conduct this *quarternion*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v 3.

> When and where this *quarternion* rhyme, as it is used by Bercco, was first introduced, cannot be determined.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

> The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his speech. *Scott.*

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed *quaternions*.

> A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form. The science, or Calculus, of *Quaternions* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
> *Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.*

Conjugate of a quaternion. See *conjugate.*—**Conjugate quaternions.** See *conjugate.*—**Quaternion group.** See *group*[1].

quaternion (kwä-tėr'ni-ọn), *v. t.* [< *quaternion*, *n.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

> The Angels themselves . . . are distinguisht and *quaterniond* into their celestiall Princedomes.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwä-tėr'ni-ọn-ist), *n.* [< *quaternion* + *-ist.*] A student of quaternions.

> Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the *Quaternionist* does?
> *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 91.

quaternity (kwä-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *quaternité*; as *quatern* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

> The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

> So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 557.

quateron, *n.* Same as *quadroon*.

quatorzain (ka-tôr'zān), *n.* [Formerly also *quaterzayn*; < OF. *quatorzaine*, *quatorsaine*, the number fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen: see *quatorze.*] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

> Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and bequeath your crazed *quarterzayns* to the chandlers; for loe I here he commeth that hath broken your legs.
> *Nashe*, quoted in Pierce Penilesse, Int., p. xxiv.

> His [Drayton's] next publication is Idea's mirror; Amours in *Quatorzains*, 1594. It contains fifty-one sonnets. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tôrz'), *n.* [< F. *quatorze*, < L. *quatuordecim*, fourteen, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten: see *fourteen.*] In the game of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, in the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points.

quatrain (kwot'rān), *n.* [Formerly also, improp., *quartrain*; < F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines, < *quatre*, four, < L. *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four.*] A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

> I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.
> *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

> Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic *quatrain*?—
> I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
> Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
> I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
> It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 69.

quatrayle†, *n.* [< OF. *quatre-ayle*, etc., < *quatre*, four, + *ayle*, grandfather: see *ayle.*] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

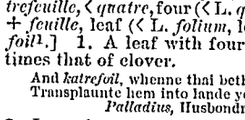
> Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the *quatrayle* of Zaccheus Gould[6], the New England immigrant.
> *New England Bibliopolist*, I. 71.

quatre-cousin†, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quatrefoil (kat'ėr-foil), *n.* [Also *quaterfoil*, *quarterfoil*; < ME. *katrefoil*, < OF. (and F.) *quatrefeuille*, < *quatre*, four (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *feuille*, leaf (< L. *folium*, leaf): see *four* and *foil*[1].] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as sometimes that of clover.

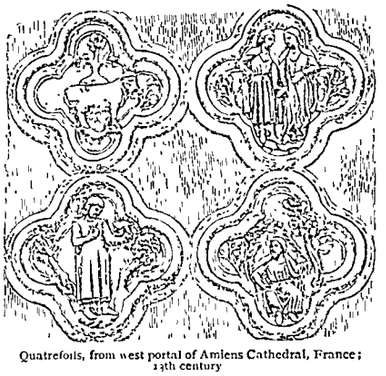
> And *katrefoil*, whenne thai beth up yspronge,
> Transplaunte hem into lande ydight with dounge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This



Quatrefoils

ornament resembles the four petals of a cruciform flower, but is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as orna-



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century

ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form carved in relief as ornaments on moldings, etc. See also cut under *gallery*.

3. In *her.*, a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing.—**Cross quatrefoil.** See *cross*[1].—**Double quatrefoil.** Same as *eight-foil* or *octofoil*.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *n.* [< OF. *quadruble, quadrouble, quadruple*, a piece of music for four voices or four instruments, < *quadruple*, fourfold: see *quadruple*.] In *medieval music*, a descant in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quatribled*, ppr. *quatribling*. [< *quatrible*, *n.*] In *medieval music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fourth from the cantus firmus. See *diaphony*, 2. Compare *quintible*.

quatront, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quatern*. *Halliwell.*

quatto, *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quattrino (kwä-trē'nō), *n.* [It. (ML. *quatrinus*), < *quattro*, four: see *four*.] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The *quattrino*, a square coin which was struck during his [Lorenzo's] reign. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 356, note.

quattrocentist (kwat-rō-chen'tist), *n.* [= F. *quattrocentiste*, < It. *quattrocentista*, quattrocentist, < *quattrocento* (see *quattrocento*) + *-ist*.] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists* to this drilling of undeviating manipulation which fresco-painting had furnished to them. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 476.

quattrocento (kwät-rō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 400 (< *quattro*, < L. *quattuor*, four, + *cento*, < L. *centum*, hundred), but used as an abbreviation of *mille quattrocento*, 1400, with ref. to the century (1401–1500) in question. Cf. *cinque-cento*.] I. *n.* The fifteenth century considered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy: as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*. The painters of the early part of the period had not yet attained the power to render their conceptions with entire freedom; but their coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general nobler than that of the artists who followed them.

II. *a.* Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century: as, *quattrocento* sculpture.

quatuor (kwat'ū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *quatuor*, prop. *quattuor*, = E. *four*: see *four*.] In *music*, a quartet.

quaught (kwâcht), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *quaght*; Sc. *waught, waucht*; origin uncertain. Cf. *quaff*.] To drink; quaff.

I *quaught*, I drinke all out.
Wyll you *quaght* with me? *Palsgrave.*

quavet (kwāv), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *quecave*; < ME. *quaven*, earlier *cwavien*; akin to *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Hence freq. *quaver*, q. v.] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, and derke bicam the sonne, The wal [veil] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde *quaued*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 61.

While thy mighte
Can keepe my harte *quevringe* or quicke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vi.

quavet (kwāv), *n.* [< ME. *quave*; < *quave*, *v.*] A shaking; trembling. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 419.

quavemiret (kwāv'mīr), *n.* [Also contr. *quamire*; < *quave* + *mire*. Cf. *quagmire, quakemire*.] Same as *quagmire*. *Palsgrave.*

A muddie *quavemire*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 653.

Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires*, but sounded the retreat. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.* [< ME. *quaveren*, freq. of *quave*; cf. LG. *quabbeln* = G. *quabbeln, quappeln*, quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. *quab*[1]. Cf. *quiver*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It semythe that the worlde is alle *quaverynge*; it will reboyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cherysshed. *Paston Letters*, III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impulse of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal Motions. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 263.

If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. *Newton*, Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice *quavered* with that emotion which is not strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to perform a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains,
Again was *quavering* to the country swains.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, ii.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

II. *trans.* To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Musick an old hoarse singing man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* out the Glories of our Birth and State. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

We will *quaver* out Peccavimus together.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *quaver*, *v.*] 1. A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a *quaver* of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. *R. L. Stevenson*, The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone.

And the choristers' song, that late was so strong,
Grew a *quaver* of consternation.
Southey, Old Woman of Berkeley.

3. A shake or similar embellishment, particularly in vocal music.

I heard a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious *quavers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

4. An eighth-note (which see).—**Quaver-rest**, in *musical notation*, same as *eighth-rest*.

quaverer (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.

quaveringly (kwā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwā'vėr-i), *a.* [< *quaver* + *-y*[1].] Shaky; unstable.

A *quavery* or a maris and unstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre.
Norman, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quaving† (kwā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *quarying*; verbal n. of *quave*, *v.*] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, i. 2.

quaviver†, *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *river*.] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See *gurnard* and *Trigla*.

Tumle, the great sea-dragon, or *quaviver*; also the gurnard, called so at Roan. *Cotgrave.*

Vive, the *quaviver*, or sea-dragon. *Cotgrave.*

Traigne, the sea-dragon, viver, *quaviver*. *Cotgrave.*

quawk (kwâk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *squawk*.] To croak; caw. [Prov. Eng.]

quawk (kwâk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*, *v.*] The qua-bird or night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. Also *quark, squawk*. [Local, U. S.]

quay[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whey*.

quay[2] (kē), *n.* [A more recent spelling, after the F. *quay*, now *quai*, of the earlier E. *kay, key* (the mod. pron. kē prop. belongs to *key* only): see *key*[2], *kay*[2].] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock.

Make *quays*, build bridges, or repair Whitehall.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 120.

To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

quay[2] (kē), *v. t.* [< *quay*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a quay or quays.

quayage (kē'āj), *n.* [Formerly *keyage*; < F. *quayage*, < *quay*, a key, quay: see *quay*[2].] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage.

quay-berth (kē'bėrth), *n.* A berth for a ship next to a quay.

quayed†, *a.* A manufactured form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

que[1], *n.* Same as *cue*[2].

que[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queach[1]† (kwēch), *v. i.* A variant of *quitch*[1].

queach[2] (kwēch), *n.* [Also *quitch*; < ME. *quecche*, a thicket.] 1. A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.

Thei rode so longe tiſl thei com in to a thikke *queche* in a depe valey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

2. A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches or thickets. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queachy[1] (kwē'chi), *a.* [Also *quecchy*; < *queach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

'Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 396.

I'n got no daughter o' my own—ne'er had one—an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, x. (*Davies.*)

queachy[2]† (kwē'chi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *quechy*; < *queach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Bushy; thick.

The owle, that hates the day and loues to flee by night, Hath *queachie* bushes to defende him from Apollo's sight. *Turberville*, That All Things Have Release.

Our blood is changed to Inke, our haires to Quils,
Our eyes halfe buried in our *quechy* plots.
Heywood, Golden Age, v. 1.

queal[1] (kwēl), *v. i.* [An earlier and more original form of *quail*[1].] To faint away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queal[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wheal*.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [(*a*) Also dial. (Sc.) *quine*; early mod. E. *queane, quene*; < ME. *quene, quen, cwene*, < AS. *cwēne, cwȳne* (gen. *cwēnan*), prop. *cwēne*, orig. **cwīne*, a woman (L. *femina, mulier*), wife (L. *uxor*) (cf. **cwēnfugol*, a hen-bird—a doubtful word in Somner), = OS. *quena*, wife, queen (L. *regina*), harlot (L. *meretrix*), = OD. *quene*, wife, MD. *quene*, a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. *kween*, a barren woman, a barren cow, = MLG. *quene*, an old woman, LG. *quene*, a barren cow, a heifer, = OHG. *quena* (*quëna*), *chwena, chena*, MHG. *chone, kone, kon*, G. (obs.) *kone*, a woman, G. dial. *kan, chan*, a woman, wife, = Icel. *kvenna* = Sw. *qvinna* = Dan. *kvinde*, a woman (cf. contr. Icel. *kona*, woman, = Sw. *kona*, a harlot, = Dan. *kone*, a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. *qinō*, a woman, wife (Gr. γυνή); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (*b*) E. *queen* (L. *regina*), < ME. *queen, quen, quene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwēn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quëna, chuuëna* = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. *coinne*, a woman; Gr. γυνή, a woman, female (see *gynæceum, gynarchy*, etc., *gynecocracy*, etc.); Skt. *jāni*, a wife, appar. < √ *jan* = Gr. √ γεν = L. √ *gen* = Teut. √ *ken*, bring forth: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *genus, generate*, etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like *wench* (as, a sturdy *quean*, a thriving *quean*), or be used in various degrees of depreciation (= *jade, slut, harlot, strumpet*). [Eng. and Scotch.]

Hastow with som *queene* al nyght ywonke?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, I. 18.

At churche in the charnel cheorles aren yuel to knowe,
Other a knyght fro a knaue other a *queyne* fro a queene.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 46.

Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat scant,
Doth sell her body to relieve her want,
Yet scornes to be reputed as a *quean*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

I never was ambitious
Of using congees to my daughter-queen—
A queen! perhaps a *quean!*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie *quean*
That lighted up my jingle.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

My young master will . . . call you slut and *quean*, if there be but a speck of soot upon his handbox. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

queasily (kwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 196.

Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scrupulous *queasiness*, if no instruction will confirme them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

queasy (kwē'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quaisy;* < ME. *quaysy, queysy,* causing a feeling of nausea; prob. < Norw. *kveis,* sickness after a debauch, = Icel. *kveisa,* in comp. *idhrakveisa,* colic, = Sw. dial. *kvesa,* soreness, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. *qväsa,* bruise, wound, squash, Dan. *kvase,* squash, crush. Cf. AS. *ċwēsan,* crush: see *squeeze.*] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather *queasy* in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and *quaisy*, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 27.

I am so *queasy*-stomached
I cannot taste such gross meat.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 2.

Is there cause why these men should overween, and be so *queasie* of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Deprecation which is unusual even for the *queasy* modesty of sixteenth-century dedications.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touched.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a *queasy* sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 132.

4. Short; brief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queazen† (kwē'zn), *v. t.* [For **queasen*, < *queas(y)* + *-en*1.] To make queasy; sicken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have *queazened* him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173).

quebast, *n.* An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Meanwell's at ombre and *quebas*.
Etheredge, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value.

According to recent researches by Mr. Selwyn, the *Quebec group* as defined by Logan embraces three totally distinct groups of rocks, belonging respectively to Archæan, Cambrian, and Lower Silurian horizons.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., p. 691.

Quebec oak. See *oak.*

quebracho (ke-brä'chō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacha*, 'ax-breaker'; so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood; < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha, facha*, ax: see *hatchet.*] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of economic value. The white quebracho (*quebracho blanco*) is *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, best known for its medicinal bark. (See *quebracho bark*, under *bark*2.) The red quebracho (*quebracho colorado*) is *Schinopsis* (*Loxopterygium*) *Lorentzii*, of the La Plata region. Its wood and bark form an important tanning-material, very rapid in action, exported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is extremely hard and strong. Another quebracho is *Iodina rhombifolia* of the *Santalaceæ* (*quebracho flojo*), its wood and bark being mixed with the last.—**Quebracho gum**, the dried juice or watery extract of *Schinopsis Lorentzii*. It is used for the relief of dyspnœa.

quebrada (ke-brä'dä), *n.* [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. of *quebrado*, pp. of *quebrar*, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile: a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mexican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as *barranca.*

quecchet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quitch*1.

quech (kweċh), *n.* Same as *quaigh.* [Scotch.]

queck†, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken.*] A blow (?).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . .
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke, . . .
Nay, nay, not so!
Enterlude of Youth. (*Halliwell.*)

queckshoest, *n.* See *quelquechose.*

quedt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *quede, queed, quead, quad, quaad, queth,* < AS. **ċwēd* = OFries. *quad* = MD. *quaed*, D. *kwaad* = MLG. *quat*, LG. *quaad*, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. **ċwēd, ċweád*, filth, dung, = MD. *quaed, quaet, quat, kat* = OHG. *quat*, MHG. *quāt, kāt, quōt, kōt*, G. *kot, koth*, filth, dirt, mud.] I. *a.* Bad; evil.

II. *n.* 1. Evil; harm.

For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to gode and *quede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre [heir] that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the *queed!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Quedius (kwē'di-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mexico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but *Q. dilatatus* breeds in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey.

quedship†, *n.* [ME. *quedschipe, queadschipe;* < *qued* + *-ship.*] Badness; evilness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 310.

queed1, *n.* A dialectal variant of *quid*1. *Halliwell.*

queed2†, *n.* See *qued.*

queen1 (kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *queen, quen, quene, quhene, whene, kuen, cwene, cwen,* < AS. *ċwēn*, rarely *ċwīēn* (gen. *ċwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna, chunēna*, wife, = Icel. *krān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kwens*, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See *quean.*] 1. The consort of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Aprylle, to Lasheles, where lyethe *quene* Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's *queen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries under monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descendants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized English-speaking communities of the present day with the form *queen's* instead of *king's* in such phrases as *queen's counsel, the queen's English*, etc.

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Absolute *queen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 11.

Now what I am ye know right well — your *Queen*,
To whom . . . ye did promise full
Allegiance and obedience to the death.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or preeminent among others; one who presides: as, *queen* of beauty; *queen* of the May (see *May-queen*).

Venus, the *queen* of Love, was but thy figure,
And all her graces prophecies of thine.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 3.

Isabel, thro' all her placid life,
The *queen* of marriage, a most perfect wife.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedrall Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedicated to our Lady, being the very *Queene* of al the Churches in France. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

Show this *queen* of cities that so fair
May yet be foul. *Cowper*, Task, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was *queen* of land and sea.
Domett, Christmas Hymn.

5. In *entom.*, a queen bee or queen ant.—6. A playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the *Queen* of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 88.

7. In *chess*, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See *chess*1. Abbreviated *Q.*—8. A variety of roofing-slate, measuring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare *duchess*, 2.—**Court of Queen's Bench.** See *Court of King's Bench*, under *court.*—**Dollar queen**, in *apiculture*, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race: so called because the standard price was supposed to be one dollar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to $2. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison.** See *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, under *marshal.*—**Marshal of the queen's household.** See *marshal.*—**Problem of the queens.** See *problem.*—**Queen Anne's bounty.** See *bounty.*—**Queen Anne style**, in *arch.*, the style which obtained in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic architecture; also, specifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the above, and reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original, much in vogue in the United States, especially for suburban cottages, from about 1880.—**Queen bee.** See *bee.*—**Queen closer.** See *closer*1 (*b*).—**Queen consort.** See *consort*1.—**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen of heaven.** (*a*) A title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth.

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the *queen of heaven*, . . . that they may provoke me to anger.
Jer. vii. 18.

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, *queen of heaven*, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

(*b*) Among Roman Catholics, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers and enthroned as the central figure of the May-day sports.—**Queen regent, queen regnant**, a queen who holds the crown in her own right, or a queen who reigns as regent.—**Queen's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**Queen's color**, in the British army, one of the pair of colors belonging to every regiment. In the line it is a union jack charged with some regimental devices; in the Guards it is a crimson flag, sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief, but always having the royal cipher and regimental devices. See *color*, and *a pair of colors*, under *pair*1. *Boutell*, English Heraldry.—**Queen's counsel, enemy, gambit.** See *counsel*, etc.—**Queen's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**Queen's gap**, a gap in a dam, a style of fishway used in British waters. It has been occasionally used in America for alewives. In low dams it answers well for salmon.—**Queen's herb**, snuff: so called (in the latter part of the sixteenth century) because Catharine de' Medici acquired a taste for it soon after the introduction of tobacco into France.—**Queen's keys.** See *key*1.—**Queen's messenger.** See *messenger.*—**The queen's English.** See *English.*—**The queen's peace.** See *peace.*

queen1 (kwēn), *v.* [< *queen*1, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the queen; act the part or character of a queen; domineer: with an indefinite *it.*

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that *queened it* in the desert alone.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. In *chess*, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square.—2. In *apiculture*, to supply with a queen; introduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.

queen2 (kwēn), *n.* Same as *quin.*

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "frills," or "*queens*" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squilms." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 565.

queen-apple (kwēn'ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queen-cell (kwēn'sel), *n.* The cell of a honeycomb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly.

queen-conch (kwēn'kongk), *n.* The giant stromb or conch, *Strombus gigas;* the fountain-shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc.

queencraft (kwēn'krâft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as practised by a female sovereign.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen-day (kwēn'dā), *n.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.

queendom (kwēn'dum), *n.* [< *queen*1 + *-dom.*] 1. The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

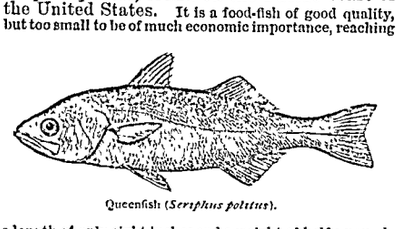
Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under either lid?
Mrs. Browning, The Dead Pan.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother sat at the head of the table, and regarded her *queendom* with a smile.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 9.

[Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwēn'fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching



Queenfish (*Seriphus politus*).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

color is bluish above, silvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals. Also called *kingfish*.

queen-gold (kwēn′gōld), *n.* A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the king.

queenhood (kwēn′hụ̈d), *n.* [< *queen* + *-hood*.] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen.

> With all grace
> Of womanhood and *queenhood*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

queening (kwē′ning), *n.* [Appar. < *queen* + *-ing*[3]; but perhaps connected with *quine*, *quince*.] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the *winter queening*.

> The *winter queening* is good for the table.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queenite (kwē′nīt), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ite*[2].] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

> He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and *Queenites*.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (*Davies.*)

queenlet (kwēn′let), *n.* [< *queen* + *-let*.] A petty or insignificant queen.

> In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North swarms with kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 216. (*Davies.*)

queen-lily (kwēn′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phædranassa*. *P. chloracea* is a handsome cultivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green.

queenliness (kwēn′li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

queenly (kwēn′li), *a.* [< *queen* + *-ly*[1].] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

> An anthem for the *queenliest* dead that ever died so young.
> *Pope*, Lenore.

queenly (kwēn′li), *adv.* [< *queenly*, *a.*] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

> *Queenly* responsive when the loyal hand
> Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

queen-mother (kwēn′mu᷎ᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *queen*.

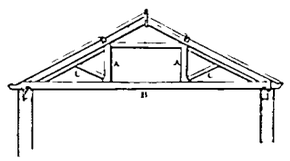
—Queen-mother herb†, tobacco.

queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn′o̤v-thē̤-med′ōz), *n.* The English meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very numerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn′o̤v-thē̤-prā′ri), *n.* A tall American herb, *Spiræa lobata*, of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme of handsome crowded peach-pink flowers.

queen-pine†, *n.* The pineapple. Also called *king-pine*.

queen-post (kwēn′pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen post Roof.
A A, queen posts, *B*, tie beam, *C C*, struts or braces

roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a *king-post* or *crown-post*. Also called *prick-post*.—**Queen-post stay**, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement.—**Secondary queen-posts**, a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called *side-posts*.

queen's-arm (kwēnz′ärm), *n.* A musket.

> Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung;
> An' in amongst 'em rusted
> The ole *queen's-arm* thet gran'ther Young
> Fetched back frum Concord busted.
> *Lowell*, The Courtin'.

queen's-delight (kwēnz′dē̤-līt″), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica*, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, native of the southern United States. It has clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, springing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative. Also *queen's-root*.

queen's-flower (kwēnz′flou″ėr), *n.* The bloodwood or jarool, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*, a medium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in those regions often planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening.

queenship (kwēn′ship), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ship*.] The position or dignity of a queen.

> Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received *queenship* but that I always looked for such an alteration as I now find.
> *Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry* (quoted by [Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see *Maba*; **hemp**, see *Sida*; **laurel**, see *Pittosporum*; **nut, nut-tree**, see *Macadamia*; **olive, poplar**, etc., see *olive*, etc.; **plum**, see *Owenia*, 1.

queen's-lily (kwēnz′lil″i), *n.* 1. See *Kniphofia*.—2. The Mexican lily. See *lily*.

queen's-metal (kwēnz′met″al), *n.* An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

queen's-pigeon (kwēnz′pij″ọn), *n.* A large and handsome ground-pigeon, *Goura victoriæ*: so named from the Queen of England. See *Goura*. Also called *Victoria crown-pigeon*.

queen's-root (kwēnz′rōt), *n.* Same as *queen's-delight*.

queen-stitch (kwēn′stich), *n.* A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A checker pattern is produced by a series of these.

queen's-ware (kwēnz′wā̈r), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream-colored ware*. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].

queen's-yellow (kwēnz′yel″ō), *n.* The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.

queen-truss (kwēn′trus), *n.* A truss framed with queen-posts.

queequehatch, *n.* Same as *quickhatch*.

queer[1] (kwēr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quire*; < LG. *quer*, *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), = MHG. G. *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), OHG. MHG. *twer*, cross, transverse (> *twer*, obliquity); a variant, without the final guttural, of OHG. *dwerah*, *dwerih*, *dwerch*, *dwerh*, *thwerah*, *thwerch*, *twerh*, MHG. *dwerch*, *twerch*, G. *zwerch-* = AS. *thwearh*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær*, cross, obtuse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry, = Icel. *thverr*, neut. *thvert*, > ME. *thwert*, *thwart*, E. *thwart*, transverse, transversely: see *thwart*, which is thus a doublet of *queer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint.

> The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
> The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pagod
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

> The *queerest* shape that e'er I saw,
> For flent a wame it had ava'.
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of honesty. [Colloq.]

> You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
> *Thackeray.*

> "We've seen his name—the old man's—on some very *queer* paper," says B. with a wink to J.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

> Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy *queer* bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.]

> Little of all we value here
> Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
> Without both feeling and looking *queer*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

A queer fish. See *fish*[1].—**Queer Street**, an imaginary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and illgity, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]

> A fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer-street*; . . . you'll soon be an orphan-in-law.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xl.

> I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 1. *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), curious, extraordinary, unique, fantastic.

II. *n.* Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slang.]—**To shove the queer**, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.]

queer[1] (kwēr), *v. t.* [< *queer*[1], *a.*] 1. To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.]

> Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
> Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?
> Who *queer* a flat? *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

> A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
> *Queering* the threadbare curate, let him in.
> *Colman the Younger.*

2. To puzzle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

queer[3] (kwēr), *n.* [Formerly also *quare*; prob. ult. < L. *quadrus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *square*.] One of the joints or division-planes of queery rock. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queerer (kwēr′ėr), *n.* One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

> 'Twould be most tedious to describe
> The common-place of this facetious tribe,
> These wooden wits, these Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers,
> These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers.
> *Colman the Younger.*

queerity (kwēr′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *quearity*; < *queer*[1] + *-ity*.] Queerness. [Rare.]

> No Person whatsoever shall be admitted (to the "Ugly Club") without a visible *Quearity* in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

queerly (kwēr′li), *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

queerness (kwēr′nes), *n.* The state or character of being queer.

queery (kwēr′i), *a.* [Formerly also *quarey*; < *queer*[3] + *-y*[1].] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queest (kwēst), *n.* [Also *queast*, *quest*, *quist*, formerly *quoist*, also corruptly *quease*, *queeze*, *quice*; < ME. *quysht*, prob. a contr. form of *cushat*.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
> Of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake [excepted].
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

queet[1] (kwēt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *coot*.] The coot, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng.]

queet[2] (kwēt), *n.* [Also *quit*, *cuit*, *cute*, *coot*; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.]

> The first an' step that she stepp'd in,
> She stepped to the *queet*.
> *The Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

> The second brother he stepped in,
> He stepped to the *quit*;
> Then out he jump'd upo' the bank,
> Says, "This water 's wond'rous deep."
> *Bondsey and Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 379).

queez-madam (kwēz′mad″am), *n.* [F. *cuisse-madame*.] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. [Scotch.]

> He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit aik-snag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

queff, quegh, queigh, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

queint[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

queint[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *quench*. *Chaucer.*

queintise†, *n.* A variant of *quaintise*.

quekeborde†, *n.* [ME., appar. as if **quickboard*, < *quick* + *board*.] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.

Quekett's indicator. See *indicator*, 1 (*c*).

quelch (kwelch), *n.* [Cf. *squelch*.] A blow; a bang. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *quail*[1], *queal*.

quele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

quelea (kwē′lē̤-ạ), *n.* [African (?).] 1. The crimson-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.—2. [*cap.*]



Quelea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of African weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris*.

quell (kwel), *v.* [< ME. *quellen*, < AS. *cwellan* (= OS. *quellian* = OHG. *quellan*, *cwellan*, *quellen*, *chellen*, *chelen*, MHG. *chwellen*, *chellen*, *quellen*, *queln*, *koln*, G. *quälen* = Icel. *kvelja* = Sw. *qvälja*), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of *cwelan*, etc., die, E. *queal*, now usually *quail*:

see *quail*[1]. The common identification of *quell* with *kill*[1], of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be *quelled* to death. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The dokes criden as men wolde hem *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 570.

Hee lete catch the King & kyllen hym soone,
And his Princes of price prestlich hee *quelde*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

Treading one vpon another, they *quelled* to death . . . a multitude of the common souldiours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 20.

And *quell'd* the Snakes which round his [William's] Cradle ran. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9.

2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to *quell* an insurrection.

Appointed . . . to *quell* seditions and tumults. *Atterbury*.

The mutiny was *quelled* with much less difficulty than had been feared. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Arguments from Reason to *quell* and allay the sudden heat of Passions *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate;
'Tis past — I *quell* it; I resign to fate.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 141.

Caroline refused tamely to succumb. . . . Bent on victory over a mortal pain, she did her best to *quell* it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

4†. To dash out; destroy.

They fichten, and bryngen hors and man to grounde,
And with hire axes oute the braynes *quelle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 46.

=Syn. 2. To overpower, put down, lay, smother.—3. To calm, compose.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To die; perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate.

Winter's wrath beginnes to *quell*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), *n.* [< *quell*, *v.*] 1†. Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I . . . put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he [Love] stands,
A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands;
No sight can bear the lightning of his bow.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *queller*, < AS. *cwellere*, a killer, < *cwellan*, kill: see *quell*.] 1†. One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Murder! . . . thou art a honey-seed [homicide], a man-*queller*, and a woman-*queller*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 50.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds,
Queller of Satan! *Milton*, P. R., iv. 634.

quelliot, *n.* [< Sp. *cuello*, a ruff.] A kind of ruff.

Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii 1.

Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish *quellio* ruffs.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whelm*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

quelquechose (kelk'shōz), *n.* [Also *quelkchose* (also *quelckshoes*, *keckshose*, *kickshose*, *kickshaws*, etc.: see *kickshaw*), < F. *quelquechose*, something, < *quelque*, some, + *chose*, thing: see *chose*[2]. Cf. *kickshaw*.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport,
From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report
My mind transport.
Donne, Love's Usury.

quemet†, *a.* [ME., also *quem*, *cweme*, earlier *i-queme*, *i-cweme*, < AS. *gecwēme*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf., with diff. prefix, OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *cuman* (pret. **cwam*, *com*), come: see *come*, and cf. *become* and *comely*.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Wherfore I beqwethe me to your *queme* spouse,
To lyue with in lykyng to my lyfes ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

quemet, *v.* [ME. *quemen*, < AS. *cwēman*, also *gecwēman*, please, satisfy, propitiate, < *gecwēme*, pleasing, becoming: see *queme*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To become; suit; fit; satisfy; please.

That [virtue] is approperid into noo degree,
But the firste Fadir in magestee,
Which may his heires deeme hem that him *queme*,
Al were he mytre, corone, or diademe.
Chaucer, Gentleness, l. 20.

God geue us grace in oure lyuynge
To serue oure God, & Marie to *qweeme*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parys full pristly with preciouse araye
Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche,
As *qwemet* for a qwene & qwaintly atyret,
That Priam hade purueit & to the place sent.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth *queme*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *intrans.* To become; come to be.

To *qweme* qwyt of all other,
To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemfulł, *a.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ful*.] Becoming; fit.

Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all this werldis blysse, of all fleschely lykynges in thi herte, and a *quemfull* langynge with a thristy gernyng to heuenly joye.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! *quemfull* Queene, quaintly shape!
Moste of all Macedoine menskfull Ladie!
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

quemlył, *adv.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ly*[2].] In a pleasing or fitting manner.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes
Of qwhete, & of qwhite syluer, *qwemly* to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11783.

quench (kwench), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quenched*, formerly also *quenchit*. [< ME. *quenchen* (pret. *quenchte*, *quenchte*), < AS. *cwencan* (also, in comp., *ā-cwencan*), quench, put out, causal of **cwincan* (pret. **cwanc*), in comp. *ā-cwincan* (= OFries. *kwinka*), go out, be extinguished; cf. **cwīnan* (pret. **cwān*), in comp. *ā-cwīnan*, go out, be extinguished.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes, ere our blood shall *quench* that fire.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, *quenched* so soon,
Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 112.

2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way,
Thinking to *quench* her thirst at the next brooke.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3†. To relieve the thirst of.

A bottle of ale, to *quench* me, rascal.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; destroy: as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthians should, the next year, tame
The proud Lucanians, and nigh *quench* their Name.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much *quenched* my senses, and disused my body from pleasure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison.
Donne, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See *temper*.

In *quenching* a tool of which one portion is thick and another thin, the thickest part should generally be the first to enter the water.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be extinguished; go out.

Right anon on of the fyres *queynte*,
And quykede agayn, and after that anon
That other fyr was queynt, and al agon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1476.

Zif he be chosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is Lampe *quenchethe* anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60

That hand shall burn in never-*quenching* fire.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Dost thou think in time
She will not *quench*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 5. 47.

quenchł (kwench), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

The same *quench* he hath cast
Upon my life shall quite put out his fame.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), *a.* [< *quench* + *-able*.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quench-coalł (kwench'kōl), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *coal*.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal*; is hardly fired, soon cooled.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 71.

You are *quench-coal*; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. *D. Rogers*.

quencher (kwen'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.
Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

You would-be *quenchers* of the light to be!
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest *quencher*, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had discussed at dinner, awakened a slight degree of fever.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest *quencher*, for the down air is provocative of thirst.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quench-fireł (kwench'fīr), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, *quench-fires*, and new harp.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1667.

quenching (kwen'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quench*, *v.*] 1. The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some outward cause fate hath perhaps design'd,
Which to the soul may utter *quenching* bring.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

2. In *metal.*, a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in removing it in small plates or disks, called sometimes *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass. See *rosette*.—**Quenching-tub**, a vessel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or tempering the irons.

quenchless (kwench'les), *a.* [< *quench* + *-less*.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable: as, *quenchless* fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 23.

His hate
Is *quenchless* as his wrongs.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), *n.* The state of being quenchless or unquenchable.

quenchureł, *n.* [ME., also *quenchour*; irreg. < *quench* + *-ure*.] The act of quenching.

Whanne ze haue do zoure *quenchour*, putte alle the watris togidere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

quenelle (kę-nel'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a forcemeat ball made of a rich and delicately seasoned paste of chicken, veal, or the like. Quenelles are usually served as entrées.

quenouille-training (kę-nö'lyė-trā'ning), *n.* [F. *quenouille* = It. *connochia*, < ML. *conucula*, *colucula*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.] In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quenstedtite (kwen'stet-it), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Quenstedt* (1809–89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili.

quentiseł, *n.* Same as *quaintise*.

quequerł, *n.* A Middle English form of *quiver*[2].

quercetic (kwėr-set'ik), *a.* [< *quercet(in)* + *-ic*.] Produced from quercetin: as, *quercetic* acid.

quercetine, *n.* Same as *quercitin*.

quercetum (kwėr-sē'tum), *n.* [L., an oak-wood, < *quercus*, an oak: see *Quercus*.] A collection of living oaks, as in a botanical garden. The word is so applied in the Kew Gardens, London.

quercine (kwėr'sin), *a.* [< LL. *quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves, < L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak or oak-trees.

Quercineæ (kwėr-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < L. *quercinus*, of the oak, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ*, characterized by the usually three-celled ovary, lobed perianth, numerous stamens, and fruit a nut partly or wholly surrounded by an involucre or cupule. It contains 4 genera, including the oak, beech, and chestnut, for which see *Quercus* (the type), *Fagus*, *Castanea*, and *Castanopsis*. The range of the whole tribe is included in that of the oak (see *Quercus*), except in the case of the beech, which extends into South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

quercitannic (kwėr-si-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, oak, + E. *tannic*.] Same as *tannic*.

The tannin of the quercitron, or *quercitannic* acid.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 101.

quercite (kwėr'sīt), *n.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *-ite*².] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, derived from acorns, which resembles the sugars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts.

quercitin (kwėr'si-tin), *n.* [Accom. from *quercitron*, as if < L. *quercetum*, an oak-wood (< *quercus*, an oak), + *-in*².] A substance derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids.

quercitrin (kwėr'sit-rin), *n.* [< *quercitr(on)* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20}$, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also called *quercitrone*.

quercitron (kwėr'sit-ron), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quercus*, an oak, + *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind: see *citron*.] 1. The black or dyers' oak, *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though outwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called *yellow* or *yellow-bark oak*.

2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the principle quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called *flavin*. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter hinders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwėr'sit-ron-bärk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 2.

quercitron-oak (kwėr'sit-ron-ōk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 1.

quercivorous (kwėr-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *vorare*, devour.] In *zoöl.*, feeding on the oak, as an insect.

Quercus (kwėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *quercus*, an oak, = E. *fir*, q. v.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, the oaks, type of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ* and of the tribe *Quercineæ*. It is characterized by usually slender and pendulous or erect staminate catkins, the stamens and calyx-lobes of each flower being six in number, and by the scattered or clustered fertile flowers, composed of an ovary commonly with three cells, six ovules, and a three-lobed stigma, surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales, which becomes a hardened cupule or cup around the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn. There are about 300 species, natives of all north temperate regions, extending through Mexican mountains and the Andes into the United States of Colombia, and in the mountains of Asia to the Moluccas. They are entirely absent in South America beyond the equator, in Australasia and the Pacific islands, and in Africa outside of the Mediterranean region. They are mainly trees of large size, hard and durable wood, and slow growth, sprouting repeatedly from the root; a few only are never more than shrubs. The characteristic oak-leaf is alternate, thin, and veiny, deeply and pinnately lobed, with the lobes either rounded, as in the white oak, or ending in bristle-points, as in the black and red oaks; but the genus includes great diversity of form, ranging to thick and entire evergreen leaves in the live-oak and others. (See cut under *oak*.) The fruit or acorn matures in one year in the white oak, bur-oak, post-oak, live-oak, and the chestnut-oaks; in other Atlantic species, the biennial-fruited oaks, in two. The yellowish catkins precede or accompany the leaves. The numerous American and European species all belong (with the exception of *Q. densiflora*, the peach-oak of California) to the subgenus *Lepidobalanus* (Endlicher, 1841), with slender and loose-flowered proper aments, and broad cupules with imbricated scales. Of these over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America, and about 40 within the United States 25 of which occur only east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 15 in California. They extend in North America as far north as 45°, in Europe to 56°. The oaks of central and eastern Asia constitute five other sections, mostly with erect staminate spikes, and include about 106 species. See *oak*, *acorn*, *black-jack*, *blue-jack*, *encino*, *holm-oak*, *kermes-oak*, *live-oak*, *pin-oak*, *post-oak*, *red-oak*, *roble*, *scrub-oak*, *shingle-oak*, *valonia-oak*, *wainscot-oak*, *water-oak*, *willow-oak*.

querе†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*¹, *quire*².

querela† (kwē-rē'lä), *n.* [L., a complaint, lament: see *quarrel*¹.] A complaint to a court. See *audita querela*.—**Duplex querela**. See *double quarrel*, under *quarrel*¹.—**Querela inofficiosi testamenti**, in *civil law*, an action by which an inofficious or undutiful will was attacked.—**Querela nullitatis**, in systems of procedure based on the Roman law, an action to get a judicial decree that an act was void.

querele†, **querelle**†, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *quarrel*¹.

querent¹ (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *queren(t-)s*, ppr. of *queri*, complain, lament. Cf. *quarrel*¹, *querela*, *querimony*, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff.

querent² (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *quærens(t-)s*, ppr. of *quærere*, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] An inquirer. [Rare.]

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 133.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. as if **querimoniosus*, < *querimonia*, a complaint: see *querimony*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* [< *querimonious* + *-ly*².] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing
That I of late have been compressing.
Sir J. Denham, A Dialogue.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* [< *querimonious* + *-ness*.] The character of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony† (kwer'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< F. *quérimonie* = It. *querimonia*, *querimonio*, < L. *querimonia*, a complaint, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] A complaint; a complaining.

Hys brother's dayly *querimonye*.
Hall, Edward IV., an. 17.

Here cometh over many *querimonies*, and complaints against me, of lording it over my brethern.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51.

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* [< *quer-y* + *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot *Querist* for Tithes, whom ye may know, by his Wits lying ever beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wits in the Text. *Milton*, Considerations.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*.
Spectator.

querister†, *n.* A variant of *quirister*, for *chorister*.

querk¹ (kwėrk), *v.* [< ME. *querken* = OFries. *querka*, *querdza*, North Fries. *querke*, *qurke* = Icel. *kyrkja*, *kvirkja*, throttle, = OSw. *quarka* = Dan. *kværke*, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. *querk* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk*, throat. Cf. *querken*.] I. *trans.* To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate.

II. *intrans.* To grunt; moan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

querk² (kwėrk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *quirk*¹.

querken† (kwėr'ken), *v. t.* [Also *quirken*; < ME. *querkenen*; < *querk*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *querk*¹.

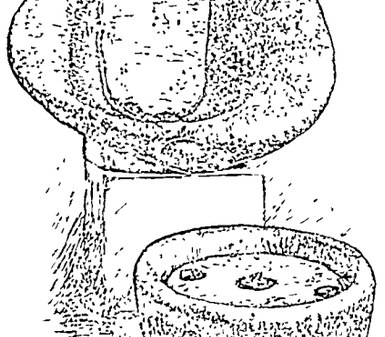
Chekenyd or *qwerkenyd* *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

querl (kwėrl), *v. t.* [Also *quirl*; a dial. var. of *twirl*, perhaps due to confusion with *curl*. Cf. G. *querlen*, twirl.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [U. S.]

querl (kwėrl), *n.* [< *querl*, *v.*] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

And the crooks and *querls* of the branches on the floor.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 21.

quern (kwėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *kern*, and formerly *curn*; < ME. *quern*, *cwerne*, < AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* = OS. *quern*, *querna* = OFries. *quern* = D. *kwecrn* = MLG. *quirn*, *querne* = OHG. *chwirna*, *quirn*, *churn*, MHG. *churne*, *kurn*, *kürne* = Icel. *kvern*, mod. *kvörn* = Sw. *qvarn* = Dan. *kværn* = Goth. *kwairnus*, a millstone, a quern.] 1. A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or



Stone Querns for Grinding.—Dublin Museum.

metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

Men wende that bele Isaude
Ne conde hem noght of love werne;
And yet she that grynt at a *querne*
Is al to good to ese hir harte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1798.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in faire *querns*; and some did spindles turn.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 139.

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*. *Boswell*, Johnson, IV. x.

The old hand-mill, or *quern*, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

"The music for a hungry wame
Is grinding o' the *quernie*."
E. B. Tylor (Academy, Sept. 18, 1880).

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mustard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century.

quern (kwėrn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Formerly also *kern*, *curn*; < *quern*, *n.*] To grind.

:: Ely where men feel
The *curning* [var. *cunning*] axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy beare.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v.

quern-stone (kwėrn'stōn), *n.* A millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil, i. (*Nares.*)

querpo, *n.* See *cuerpo*.

Querquedula (kwėr-kwed'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1824), < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. κερκοῦρος, < κέρκουρος, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. *kestrel*, q. v.] A genus of *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing a number of species of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*; the garganey or summer teal is *Q. circia*; the green-winged teal of North America is *Q. carolinensis*; the blue-winged, *Q. discors*; the cinnamon, *Q. cyanoptera*. See *Nettion*, and cut under *teal*.

querquedule (kwėr'kwē-dūl), *n.* [< *Querquedula*, q. v.] A book-name of ducks of the genus *Querquedula*; a teal.

querre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

querrour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarrier*¹.

querry†, *n.* See *equerry*.

querst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarst*².

Querula (kwer'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A genus of



Pinhan (*Querula purpurata*).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily *Querulinæ*; the type is *Q. purpurata*, the pinhan. *Vieillot*, 1816.

querulation (kwer-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **querulatio(n-)*, < *querulari*, complain, < L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigour by the way? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 349.

querulential† (kwer-ū-len'shal), *a.* [< *querul(ous)* + *-ent* + *-ial*.] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 23.

Querulinæ (kwer-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Querula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Querula*: same as *Gymnoderinæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

querulous (kwer'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *querulus*, full of complaints, complaining, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] 1. Complaining; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction: as, a *querulous* man.

O *querulous* and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain;
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past.
Cowper, Hope, l. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

3†. Quarrelsome.

Warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous.
Holland.

The cock his crested helmet bent,
And down his *querulous* challenge sent.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *plaintive* and *petulant*.

querulously (kwer'ǒ-lus-li), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

querulousness (kwer'ǒ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē'ri), *n.*; pl. *queries* (-riz). [Formerly, as L., *quære*, being the L. *quære*, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing. impv. of *quærere*, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see *quest*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (?), or by an abbreviation, *q.*, *qy.*, or *qu.*, or by both.

This name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily moue a *quære* to Geographers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. *Inquiry*, *Interrogation*, etc. See *question*.

query (kwē'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *queried*, ppr. *querying*. [< *query*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sophs, . . .
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 381.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc quære"—*query* this!
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 384.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but *query* if purchase money was ever paid).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

We shall not proceed to *query* what truth there is in palmistry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to *query* a person. *Gayton.*

quesal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

queset (kwēz), *v. t.* [< L. *quærere*, seek, beg, ask, var. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] To search after; look for. *Milton.* [Rare.]

quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *quæsitivus*, seeking, desirous, < L. *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, inquire: see *quest*[1]. Cf. *inquisitive*.] Interrogatory.—**Quesitive quantity.** See *quantity*.

quest[1] (kwest), *n.* [< ME. *queste*, < OF. *queste*, F. *quête* = Pr. *questa*, *quista* = It. *chiesta*, < ML. *quæsta*, < L. *quæsita* (sc. *res*), a thing sought, *quæsitum*, a question, fem. or neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, also *quæsere*, OL. *quairere*, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *querent*[2], *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *conquer*, *exquire*, *inquire*, *perquire*, *require*, *acquest*, *conquest*, *inquest*, *request*, etc., *exquisite*, *perquisite*, *inquisition*, *perquisition*, *requisition*, etc. In def. 6 *quest* is in part an aphetic form of *inquest*.] 1. The act of seeking; search; pursuit; suit.

The Bassa of Sidon's servants, who were abroad in *quest* of Mules for the service of their Master.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . .
And many Jasons come in *quest* of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in *quest* of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the *quest* of the holy grail.

Thei entred in to many *questes* for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

A long and wearisome *quest* of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the *Quest*,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 46.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 62.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Content.

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. marc by a seute of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a *quest* passed ayenst hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer.
Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the *quest* had his grave looks. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *quest* of jury-men was call'd.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 189.

xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a *quest*. An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (*Richardson.*)

Crowner's quest. See *crowner*[2].—**Kirby's quest**, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

quest[1] (kwest), *v.* [< ME. *questen*, < OF. *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek, < *queste*, a seeking: see *quest*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospell, their own guiltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run *questing* up as high as Adam, to fetch their originall, as tis said one of them lately did in publick.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammarians ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours' *questing* in such a library as that of the British Museum.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat
Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me.
Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or *quest* as a dog. *Florio*, p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Pup They are a covey soon scattered, methunk; who sprung them, I marle?
Town Marry, yourself, Puppy, for aught I know; you *quested* last. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

As some are playing young Spaniels, *quest* at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round
Tracked earnest as a *questing* hound.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. *trans.* 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is *questing*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest[2] (kwest), *n.* Same as *queest*.

questant† (kwes'tant), *n.* [< OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, ppr. of *quester*, F. *quêter*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.*] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dove† (kwest'duv), *n.* Same as *queest*.

Panurge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

quester (kwes'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *questeur*, F. *quêteur*, < L. *quæsitor*, a seeker, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.* Cf. *questor*.] 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

questful (kwest'fûl), *a.* [< *quest*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in *questful* round.
Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house† (kwest'hous), *n.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held. *Halliwell.*

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

questing-stone†, *n.* [Appar. < **questing*, verbal n. of **quest*, rub (< MD. *quisten*, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. *kuisten*, spend, lavish), + *stone*.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with diuerse goods and marchandises, . . . namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, *questing-stones*, and wilde werke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

question (kwes'chon), *n.* [< ME. *question*, *questioun*, < OF. *question*, F. *question* = Pr. *questio*, *question* = Sp. *cuestion* = Pg. *questão* = It. *questione*, *quistione*, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, ML. *quæstus*, seek, ask, inquire: see *quest*[1].] 1. The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by *question* and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 118.

Leodogran . . . ask'd,
Fixing full eyes of *question* on her face, . . .
"But thou art closer to this noble prince?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, questions are classed as (1) *direct* (*independent*): as, John is here? is John here? who is that? (2) *indirect* (*dependent*), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that is; (3) *simple*: as, is that man a soldier? (4) *double* (*alternative*, *compound*, *disjunctive*): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) *indirect double*: as, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) *deliberative* or *doubting*: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) *positive*: as, is that right?—with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) *negative*: as, is not that right?—this expects the answer "Yes."

Answer me
Directly unto this *question* that I ask.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.

None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the *Question* propounded to them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith.
Bacon, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, although not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *question* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

The *question* of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, . . . nor his offences enforced. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so occupied with the *questions* of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political *questions* are seldom . . . considered. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 733.

5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be: that is the *question*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets. *Bentley.*

Had they found a linguist half so good,
I make no *question* but the tower had stood.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 85.

In a work which he was, no *question*, acquainted with, we read . . . *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 178.

7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in *question* for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into *question* about the defacing the cross in the ensign
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the *question*, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of another; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 132.

9†. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much *question* with him. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

10. In *logic*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—11. In *parliamentary usage:* (*a*) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the *question*. (*b*) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote: as, are you ready for the *question?*—**Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question.** See the adjectives.—**Division of the question.** See *division*.—**Horary question,** in *astrol.*, a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.—**Hypothetical question.** See *hypothetical*.—**In question,** under consideration or discussion: indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

He is likewise a rival of mine—that is, of my other self's, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw the lady *in question*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence *in question* to their utmost power.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 213.

Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in controversy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading questions in cross-examining his adversary's witness.—**Mixed questions.** See *mixed*.—**Out of question,** doubtless; beyond question.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.

It is *out of the question* to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 287.

Previous question, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration; hence, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative.

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question* which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 130.

Question of fact, question of law. See *fact*, 3.—**Question of order.** See *order*.—**Question of privilege.** See *privilege*.—**Real question.** See *real*¹.—**The Questions,** the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Scotch.]—**To beg the question.** See *beg*¹.—**To call in question.** (*a*) To doubt; challenge.

You *call in question* the continuance of his love.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 6.

(*b*) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am *called in question* by you this day. Acts xxiv. 21.

The governour wrote to some of the assistants about it and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed to *call* . . . them [the offenders] *in question*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

To pop the question. See *pop*¹.—**Syn. 2.** *Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation,* and *Interrogatory* agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. *Question* is the most general in its meaning, and *inquiry* stands next. *Query* stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed: the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt: as, I raised a *query* as to the strength of the bridge. A *question* may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. *Interrogatory* is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question. *Inquiry* is somewhat milder and less direct than *question*, the order of strength being *query, inquiry, question, interrogation*. There is no perceptible difference between *interrogation* and *interrogatory*, except that the former may express also the act. See *ask*¹ and *examination*.—**4** and **5.** Proposition, motion, topic, point

question (kwes'chon), *v.* [< OF. *questionner*, < ML. *quæstionare*, question, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), question: see *question*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much.
Bacon, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to *question* with their Eyes.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To debate; reason; consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought
Where you may be. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lvii.

3. To dispute; doubt.—**4†.** To talk; converse.

For, after supper, long he *questioned*
With modest Lucrece. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 122.

I haue heard him oft *question* with Captaine Martin and tell him, except he could shew him a more substantiall triall, he was not inamoured with their durty skill.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

II. *trans.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to *question* a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me;
Still *question'd* me the story of my life.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 129.

They *questioned* him apart, as the custom is,
When first the matter made a noise at Rome.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be *questioned* whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never *questioned* or doubted of before.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167.

Nor *question*
The wisdom that hath made us what we are.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be *question'd*
In tavern-brawls, and by affected ruffians?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right
To *question* thy bold entrance on this place.
Milton, P. L., iv. 882.

Whatever may be *questioned*, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 44.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate,* etc. (see *ask*¹), catechize.—3. To controvert, dispute.

questionable (kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *cuestionable* = Pg. *questionavel* = It. *questionabile;* as *question* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable*.

It being *questionable* whether he [Galen] ever saw the dissection of a human body.
Baker, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him [Governor Van Twiller] were so scattered and vague, and divers of them so *questionable* in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the search. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 151.

questionableness (kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chon-a-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwes'chon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *questionnaire* = Sp. *cuestionario* = Pg. *questionario*, < LL. *quæstionarius*, prop. adj., of or pertaining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an examiner, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), question, inquiry: see *question*.] **I.** *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism: for sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. *n.*; pl. *questionaries* (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *quæstionary* or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally deceived both the one and the other. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'chon-ėr), *n.* [< *question* + *-er*¹.] One who asks questions; an inquirer.

He that labours for the sparrow-hawk
Has little time for idle *questioners*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'chon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *question*, *v.*] 1. The act of interrogating; a query.—2. Doubt; suspicion.

Those obstinate *questionings*
Of sense and outward things.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'chon-ing-li), *adv.* Interrogatively; as one who questions.

questionist (kwes'chon-ist), *n.* [< *question* + *-ist*.] 1. One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a *questionist*, but wrought upon the other's questions, and, like a counsellor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world.
Bacon, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

2. In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yea, I know that heades were cast together, and counsell deuised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*, should haue dispossessed of their place and rowmes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 136).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'chon-les), *a.* and *adv.* [< *question* + *-less*.] **I.** *a.* Unquestioning.

With the same clear mind and *questionless* faith.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 498.

II. *adv.* Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should *questionless* be fortunate!
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 176.

She 's abus'd, *questionless*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 2.

What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that *questionlesse* it must be still.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

questman† (kwest'man), *n.* [< *quest*¹ + *man*.] 1. One having power to make legal inquiry. Specifically, in *old law:* (*a*) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (*b*) A collector of parish rates. (*c*) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called *sidesman* and *synod-man*. (*d*) A juryman; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also *questryman*.
2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

questmonger† (kwest'mung'gėr), *n.* [< *quest*¹ + *monger*.] A juryman.

questor, quæstor (kwes'tor), *n.* [= F. *questeur* = Sp. *cuestor* = Pg. *questor* = It. *questore*, < L. *quæstor*, a magistrate having special jurisdiction in financial matters (see def.), < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, procure: see *quest*¹.] 1. In ancient Rome, a member of one of two distinct classes of magistrates: (*a*) One of two public accusers (*quæstores parricidii*) whose duty it was to lay accusations against those guilty of murder or other capital offense, and to see to the execution of the sentence. This magistracy was in existence at the earliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366 B. C., its functions being transferred to other officers. (*b*) One of the officers (*quæstores classici*) having the care and administration of the public funds; a public treasurer. It was their duty to receive, pay out, and record the public finances, including the collection of taxes, tribute, etc. Questors accompanied the provincial governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received everywhere the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc. After Julius Cæsar, some of their functions were given to the pretors and some to the ediles. The number of questors was originally two, but was gradually increased to twenty. Under Constantine the *quæstor sacri palatii* was an imperial minister of much power and importance.
2. In the middle ages, one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to announce the granting of indulgences, of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the church.—3. A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

questorship, quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* [< *questor* + *-ship*.] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom an honest *quæstorship* has indear'd to the Sicilians. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

questrist† (kwes'trist), *n.* [Irreg. < *quester* + *-ist*.] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questryman†, *n.* Same as *questman*.

Then other *questry-men* was call'd; . . .
Twelve of them spoke all in a breast,
Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou'st now guilty.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

questuary† (kwes'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *questuaire*, < L. *quæstuarius*, pertaining to gain or money-getting, < *quæstus*, gain, acquisition, < *quærere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, get, obtain: see *quest*¹.] **I.** *a.* Studious of gain; seeking gain; also, producing gain.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . . are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name [toad stone] to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Some study *questuary* and gainful arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 1.

II. *n.* A pardoner; a questionary. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, i. 3.

questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [< L. *quæstus*, gain, profit, < *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*¹.] In *law*,

land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry. Also *quæstus*.

questwordt (kwest'wėrd), *n.* A bequeathment.

The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest. *Archæologia* (1792), X. 197. (*Davies.*)

quetcht, *v.* See *quitch*[1].

quethe[1], *v. t.*; pret. *quoth*, ppr. *quething*. [< ME. *quethen* (pret. *quoth, quod, koth, ko*, earlier *quath, queth*), < AS. *cwethan* (pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwædon*, pp. *ge-cwethen*), speak, say. Cf. *bequath.*] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit *quoth.*]

I *quethe* hym quyte, and hym relese
Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6999.

Being alive and selnge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

"Lordynges," *quoth* he, "now herkneth for the beste."
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 788.

"I hold by him."
"And I," *quoth* Everard, "by the wassail bowl."
Tennyson, The Epic.

2†. To bequeath.

Hous and rente and outher thyng
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

quethe[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

quetzal (kwet'sal), *n.* [Native name.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or *Calurus elegans*), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa Rica. See cut under *trogon*. Also *quesal, quijal*.

queue (kū), *n.* [< F. *queue*, a tail, < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cue*[1].] 1. A tail; in *her.*, the tail of a beast.—2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See *cue*[1], 1.—3. Same as *cue*[1], 2.

Several dozen [men] standing in a *queue* as at the ticket office of a railway station.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.—5. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.

queue (kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *queued*, ppr. *queuing*. [< *queue*, *n.*] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Kelder-meester, who had cherished though a long life a mop of hair . . . *queued* so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

queued (kūd), *a.* [< *queue* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tailed:* used in the phrases *double queued, triple queued*, etc.

quevert, *a.* See *quiver*[1].

quewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cue*[1], 3 (*a*).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *queue* came.
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (*Davies.*)

quey (kwā), *n.* [Also *quee; ME. quye, qwye;* < Icel. *kvíga* = Sw. *qviga* = Dan. *kvie*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky,
My weel-ridden gelding, and a white *quey*.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI 116).

queycht, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quaigh*.

queynt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quaint*.

quhilk, *pron.* A Scotch form of *which*.

quhilles†, *adv.* An obsolete Scotch form of *whilst*.

quib† (kwib), *n.* [A var. of *quip;* cf. *quibble.*] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.

After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Govr and his freinds hear, gave them . . . [a] *quib* (behind their baks) for all their pains.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quibbled*, ppr. *quibbling*. [Freq. of *quip;* cf. *quib.*] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.

Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is but a poor employment for a grown man.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

2. To pun.

His part has all the wit,
For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest speech in all the play.
Goffe, Careless Shepherdess, Prel. (*Strutt.*)

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [< *quibble, v.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.

Quirks and *quibbles* . . . have no place in the search after truth. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 9, § 27.

His still refuted quirks he still repeats;
New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and *quibbles*. *Addison.*

It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a *quibble*, which is the same in Flemish as in English, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 529.

quibbler (kwib'lėr), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.

quibblet (kwib'let), *n.* Same as *quibble*, 2. *Narcs.*

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* A pun; a witticism.

I have made a *quibbling* in praise of her myself
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.

quibibt, *n.* [ME., also *quibyb, quybibe, quybybe*, usually in pl. *quibibes*, < OF. *quibibes, cubebes, cubebs*: see *cubeb.*] An obsolete form of *cubeb*.

quiblint, *n.* [Appar. for *quibbling*.] A quibble.

To o'ercreach that head that outcreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant! 'tis a very *quiblym!*
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

quicet, *n.* Same as *quest*.

quicht, *v. t.* Same as *quitch*[1].

quick (kwik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *quik, qwik, quyk, quck, cwic, cwuc*, < AS. *cwic, cwyc, cwicu, cucu*, living, alive. = OS. OFries. *quik* = D. *kwik* = LG. *quik* = OHG. *quec, quch, quck, chec*, MHG. *quec* (*queck-*), *kec* (*keck-*), G. *queck* (in *quecksilber* = E. *quicksilver*), living, *keck*, living, lively, quick (> Sw. *kåck* = Dan. *kjæk*, lively), = Icel. *kvikr, kykr* = Sw. *qvick* = Dan. *kvik* (all these forms having an unorig. *k* developed before the orig. *w*) = Goth. *kwius* (**kwiwa-*), living, quick, = L. *vivus*, living (cf. *vivere*, live, > *vita*, life), for orig. **gvivus*, = Gr. βιος, life (> βιοῦν, live, βιοτος, life, way of life) (the same relation of E. *c* (*k*), L. *v*, Gr. β appearing in E. *come* = L. *venire* = Gr. βαινειν), = OBulg. *zhivŭ* = Bohem. *zhiwy* = Russ. *zhivu* = Lith. *gyvas*, living; Skt. √ *jīv*, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. *kvelja, kvalja*, kindle (a fire).] I. *a.* 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]

Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quykke* thinges undre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed *quicke*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 24.

He shall come to judge the *quick* and the dead.
Apostles' Creed.

Still this great solitude is *quick* with life.
Bryant, The Prairies.

2. Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.

The next lesson wolde he some *quicke* and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10.

To have an open ear, a *quick* eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 685.

Where is the boy ye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a *quick* capacity,
And bred up neatly. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor *quick* and intelligent
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 100.

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 234.

Quiet to *quick* bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

No more the widow's deafened ear
Grows *quick* that lady's step to hear.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

She was *quick* to discern objects of real utility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quick* return of profits.

Give thee *quick* conduct. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 101.

Slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 921.

It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how *quick* a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 239.

So *quick* the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

In England, if God's preacher, God's minister, be any thing *quick*, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fellow, he is rash, he lacketh discretion.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He had rather haue a virgin that could giue a *quicke* aunswere that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 280.

6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.

Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 687.

His vncles wife survliues, purchance
Left *quick* with child; & then he may goe dance
For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Puritanism, believing itself *quick* with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.

For the word of God is *quick* and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword. Heb. iv. 12.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 28.

Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the *quick* remembrance of my follies.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Quick anatomy†, vivisection.—**Quick goods**, cattle or domestic animals. *Norris*, Pamphlet (Charleston, 1712).—**Quick-return gearing.** See *gearing.*—**Quick time.** See *quickstep*, 1.—**Quick water**, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. *E. H. Knight.*—**Syn.** 2 and 4. Expeditious, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See *quickness.*—3. Acute, keen.

II. *n.* 1†. A living being. [Rare.]

The, peeping close into the thicke,
Might see the moving of some *quicke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to *the quick*.

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches *the quick*.
Latimer.

I know the man,
And know he has been nettled to *the quick* too.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to *the quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

You fret, and are gall'd at *the quick*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.

The workes and especially the countercamp are curiously hedg'd with *quick*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded *quicks*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also *quicks, quitch*. [Prov. Eng.]

quick (kwik), *adv.* [< *quick, a.*] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run *quick*.

But *quick* as thought the change is wrought.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, go and return *quick*.

Then rise the tender germs, upstarting *quick*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), *v.* [< ME. *quikken, quiken, quyken;* < *quick, a.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.

"The whiles I *quykke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Anima;
And whan I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.

Thow seyst thy princes han thee yeven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quike* a wyght.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 481.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.

Pandarus to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde prest and diligent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury

With a brush dipped therein [in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis] they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quicked*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.

Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quykede* agayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'an"sėrd), *a.* [< *quick* + *answer, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), *n.* The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See *mountain-ash*. Also called *quicken* or *quicken-tree*.

quicken[1] (kwik'n), *v.* [< late ME. *quykenen*; < *quick* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

II. *trans.* 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii 1.

How a sound shall *quicken* content to bliss.
Browning, By the Fireside.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be *quickened* for many centuries.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to *quicken* you.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36.

Wake! our mirth begins to die;
Quicken it with tunes and wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

Who got his pension rug,
Or *quickened* a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

And we must *quicken*
Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward.
Longfellow, New Eng. Tragedies, p. 160.

4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

To *quicken* minds in the pursuit of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you *Swift*.

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to *quicken* his esthetic sensibility.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 3. To expedite, hurry, speed. – 4. To excite, animate.

quicken[2] (kwik'n), *n.* [< *quick* + *-en*, used indefinitely. Cf. *quick-grass* and *quitch*[2].] 1. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*. Also *quickens*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *quick-beam*.

quickener (kwik'ėr), *n.* [< *quicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

Love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. xii. 12.

quickening (kwik'ning), *n.* [< ME. *quykening*; verbal n. of *quicken*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of reviving or animating. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.

quicker (kwik'ėr), *n.* [< *quick* + *-er*[1].] A quick-set hedge. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quick-eyed (kwik'id), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

quick-grass (kwik'gras), *n.* [= Dan. *kvikgræs*; as *quick* + *grass*. Cf. *quicken*[2], *quitch*[2].] Same as *quitch-grass*.

quickhatch (kwik'hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. Also *quecquehatch*.

quick-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), *n.* The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [Eng.]

quicklime (kwik'lim), *n.* [< *quick* + *lime*[1].] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural calcium carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and cement, but has numberless other uses in the arts.

quickling (kwik'ling), *n.* [< *quick* + *-ling*[1].] A young insect. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quykly*, *quicliche*, *cwicliche*; < *quick* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.

Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had *quickly* enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

quick-march (kwik'märch), *n.* Same as *quick-step*.

quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See *match*[2].

quickmire (kwik'mīr), *n.* [ME. *quick mire*; < *quick* + *mire*[1]. Cf. *quakemire*, *quagmire*.] A quagmire. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

That al wagged his fleish,
As a *quick mire*.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 449.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quyknesse*, *cwicnesse*; < *quick* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert*.

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifestations of the essential life or *quickness* of matter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 163.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the *quickness* of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

John Heywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and *quickness* of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the king. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;
With too much thinking to have common thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke*.

In early days the conscience has in most
A *quickness* which in later life is lost.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The *quickness* of the edge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A few drops thige, and add a pleasant *quickness*.
Mortimer.

=Syn. 2. *Quickness*, *Fastness*, *Speed*, *Celerity*, *Swiftness*, *Fleetness*, *Rapidity*, *Velocity*, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. *Quickness* is the generic term. *Quickness*, *fastness*, *speed*, and *rapidity* may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the others apply only to space. "*Swift* to hear," in Jas. i. 19, is a bold figure. *Celerity* is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having *celerity*. *Fleetness* also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the *fleetness* of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the *swiftness* or *rapidity* of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the *fleetness* of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. *Swiftness* is presumably not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; *rapidity* may be too great for either. *Velocity* is the attribute of matter in motion; the word is especially a technical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the *velocity* of sound or light. *Rapidity* has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except *velocity*. See *nimble*. – 3. Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, facility, knack. – 4. Penetration.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* [< ME. *quyksande* (= D. *kwikzand* = G. *quicksand* = Icel. *kviksandr* = Sw. *qvicksand* = Dan. *kvikssand*); < *quick* + *sand*.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes dangerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the Syrtis, R. V.], [they] strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 26.

quicksandy (kwik'san-di), *a.* [< *quicksand* + *-y*.] Containing or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 358.

Unfortunately for this *quicksandy* world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen″ted), *a.* Having an acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quick-scented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 168. (*Latham*.)

quickset (kwik'set), *a.* and *n.* [< *quick* + *set*[1].] I. *a.* Made of quickset.

He immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or *quick-set* hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
Addison, Tale of Marraton.

II. *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a *quickset* and fence about the sight. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167.

quickset (kwik'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quick-set*, ppr. *quicksetting*. [< *quickset*, *n.*] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to *quickset* a ditch.

quick-sighted (kwik'sī″ted), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife, . . .
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 31.

quick-sightedness (kwik'sī″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

quicksilver (kwik'sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *quyksilver*, < AS. *cwicseolfor* (= D. *kwikzilver* = MLG. *quiksulver* = OHG. *quecsilabar*, *quechsilpar*, MHG. *quecsilber*, G. *quecksilber* = Icel. *kviksilfr*, mod. *kvikasilfr* = Sw. *qvicksilfver* = Norw. *kviksylv* = Dan. *kviksölv*, *kvægsolv*), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, < *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: see *quick* and *silver*. So in L., *argentum vivum*, 'living silver'; also *argentum liquidum*, 'liquid silver,' Gr. ἄργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver,' ὑδράργυρος, 'water-silver' (see *hydrargyrum*).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See *mercury*, 6, and *mercurial*.

The rogue fled from me like *quicksilver*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 248.

Thou hast *quicksilver* in the veins of thee to a certainty.
Scott, Abbot, xiv.

Quicksilver plaster†, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*. —**Quicksilver water**, nitrate of mercury.

quicksilver (kwik'sil″vėr), *v. t.* [< *quicksilver*, *n.*] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil″vėrd), *p. a.* 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—2†. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2. b. 1605. (*Latham*.)

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the *quick-silver'd* Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil″vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quicksilver*, *v.*] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.—2. A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.

quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.—2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem″pėrd), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

quick-witted (kwik'wit″ed), *a.* Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Gre. Believe me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 38.

quick-wittedness (kwik'wit″ed-nes), *n.* The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

quickwood (kwik'wůd), *n.* The hawthorn. Compare *quickset*. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quick-wood* hedge, did drown his wife.
Aubrey, Misc., Apparitions.

quick-work (kwik'wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chain-wales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwē), *n.* [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, whosoever will: L. *quicunque, quicumque*, whoever, whosoever, < *qui*, who, + *-cumque*, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasian creed. Also called *Symbolum Quicunque* and the *Psalm Quicunque vult*.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the authorship of the *Quicunque* has been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 562.

quid[1] (kwid), *n.* [Also *queed*; var. of *cud*, q. v.] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

The beggar who chews his *quid* as he sweeps his crossing. *Disraeli.*

quid[1] (kwid), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [< *quid*[1], *n.*] To drop partly masticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid[2] (kwid), *n.* [< L. *quid*, interrog. what, indef. somewhat, something, neut. (= E. *what*) of *quis*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*.] 1. What; nature; substance.

> You must know my age
> Hath seene the beings and the *quid* of things;
> I know the dimensions and the termini
> Of all existence. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase *tertium quid* (see below). See *predication*.—**Tertium quid**, something different from both mind and matter, a representative object in perception, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality.—**The Quids**, in *U. S. hist.* from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jefferson: supposed to have been so named as being *tertium quid* to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called *Quiddists*.

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, *the* quiddists or *quids*, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement. *H. Adams*, John Randolph, II. 181.

quid[3] (kwid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sovereign (£1). [Slang, Eng.]

quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [L., some, a certain, < *qui*, who, + *-dam*, var. *-dem*, an indef. suffix.] Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy *Quidams*, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [< L. *cydonium, cydoneum*, quince-juice, quince-wine, < *cydonia* (*cydonium malum*), a quince: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quine*[2], *quince*[1].] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [Contr. of *quidditative*.] Same as *quidditative*.

Quiddist (kwid'ist), *n.* [< *quid*[2] + *-ist*.] See *the Quids*, under *quid*[2].

quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

> No quirk left, no *quiddit*,
> That may defeat him?
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

> By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
> To find him guiltie of the breach of lawes.
> *Drayton*, The Owl.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *quidditatif*, < ML. *quidditativus*, < *quiddita*(*t-*)*s*, 'whatness': see *quiddity*.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—**Quidditative being, entity.** See the nouns.—**Quidditative predication**, the predication of the genus or species.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *quiddities* (-tiz). [= F. *quiddité*, < ML. *quiddita*(*t-*)*s*, 'whatness,' < L. *quid*, what (= E. *what*): see *quid*[2].] 1. In *scholastic philos.*, that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furieso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the *quiddity* of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardely agree with a Corslet *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Neither shal I stand to trifle with one that will tell me of *quiddities* and formalities. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

The *Quiddity* and Essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception upon the finite Intellect of the Creature. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the understanding and essence of things as explained in definition. *Quiddity* they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, *quiddity* reason reasoned. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

> But she, in quirks and *quiddities of* love,
> Sets me to school, she is so overwise.
> *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

> Evasion was his armature, *quiddity* his defence.
> *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 80.

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [A dim. or freq. form, appar. based on L. *quid*, what, as in *quiddit*, *quiddity*, etc.: see *quid*[2], *quiddity*.] 1. To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by *quiddling* technicalities. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 181.

2. To criticize. *Davies.*

Set up your huffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. (*Davies.*)

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1], *v.*] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also *quiddler*.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*, English Traits, vi.

quiddle[2] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still *quiddling*. [New Eng.]

quiddler (kwid'lėr), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *quiddle*[1].

quidificall, *a.* [< L. *quid*, what, + *-fic* + *-al*. Cf. *quiddity*.] Equivocal; subtle.

Diogenes, mocking such *quidificall* trifles, that were all in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee, I see none sothe. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 139.

quidlibet, *n.* Same as *quodlibet*.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [< L. *quid nunc*, what now: *quid*, what (see *quid*[2]); *nunc*, now (see *now*).] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a theatrical *quidnunc*, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable *quidnuncs*, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō). [L., something for something: *quid*, interrog. what, indef. something; *pro*, for; *quo*, abl. sing. of *quid*, something.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat: in *law*, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consideration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract.

quien, *n.* [F. *chien*, dial. *quien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *hound*.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the *quiens*," said he. And not a word all dinner-time but "Cur-se the *quiens!*" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "*Quiens?* why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much?" *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

quien sabe (kien sā'be). [Sp.: *quien*, who, < L. *quem*, acc. of *quis*, who; *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, < L. *sapere*, have taste or sense: see *sapient*.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

quiert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quire*[1].

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiesced*, ppr. *quiescing*. [< L. *quiescere*, rest, keep quiet, < *quies*, rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *acquiesce*.] 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, *quiesced* into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. In *philol.*, to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 282.

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* [< LL. *quiescentia*, rest, quiet, < L. *quiescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, repose, keep quiet: see *quiescent*.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the *quiescence* of a volcano.

'Tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its *quiescence*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular *quiescence* to realize either. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 149.

2. In *philol.*, silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation: as, the *quiescence* of a letter.—3. In *biol.*, quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some motion, and may receive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

quiescency (kwī-es'en-si), *n.* [As *quiescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quiescence*.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quiescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest: see *quiesce*.] I. *a.* 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving: as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point *quiescent*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly *quiescent* in the daytime. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a *quiescent* letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amœba.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a silent letter.

quiescently (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [< ME. *quiet*, *quyet* = OF. *quiet*, *quiete*, *quite*, vernacularly *quoi*, *coi* (> E. *coy*), F. *coi* = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quieto*, vernacularly *chedo* = It. *quieto*, vernacularly *queto*, < L. *quietus*, pp. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest; cf. *quies* (*quiet-*), quiet, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *coy*[1], a doublet of *quiet*, and *quit*[1], *quite*[1], *acquit*, *requite*, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain *quiet*; the sea was *quiet*.

And they . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. Judges xvi. 2.

> The holy time is *quiet* as a Nun
> Breathless with adoration.
> *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. 2 Chron. xiv. 1.

> A peace above all earthly dignities,
> A still and *quiet* conscience.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairiotes are poor and weaken'd by former divisions they are *quiet*, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divisions. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 169.

> Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
> In short, my deary, kiss me! and be *quiet*.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady.

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a *quiet* mind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity.

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be *quiet* in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 241.

5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a *quiet* neighborhood.

> Much of mirthe wat3 that he made,
> Among her feres that wat3 so *quyt!*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1149.

> Her days
> Henceforth were given to *quiet* tasks of good
> *Bryant*, Sella.

> Till he find
> The *quiet* chamber far apart.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Arrival.

> All was *quiet*, but for faint sounds made
> By the wood creatures wild and unafraid.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, *quiet* colors; a *quiet* dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a *quiet* drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

=Syn. 1-5. *Placid, Serene*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), peaceful, unruffled, undisturbed.—4. Meek, mild.

quiet (kwī'et), *n.* [< ME. *quiete, quyete* = Sp. *quiete* = It. *quiete*, < L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest; cf. *quiet, a.*] 1. Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday *quiet* holds the hill.
Tennyson, Œnone.

That cloistered *quiet* which characterizes all university towns. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Long be it ere the tide of trade
Shall break with harsh resounding din
The *quiet* of thy banks of shade.
Whittier, Kenoza Lake.

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hou Makamede, thorwe a mylde doue,
He hald al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyns in *quyete;*
Nouht thorw manslauht and mannes strengthe Makamede hadde the mastrie.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoys his garden and his book in *quiet*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 109.

And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and *quiet's* sake.
Cowper, Truth, l. 428.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is *quiet*, gentle Nell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 67.

A certain *quiet* on his soul did fall,
As though he saw the end and waited it.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet†, still, peaceful

And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were *at quiet* and secure. Judges xviii. 27.

Death did the only Cure apply;
She was *at quiet*, so was I.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly

York. I shall not sleep *in quiet* at the Tower.
Glou. Why, what should you fear?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 112.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you *on the quiet*.
Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quiet†, disturbed; restless

Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady, she is much *out of quiet*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 144.

=Syn. *Repose, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

quiet (kwī'et), *v.* [< LL. *quietare, quietari*, make quiet, < L. *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.* Cf. *quit*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bring to a state of rest; stop.

Quiet thy cudgel *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

The ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion
Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize: as, to *quiet* the soul when it is agitated; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cæsar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parliament
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 175.

Surely I have behaved and *quieted* myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother. Ps. cxxxi. 2.

The growth of our dissention was either prevented or soon *quieted*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 2. To compose, soothe, sober, to still, silence, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet or still; abate: as, the sea *quieted*.

While astonishment
With deep-drawn sighs was *quieting*. *Keats*.

quietage† (kwī'et-āj), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-age*.] Peace; quiet. [Rare.]

Sweet peace and *quiet age*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 13.

quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become quiet or still.

II. *trans.* To make quiet; calm; pacify.

I will stay, . . partly to *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxiv (*Davies.*)

quieter (kwī'et-ėr), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quiets.

quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām'bėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, an exhaust-pipe fitted with a number of small branch tubes the sections of which, taken together, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam.

quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* [= F. *quiétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietismo* = G. *quietismus*, < NL. *quietismus;* as *quiet* + *-ism.*] 1. That form of mysticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual exercise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate union with the Godhead. Conspicuous exponents of quietism were Molinos and Mme. Guyon, in the seventeenth century. See *Molinist*[2].

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism;* if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton, Alliance, i.

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of *quietism*, and to have held that he who, in silence and solitude, turned his thoughts with intense introspection on himself, would find his soul enveloped in a mystic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happiness.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary.
Godwin, Mandeville, I. 110. (*Davies.*)

quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *quiétiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietista* = G. *quietist*, < NL. *quietista;* as *quiet* + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [*cap.*] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Hesychasts, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who seeks or enjoys quietness; one who advocates a policy of quietness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a *quietist* by constitution. *The Century*, XXVI. 280.

quietistic (kwī-e-tis'tik), *a.* [< *quietist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon, . . . a leading exponent of the *quietistic* mysticism of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

quietive (kwī'et-iv), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-ive.*] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxatives, emetics, sudorifics, or *quietives*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-īz), *v. t.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-ize.*] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (*Davies.*)

quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. Especially—(*a*) Without motion or agitation; in a state of rest.

Lie *quietly*, and hear a little more;
Nay, do not struggle.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 709.

(*b*) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably: as, to live *quietly*.

After all these Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go *quietly* home.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(*c*) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Then came her father, saying in low tones
"Have comfort," whom she greeted *quietly*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*d*) In a manner to attract little or no observation; without noise: as, he *quietly* left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through *quietly* had caused great agitation *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

He shut the gate *quietly*, not to make a noise, but never looked back. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* [< ME. *quietness;* < *quiet* + *-ness.*] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great *quyetnesse* to haue people of good behaviour in a house. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Peace and *quietness*. *Milton.*

In *quietness* and in confidence shall be your strength.
Isa. xxx. 15.

quietous† (kwī'et-us), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-ous.*] Quiet; peaceable.

Bryngynge men to a *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde. *Bp. Bale*, Image, i.

quietously† (kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* [< *quietous* + *-ly*[2].] In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bp. Bale.*

quietsome† (kwī'et-sum), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-some.*] Calm; still; undisturbed.

But let the night be calme and *quietsome*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 326.

quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *quiétude* = Sp. *quietud* = It. *quietudine*, < L. *quietudo*, quietness, rest, calmness, for **quietitudo*, < *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

A future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable *quietude* than that which slept among their sheltering boughs.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time *quietude* and privacy. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [< ML. *quietus*, or *quietus est*, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see *quiet, a.*] 1. A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Till I had signed your *quietus*. *Webster.*

I hoped to put her off with half the sum;
That's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd me,
And given [me] my *quietus*. *Shirley*, The Gamester, v. 1.

Hence—2. A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 75.

Why, you may think there's no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *quietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. A severe blow; a "settler." *Halliwell.* [Slang.]

quight†, *adv.* An erroneous spelling of *quite*[1].

qui-hi, qui-hye (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *koi hai*, 'who is there?'] 1. In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though not in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] *qui hi* ("who waits") denoting that the bearer is to bring an answer.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 208.

2. Hence, the popular nickname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homage.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lii. (*Davies.*)

Quiina (kwi-ī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, type of the tribe *Quiineæ*. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerous stamens and several styles all filiform, and the fruit a berry with fibrous interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The 17 species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in short axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. *Q. Jamaicensis* is an entire-leafed species, known in Jamaica as *old-woman's tree*.

Quineæ (kwī-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Quiina* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, consisting of the genus *Quiina*, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle, while in the rest of the order, except the *Calophylleæ*, the radicle is large and the seed-leaves are minute.

quilisma (kwī-lis'mä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κύλισμα*, a roll, < *κυλίειν*, roll: see *cylinder.*] In *medieval musical notation*, a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill.

quill[1] (kwil), *n.* [< ME. **quille, quylle*, a stalk (L. *calamus*); cf. LG. *quiele, kiele* = MHG. *kil*, G. *kiel*, dial. *keil*, a quill; connections uncertain. Cf. OF. *quille*, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel*, a ninepin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see *kail*[2]. The Ir. *cuille*, a quill, is appar. < E.] 1. The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes.

For they bene daughters of the highest Jove,
And holden scorne of homely shepheards *quill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country *quill* each plays
Madrigals and pretty lays.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a *quill* from the spread eagle's wing.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . . more used than *quills* by the people of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic instrument of a writer.

Thy Pencil triumphs o'er the poet's *Quill*
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Jones has a *quill* of blue ink behind one ear, a *quill* of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 151.

5. One of the comparatively large flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill pens; a quill-feather: as, the *quills* and coverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chough's white bill
That he hath left her ne'er a flying *quill*.
Marston, Satires, i. 68.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the scape of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the calamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or barrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cylinder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no web. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine.

Like *quills* upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Thou'lt shoote thy *quilles* at mee, when my terrible backe's turn'd, for all this; wilt not, Porcupine?
Dekker, Humorous Poet, I. 235.

8. A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

9. (*a*) A plectrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and zither families. (*b*) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corresponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of quills.—10. In *seal-engraving*, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the cutting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them.—11. In *mining*, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse.—12. The faucet of a barrel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—13. In *pharm.*, bark in a roll, such as is often formed in drying, as of cinnamon or cinchona.—**In the quill**, a phrase used in the following passage, and interpreted to mean 'penned' (*Steevens*); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (*Nares*); 'in the coil' (*Singer*)

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 4.

Primary, secondary, tertiary quills. See the adjectives.—**To be under the quill**, to be written about.

The subject which is now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 28. (*Davies.*)

To carry a good quill, to write well.

quill[1] (kwil), *v.* [< *quill*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pluck out quills from.

His wings have been *quilled* thrice, and are now up again. *Swift*, To Stella, xvii.

2. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the door of her house, on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spools—in our vernacular, *quilling*—for her mother. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I 2.

quill[2] (kwil), *n.* [Also, as mere F., *quille*; < F. *quille*, a keel: see *keel*[1].] A fold of a plaited or fluted ruff or ruffle.

quill[2] (kwil), *v. t.* [< *quill*[2], *n.*] To flute; form with small rounded ridges.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen *quilled* with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 257.

quillai (kē-lī′), *n.* [Also *quillay*, *cullay*; < Chilian *quillai*, so called from its soap-like qualities, < *quillcan*, wash.] A middle-sized Chilian tree, *Quillaia Saponaria*.—**Quillai-bark**, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chili as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also *quillin-bark*, *quillaja-bark*, and *soap-bark*.

Quillaia (kwi-lā′yȧ), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), < Chilian *quillai*.] A genus of rosaceous trees, type of the tribe *Quillaieæ*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, five valvate calyx-lobes to which adhere the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and five woolly carpels, becoming a stellate crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of southern Brazil, Chili, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undivided leaves which are thick, rigid, and veiny. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lateral are staminate and the central are fertile. *Q. Saponaria* is the quillai, cullay, or soap-bark tree of Chili. See *quillai-bark*, under *quillai*. Also spelled *Quillaja*.

Quillaieæ (kwi-lā′yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1840), < *Quillaia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the *Spiræeæ*, differing in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five follicles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which *Quillaia* is the type. See *Kageneckia*. Also spelled *Quillajeæ*.

quillback (kwil′bak), *n.* The sailfish, spearfish, or skimback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as *C. difformis*. [Local, U. S.]

quill-bit (kwil′bit), *n.* A small shell-bit: same as *gouge-bit*.

quill-coverts (kwil′kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See *covert*, 6.

quill-driver (kwil′drī″vėr), *n.* One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quill-driving (kwil′drī″ving), *n.* The act of working with a pen; writing. [Slang.]

Some sort of slave's *quill-driving*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, vii.

quille, *n.* See *quill*[2].

quilled[1] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with quills.

His thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-*quill'd* porpentine.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, *quilled* calisaya, contrasted with *flat* calisaya.

In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes *quilled*. *U. S. Dispensatory* (15th ed.), p. 433.

3. In *her.*, having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest.

quilled[2] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered *quilled* [by cultivation], and are made to assume many glowing colours
Encyc. Brit., IV. 129.

Quilled suture. See *suture*.

quiller (kwil′ėr), *n.* [< *quill*[1] + *-er*[1].] An unfledged bird. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quillet[1] (kwil′et), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *quill*[2].] 1. A furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

All the account to make of every bag of money, and of every *quillet* of land, whose it is. *Donne*, Sermons, lx.

In the "Cheshire Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of *quillets* cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by mear or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 336.

quillet[2]† (kwil′et), *n.* [Contr. from L. *quidlibet*, anything you please: *quid*, anything; *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 288.

He is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-*quillets*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

quill-feather (kwil′feтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *quill*[1], 5. See *feather*.

quilling (kwil′ing), *n.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

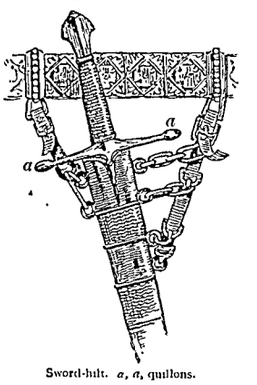
A plain *quilling* in your bonnet—and if ever any body looked like an angel, it 's you in a net *quilling*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

quill-nib (kwil′nib), *n.* A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the substance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of transportation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen.

quillon (kē-lyôn′), *n.* One of the arms or branches of the cross-guard of a sword. See *cross-guard*, *cross-hilt*, cut in next column, and cut under *hilt*.

quilltail (kwil′tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also called *quilltail coot*. [New Jersey.]

quill-turn (kwil′tėrn), *n.* A machine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. *Halliwell*.



Sword-hilt. *a*, *a*, quillons.

quill-work (kwil′wėrk), *n.* Embroidery with porcupine-quills, such as that made by the North American Indians. See *Canadian embroidery*, under *Canadian*.

quillwort (kwil′wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Isoëtes lacustris*: so called from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Isoëtes*. See *Isoëtes* and *Merlin's-grass*.

quilly (kwil′i), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became *quilly* and draggled and frayed.
J. Owen, Wings of Hope.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* [< ME. *quilte*, *quylte*, < OF. *cuilte*, also *cotre*, *coutre*, also *coite*, *coitte*, *coistre*, a tick, mattress, = Sp. Pg. *colcha* = It. *coltre* = W. *cylched*, a quilt, < L. *culcita*, *culcitra*, a cushion, pillow, mattress, quilt: see *cushion*. Cf. *counterpane*[1]. The Ir. *cuilte*, a bed, bedtick, is appar. from the E.] 1†. A mattress or flock-bed.

Cause to be made a good thycke *quylte* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the couerynge of it be of whyte fustyan, and laye it on the fetherbed that you do lye on. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other *quyltes* ne pilowes hadde thei noon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

And you have fastened on a thick *quilt*, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching together two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork *quilt*.

In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

There Affectation, with a sickly mien, . . .
On the rich *quilt* sinks with becoming woe.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 35.

3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]—**Log-cabin quilt.** See *log*[1].—**Marseilles quilt**, a double cotton-cloth coverlet woven in patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed.

quilt (kwilt), *v.* [< *quilt*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; supply with stuffing.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

With these [verminous and polluted rags] deformedly to *quilt* and interlace the intire, the spotlesse, and undecaying robe of Truth. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordinary, . . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . . and he sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

Dressed
In his steel jack, a swarthy vest,
With iron *quilted* well. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, usually with some soft substance between: as, to *quilt* a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in curves, volutes, etc.—3. To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute intervals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he *quilts* into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—**Quilted calves**, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Halliwell*.—**Quilted grape-shot.** See *grape-shot*.

quilter (kwil′tėr), *n.* [< *quilt* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—2. An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fabrics.

quilting (kwil′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quilt*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of forming a quilt.—2. The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—3. Quilted work.

Thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

4. A kind of cloth resembling diaper, having a pattern slightly marked by the direction of the threads or raised in low relief. It is made of cotton and of linen, and is used, like piqué, for waistcoats.—5. A quilting-bee. [New Eng.]—**French quilting.** Same as *piqué*, 2 (*a*).

quilting-bee (kwil'ting-bē), *n.* A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane: usually followed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now [in the days of Peter Stuyvesant] were instituted *quilting bees* . . . and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot″n), *n.* Same as *cotton wadding* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).

quilting-frame (kwil'ting-frām), *n.* A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for convenience in embroidering upon it.

Quimper pottery. See *pottery*.

quin (kwin), *n.* [Possibly < Ir. *cuine*, *cun*, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of scallop or pecten. Also *queen*, *squin*. [Local, Eng.]

quina (kwī'nä or kē'nä), *n.* [= F. *quina*, < Sp. Pg. *quina* (NL. *quina*), < S. Amer. (Peruv.) *quina*, *kina*, bark.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona:* also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.

quinamia (kwi-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *quina* + *am(ide)* + *-ia*.] Same as *quinamine*.

quinamicine (kwi-nam'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinamine:* an arbitrary form.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$.

quinamidine (kwi-nam'i-din), *n.* [< *quina* + *amide* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamicine.

quinamine (kwi-nam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *amine*.] A natural crystalline alkaloid, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from various cinchona barks. Also called *quinamia*.

quinancy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy*.

quinancy-wort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy-wort*. *Miller*, English Plant Names.

quinaquina (kē-nä-kē'nä), *n.* [Also *quinquina* = F. *quinquina* = Sp. *quinaquina*, < Peruv. *quinaquina*, the tree which yields the bark called *quina:* see *quina*.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*. See *kin-kina*.

quinarian (kwī-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *quinary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Quinary, as a system of classification; classified in sets of five. In zoology the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Macleay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formulated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group are symbolically or analogically represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being intelligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one who proposed, practised, or taught the quinary system of classification; an adherent of the quinary system.

There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians;* but so strenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithologists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and in some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

quinarius (kwī-nā'ri-us), *n.* [L.: see *quinary*.] An ancient Roman republican and imperial silver coin, in value half the denarius, or about 8 cents United States money. It was originally equivalent to five asses, but after the depreciation of the as, to eight. It was also called *victoriatus* from the figure of Victory stamped upon it. It appears to have been first coined at Rome 177 B. C., after the victories of Clodius in Istria.

quinary (kwī'nȧ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *quinario*, < L. *quinarius*, containing five, < *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five, = E. *five*.] I. *a.* 1. Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

A *quinary* division of segments.
Adams, Manual of Nat. Hist., p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *quinarian*.

Swainson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or *quinary* analogies throughout the animal kingdom. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a *Quinary* System [in zoology] was very great, but was chiefly confined to Britain. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

Quinary system, or quinary classification. See *quinarian*.

II. *n.*; pl. *quinaries* (-riz). A whole composed of five parts or elements.

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, *quinaries*, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 740.

quinate[1] (kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

quinate[2] (kwī'nāt), *n.* [< *quin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of quinic acid.

quince[1] (kwins), *n.* [Formerly also *quence;* < ME. *quence*, an extension of *quine*, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see *quine*[2]. Cf. L. *cydonia*, pl., quince. Less prob. a reduction of OF. *coignasse*, the largest kind of quince; < *coin*, quince: see *quine*[2].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. (See def. 2.) It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple-shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, of a golden-yellow color when ripe, and



Branch with Fruit of Quince (*Pyrus Cydonia*).

very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and it has been argued that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of *marmalade*), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous coat. In decoction they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eye lotions. Their mucilage is employed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See *bandoline*.

Of ripen'd *Quinces* such the yellow Hue.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. The fruit-tree *Pyrus Cydonia*, sometimes classed as *Cydonia vulgaris*, the latter genus being based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded cells of the fruit. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crooked spreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name *quince* applies also to any of the plants formerly referred to *Cydonia*. See the phrases below.—**Bengal quince,** *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*.—**Chinese quince,** a species, *Pyrus Cathayensis* (*Cydonia Sinensis*), resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-shaped fruit can be used to make jelly.—**Japanese quince,** a garden shrub, *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*, a great favorite, on account chiefly of its abundant early large scarlet or crimson flowers, varying to white. It is well suited for ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is inedible, but is sometimes used for making jelly. Also called *japonica* and, locally, *burning bush*. *P. (C.) Maulei*, more lately from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange-scarlet flowers on every twig.—**Portugal quince,** a variety of the common quince, having superior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—**Quince-essence.** See *œnanthic ether*, under *œnanthic*.

quince[2]† (kwins), *n.* [ME. *quynce;* appar. an abbr. form of *quinsy, quinancy*.] Scrofula.

For the *quynce*. Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so thereof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.* (*Halliwell.*)

quince[3] (kwins), *n.* Same as *quinze*.

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-nā-rī), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quin(que)*, five, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] I. *a.* Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especially five hundred years.

II. *n.* 1. That which consists of or comprehends five hundred.—2. A five-hundredth anniversary.

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the *quincentenary* of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by utterly unnoticed. *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 331.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), *n.* The tree that bears the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia*. See *quince*[1].

quince-wine (kwins'wīn), *n.* A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince.

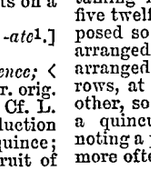
quinch (kwinch), *v. i.* [A var. of *quitch*[1], appar. simulating *winch* for *wince*.] 1†. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never *quinched* for it, nor shewed countenance of fear.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Nee parte of all that realme shall be able or dare see much as to *quinche*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal), *a.* [= F. *quinconcial* = It. *quinconciale*, < L. *quincuncialis*, containing five twelfths, < *quincunx*, five twelfths: see *quincunx*.] Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in *bot.*, sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.



Quincuncial arrangement.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hopyards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row called *quincuntiall*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and second are external, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other internal, overlapped by the first.—**Quincuncial map-projection.** See *projection*.

quincuncially (kwin-kun'shal-i), *adv.* In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincunciall order was first and still affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen *quincuncially*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* [= F. *quinconce* = Pg. *quincunce*, a quincunx; < L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-*), five twelfths (of anything), < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *uncia*, a twelfth part: see *five* and *ounce*[1].] 1. An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ⁘); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. See diagram under *quincuncial*.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep. *Bladen*, tr. of Cæsar's Com., vii. 31.

The single *quincunx* of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

2. In *bot.*, same as *quincuncial estivation* (which see, under *quincuncial*).—3. In *astrol.*, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quincunxial (kwin-kungk'shal), *a.* An erroneous form of *quincuncial*.

In *quincunxial* æstivation . . . two of the five pieces are exterior. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 86.

quindecagon (kwin-dek'ȧ-gon), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *decagon*.] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), *n.* [Altered in the second vowel to suit *decemvir;* < L. *quindecimvir*, < *quindecim*, = E. *fifteen* (see *quindecim*), + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the republic, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 367 B. C., and who continued the functions of the duumvirs, or two patricians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the secular games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *quindecimviratus*, the dignity of a quindecemvir, < *quindecimviri*, the quindecemvirs: see *quindecemvir*.] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

quindecim† (kwin'dē-sim), *n.* [< LL. *quindecimus* (L. *quintus decimus*), fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] A fifteenth part of anything.

Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 208, an. 1257.

quindecima (kwin-des'i-mȧ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*.] 1. In

music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave.—2. An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops.

quindenet, *n.* [ME. *quyndene*, < OF. *quindesme* (?), < ML. *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*. Cf. ML. *quindena*, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye *quyndene* of Pasche. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindismet, *n.* Same as *quindecim*.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. pars 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy . . . *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 7.

quine[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *queen*.

quine[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *quyne, coine, coin*, < OF. *coin*, F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing*, m., = It. *cotogna*, f., a quince, < L. *Cydonium, Cydoneum* (sc. *malum*), < Gr. Κύδωνι (sc. μῆλον), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia,' < Κύδωνία, Κυδωνίς, Cydonia, an ancient Greek city of Crete: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[1], *quiddany*.] A quince.

quine[3]†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whence*.

quinet (kwī'net), *n.* [< OF. *quignet, quoignet, coignet, enignet*, a little wedge, dim. of *quoin, coin*, a wedge: see *coin*[1], *coign*.] A wedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quinia (kwin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *quina*, q. v.] An older name for *quinine*.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *n.* [ME. *quynible*, ult. < L. *quinque* = E. *five*. Cf. *quatrible*.] In *music*, an interval of a fifth; a descant sung at the fifth.

Therto he song som tyme a loud *quynyble*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a *quinible* means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song.
Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *v. i.* [< *quinible*, *n.*] In *music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fifth. See *diaphony*, 2.

quinic (kwin'ik), *a.* [< *quina* + *-ic*.] Same as *kinic*.

quinicia (kwi-nish'iạ), *n.* [NL., < *quinic*, q. v.] Same as *quinicine*.

quinicine (kwin'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinic* + *-ine*[2].] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous.

quinidamine (kwin-i-dam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *amine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona barks, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Also called *cinchonamine*.

quinidine (kwin'id-in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A base ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably soluble in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. Their action on the system is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful. Also called *conchinine*.

quinine (kwin'ēn or ki-nēn' or kwī'nīn), *n.* [= F. *quinine* = Sp. Pg. *quinina* = It. *chinina, chinino*, < NL. *quinina*, quinine, < *quina*, Peruvian bark: see *quina* and *-ine*[2].] A very important vegetable alkali ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$), obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona*. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nēn'izm), *n.* [< *quinine* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quiniretin (kwin-i-ret'in), *n.* [< *quinine;* second element obscure.] The flocculent precipitate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

quinisext (kwin'i-sekst), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, five, + *sextus*, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. —**Quinisext Council.** See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan*.

quinism (kwī'nizm), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quink-goose (kwingk'gös), *n.* [< *quink* (imitative) + *goose*.] The brent-goose, *Berniela brenta*. See cut under *brent-goose*.

quinnat (kwin'at), *n.* [The native name.] The king-salmon, *Oncorhynchus quinnat*. Also called *chavicha* and *equinna*. See *Oncorhynchus* and *salmon*.

quinoa (kē'nō-ạ), *n.* [Also *quinua;* Peruv.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, native in Peru, Chili, etc., and there much cultivated for its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called *carapulgue*, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pepper, etc. The quinoa is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spinach. The plant resembles some common species of goosefoot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the one yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruises, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called *petty-rice*.

They [the Incas of Peru] had also Maiz, *Quinua*, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver resembling the natural.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

quinoline (kwin'ō-lin), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ol-* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chinoline*.—**Quinoline blue**, a coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwi-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *quinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in quinology.

quinology (kwi-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *quina* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, say.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

quinone (kwin'ōn), *n.* [< *quina* + *-one*.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifically, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese, or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written *kinone*.

quinquagenarian (kwin″kwạ-je-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinquagénaire* = Sp. *quincuagenario* = It. *quinquagenario*, < L. *quinquagenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quinquageni*, fifty each, < *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque* = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* Being fifty years of age.

II. *n.* A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of *quinquagenarians* from sitters of fifty. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 34.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwạ-jes'i-mạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth, < *quinquaginta*, fifty: see *fifty*.] A period of fifty days.—**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinquangulus*, five-cornered, < L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] Having five angles.

quinquarticular (kwin-kwär-tik'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—**Quinquarticular controversy**, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficulties of the *quinquarticular controversy* without discredit to yourselves. *Bp. Horsley*, Charge, Aug., 1800.

quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *angled*.] Quinquangular.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sụ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *capsula*, capsule.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five capsules.

quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *costa*, a rib.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwē-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five teeth or serrations of any kind.

quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquedentate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquedentate*.

quinquedigitate (kwin-kwē-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E *five*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarious*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, disposed in five vertical ranks. *Gray.* —2. In *zoöl.*, disposed or arranged in five sets, rows, or series; quinqueserial; pentastichous.

quinquefid (kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] In *bot.*, cleft into five segments. See *cleft*[2], 2.

quinquefoliate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinquefolius*, five-leaved (< *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

quinquefoliated (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquefoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

quinquefoliolate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having five leaflets: said of compound leaves.

quinquegrade (kwin'kwē-grād), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *gradus*, degree: see *grade*[1].] In *music*, consisting of five tones.—**Quinquegrade scale.** Same as *pentatonic scale* (which see, under *scale*).

quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *littera, litera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwin-kwē-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five lobes.

quinquelobed (kwin'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lịr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five loculi, cavities, or cells.

quinquenerved (kwin'kwē-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quinquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis*, that takes place every fifth year: see *quinquennial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, public games celebrated every fifth year. See *quinquennial*, *n.*, 2.

quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years (see *quinquennium*), + *-ad*[1].] A period of five years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decads new and strange,
Or gay *quinquenniads*, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [For **quinquennal*, < L. *quinquennalis*, occurring once in five years, < *quinquennis*, of five years, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *annus*, year.] **I.** *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; occurring every fourth year. See II., 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

3. Lasting five years.

II. *n.* 1. A period of five years; a quinquenniad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebration occurring once in four years; an anniversary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinquennials.

quinquennially (kwin-kwen'i-ạl-i), *adv.* Once in five years; during a period of five years.

quinquennium (kwin-kwen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *quinquennis*, of five years: see *quinquennial*.] A period of five years.

The lapse of a *quinquennium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *quinquepartitus*, divided into five parts, fivefold, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinquepetaloid (kwin-kwē-pet'ạ-loid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *petaloid*.] Formed of five petaloid ambulacra: as, the *quinquepetaloid* rosette of a spatangoid sea-urchin.

quinqueradiate (kwin-kwē-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *radius*, ray.] Having five rays; pentactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quinqueremis*, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.

The great triremes and *quinqueremes* rushed onward.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

quinquesect (kwin'kwē-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut into five equal parts.

quinquesection (kwin-kwē-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Section into five equal parts.

quinqueseptate (kwin-kwē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having five septa or partitions.

quinqueserial (kwin-kwē-sē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *series*, row, series: see *series*, *serial*.] Arranged in five series or rows.

quinquesyllabic (kwin″kwē-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables, as a word.

quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a *quinquesyllable* is difficult to pronounce. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

quinquetactic (kwin-kwē-tak′tik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + Gr. *τακτικός*, tactic: see *tactic*.] Having five consecutive points in common.—**Quinquetactic point.** See *trilactic point*, under *point*[1].

quinquetubercular (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quinquetuberculate*.

The crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 663.

quinquetuberculate (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having five tubercles: as, a *quinquetuberculate* molar.

quinquevalent (kwin-kwev′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *valent*.] In *chem.*, capable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

quinquevalve (kwin′kwē-valv), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valva*, door (valve).] In *bot.*, having five valves, as a pericarp.

quinquevalvular (kwin-kwē-val′vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] Same as *quinquevalve*.

quinquevir (kwin′kwē-vėr), *n.*; pl. *quinquevirs* (kwin-kwev′i-rī). [L., < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect, as to provide relief in time of public distress, to direct the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui-. For words so erroneously spelled, see *quinque-*.

quinquina (kin′ki-nä), *n.* Same as *quinaquina*.

quinquino (kin′ki-nō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A tree, *Myroxylon Pereræ*, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador called the Balsam Coast. It has a height of 50 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground, the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flowers numerous in erect racemes, the pods 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and incision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white balsam, and digested in rum furnishes a medicine, balsamito, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See *Myroxylon*, and *balsam of Peru* (under *balsam*).

quinsy (kwin′zi), *n.* [Formerly also *quinsey*, *quinzy*, *quincy* (also *quinancy*); reduced from early *squincy*, *squinsy*, *squinzie*, a contracted form of *squinancy*, < OF. *squinancie*, *squinance*, *esquinance*, F. *esquinancie* (cf. also OF. *quinatique*, *quinatike*) = Sp. *esquinencia* = Pg. *esquinencia* = It. *schinanzia*, quinsy, with prosthetic *s*, < LL. *cynanche*, < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, lit. 'dog-throttling,' < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ἀγχειν*, choke, throttle. Cf. *cynanche*.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep suppurative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter,
The cruell *Quincy*, leaping like a Vulture
At Adams throat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Why don't you speak out?—not stand croaking like a frog in a *quinsy!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin′zi-ber′i), *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat.

quinsywort (kwin′zi-wėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *quinancy-wort*, *squinancy-wort*; < *quinsy* + *wort*[1].] A small trailing European herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, having narrow leaves whorled in fours, and small, clustered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed efficacious as a gargle in quinsy and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also *quinsy-woodruff*.

quint (kwint), *n.* [< F. *quinte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinta*), f., a fifth part, a fifth (in music, etc.), also *quint*, m., a fifth, < *quint* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinto*), fifth, < L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five: see *five*.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint*
Of generals, he 's listed in 't.
S. Butler, Hudibras (1611), III. ii.

2. In *music*, same as *fifth*, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, *quints*, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

3. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a fifth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—4. The smallest of the three varieties of viola da bracchio. See *viol.*—5. The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—6. In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in swordplay. It is taught in the schools, but rarely used in practice.

quint-. [L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint.*] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

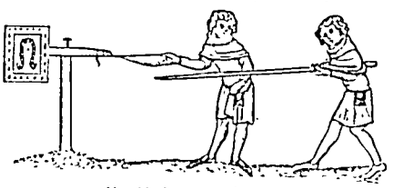
quinta (kwin′tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *quinta*, a country house.] A country house in Madeira.

A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in *quintas* surrounded by pretty gardens. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

quintad (kwin′tad), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ad*[1].] Same as *pentad*.

quintadena (kwin-ta-dē′nä), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ad-ena*, an arbitrary termination.] In *organ-building*, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

quintain (kwin′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *quinten*, *quintin*; < ME. *quyntayne*, *qwaintan*, < OF. *quintaine*, *cuintaine*, etc., f., a quintain, F. *quintaine* = Pr. It. *quintana*, < ML. *quintana*, a quintain, also a part of a street where carriages could pass, < L. *quintana*, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, the place of martial exercises, etc., whence the ML. use; fem. (se. *via*) of *quintanus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] 1. A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century.
(From Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 2. 263.

The *quintain* in its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle axes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur qwences, and *qwaintans*, & other qwaint gaumes
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1627.

quintal (kwin′tal), *n.* [Also *kintal*, and formerly *kental*, *kintle*, early mod. E. *kyntayl*; < F. *quintal* = It. *quintale*, < Sp. Pg. *quintal*, < Ar. *qintār*, a weight of one hundred pounds, < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *cent* and *cantar*, *cantara*.] A weight of 100 pounds. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique*, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupois.

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth
A *quintal* or an hundred-weight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

quintan (kwin′tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintanus*, pertaining to the fifth, < *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque* = E. *five*: see *five*. Cf. *quintain*.] I. *a.* Occurring or recurring every fifth day, both days being counted, as on Sunday and Thursday: as, a *quintan* fever.

II. *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

quintet, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quintefoil (kwint′foil), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cinquefoil*, as if < OF. *quint*, fifth, + *foil*, leaf.] In *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*.

quintell† (kwin′tel), *n.* An erroneous form of *quintain*.

None crowns the cup
Of wassalle now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick, A Pastorall sung to the King.

quintent, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quinternet, *n.* [OF. *quinterne*, a corrupt form of *guinterne*, *guiterne*, a gittern, guitar: see *gittern*, *guitar*.] A musical instrument of the lute family, which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar.

quinteron (kwin′te-ron), *n.* Same as *quintroon*.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *n.* [< ME. *quintessence*, < OF. (and F.) *quintessence* = It. *quintessenza* = ML. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence: L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, being or essence: see *quint* and *essence*.] 1. The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated above the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsothe philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essencia*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and proscribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the air a little vital *quintessence* (if I may so call it), which serves to the refreshment and restauration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the air being unservicable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air.
Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. xli. 1.

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To comforte the herte, putte yn oure *5 essense*, the *5 essence* of gold and of peerl, and he schal be delyuerid therof [of venom] and be hool.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious I do holde
Maltes pure *quintessence* then king Harries golde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 147.

The large scarlet anemone outshone even the poppy, whose color here is the *quintessence* of flame.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116.

Pure *quintessences* of precious oils
In hollow'd moons of gems.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes′ens, formerly kwin′te-sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessenced*, ppr. *quintessencing*. [< *quintessence*, *n.*] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were *quintessenced* into one perfume, it could not yield so fragrant a smell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434.

It is truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power.
Quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen′shal), *a.* [< *quintessence* (ML. *quinta essentia*) + *-al*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter, almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases, have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the spiritual element. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xiv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessentialized*, ppr. *quintessentializing*. [< *quintessential* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, *quintessentialized* in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the personal egotism of Milton.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

quintet, quintette (kwin-tet′), *n.* [= F. *quintette*, < It. *quintetto*, a quintet, < *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint.*] In *music*: (*a*) A movement for five solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. Instrumental quintets are essentially similar to quartets. (*b*) A company of five singers or players who perform quintets.

quintetto (kwin-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quintet*.

quintfoil (kwint′foil), *n.* See *quintefoil*.

quintic (kwin′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quintic equation.** See *equation*.—**Quintic symmetry**, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form $ax^5 + by^5$.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

quintile (kwin'til), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five, + *-ile*.] The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillian (kwin-til'iạn), *n.* [< *Quintilla*, a Roman female name (see def.), fem. of *Quintillus*, dim. of *quintus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla.

quintillion (kwin-til'yon), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quintine (kwin'tin), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare *quartine*.

quintisternal (kwin-ti-stėr'nạl), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] In *anat.*, the fifth sterneber, succeeding the quadristernal, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quintole (kwin'tōl), *n.* [< It. *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ole*.] 1. Same as *quintuplet*, 3. Compare *decimole*, *quartole*, etc.—2. A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France in the eighteenth century. See *viol*.

quintroon (kwin-trön'), *n.* [Also *quinteron*; < Sp. *quinteron*, a quintroon, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*. Cf. *quarteron*, *quadroon*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *a.* [= F. *quintuple* = Sp. *quintuplo* = Pg. It. *quintuplo*, < ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, < L. *quintus*, fifth (< *quinque*, five), + *-plus*, -fold. Cf. L. *quintuplex*, fivefold, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold.] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. In *bot.*, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—**Quintuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. [< *quintuple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make fivefold.

II. *intrans.* To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has *quintupled* within the last thirty or forty years.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwin'tū-pl-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-ribd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuplet (kwin'tū-plet), *n.* [< *quintuple* + *-et*.] 1. A set of five, as of ear-springs, etc.—2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to *quintuplets*.
Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

3. In *music*, a group of five notes to be performed in the time of three, four, or six. Also *quintole*. Compare *nonuplet*, *triplet*, etc.—4. A bicycle for five riders.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintuplicated*, ppr. *quintuplicating*. [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*: see *quintuplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts.

II. *n.* One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a *quintuplicate* as that which I adduced.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 181

quintuplication (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *quintuplicate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of repeating five times, or increasing to the number of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of *quintuplication*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

quintuplinerved (kwin'tū-pli-nėrvd), *a.* [< ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, + L. *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side: said of palmately nerved leaves, or those approaching the palmate nervation. See *nervation*. Also *quinquenerved*.

quintus (kwin'tus), *n.* [ML., < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *medieval music*, the fifth voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the different parts in turn: hence sometimes called *vagans*.

quinzain, quinzaine (kwin'zān; F. pron. kaⁿ-zān'), *n.* [< ME. **quinzaine*, *quynsynne*, < OF. (and F.) *quinzaine*, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < *quinze*, fifteen: see *quinze*.] 1. In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included.

And the *quynsynne* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

quinze (kwinz; F. pron. kaⁿz), *n.* [Also *quince*; < F. *quinze*, fifteen, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen: see *quindecim*.] A game of cards somewhat similar to vingt-un, in which the object is to count fifteen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.
Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzyt, *n.* See *quinsy*.

quip (kwip), *n.* [< W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flirt, < *chwipio*, whip, move briskly. Cf. *whip*. Hence *quib*, *quibble*.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Peyt. Why, what 's a *quip*?
Manes. Wee great gliders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the *Quip* Modest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 72.

quip (kwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quipped*, ppr. *quipping*. [< *quip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes?
Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye malitious haue more minde to *quip* then might to cut. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206.

II. *trans.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; taunt; treat with a sarcastic retort; sneer at.

The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 44.

quipo, *n.* See *quipu*.

quippert (kwip'ėr), *n.* One who jests or quips.

And here, peraduenture, some desperate *quipper* will canuaze my proposed comparison.
Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

quippian (kwip'i-ạn), *n.* [So called because denoted by *Q*.] A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quippish (kwip'ish), *a.* [< *quip* + *-ish*¹.] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pö or kwip'ö), *n.* [Also *quippu*, *quipo*, *quippo*; < Peruv. *quipu*, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously colored threads, and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and elsewhere for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver and yellow for gold, and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, etc.

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott*, Conquest of Peru, i. 4.

Wampum and *quippus* are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 18.

quiquihatch (kwē'kwē-hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The quickhatch or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.

quiracet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuirass*.

For all their bucklers, Morions, and *Quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

quirboillet, quirboillyt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

quircal (kwėr'kal), *n.* A kind of marmoset. *Sci. Amer.*, LV. 176.

quire¹ (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*; < ME. *queer*, *quere*, *quer*, *queor*, < OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur* = Pr. *cor* = Sp. Pg. It. *coro* = D. *koor* = G. *chor* = Sw. *kör* = Dan. *kor* = AS. *chor* (rare), < L. *chorus*, < Gr. *χορός*, a dance, chorus: see *chorus*. Cf. *choir*, a mod. spelling simulating, like the mod. F. *chœur*, the L. spelling, but with pron. of *quire*.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idols, which they doe in *Quires*, as the Friers doe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Angelick *quires*
Sung heavenly anthems of . . . victory.
Milton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full *quire*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.

Besyde the *Queer* of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen dounward 16 Greces, is the place where oure Lord was born. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred *quires*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 72.

3†. A company or assembly.

And then the whole *quire* hold their hips and laugh.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

quire¹ (kwīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*¹, *n.*] 1. To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There 's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as . . . the virgin voice
That babies lulls asleep! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 113.

quire² (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*, *quere*; < ME. *quayer*, *quaier*, *quair*, *quayre*, *quaer*, *cwaer* (= Icel. *kver*, a quire, a book), < OF. *quaier*, *quayer*, *caier*, *cayer*, *coyer*, a quire (also a square lamp), F. *cahier*, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. *cazern* = It. *quaderno*, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, cash-book, two fours at dice, < ML. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets of parchment or paper, neut. of *quaternus* (> OF. *quaier*, *caier*, etc., = OIt. *quaderno*, four-square), pl. *quaterni*, four at a time: see *quatern*. For OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, < L. *quaternum*, cf. *enfer*, < L. *infernum*.] 1†. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The *quires* or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted, in the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2. A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order, ready for folding. *E. H. Knight.*—3†. A book.

Go, litel *quayre*, go unto my lyves quene.
Lydgate, Black Knight, l. 674.

4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.—**In quires**, in sheets, not folded or bound: said of printed books.

The Imprinter to sell this Booke *in Queres* for two shillinges and sixe pence, and not above.
Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of imperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uniform quality.

quire² (kwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*², *n.*] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires.

quire³†, *a.* An obsolete form of *queer*¹.

quirewise (kwīr'wīz), *adv.* In *printing*, in single forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-ị), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quirinalis*, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome, < *Quirinus*, a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

quirinca-pods (kwi-ring'kạ-podz), *n. pl.* [< S. Amer. *quirinca* + E. *pod*.] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia*, the espanillo of the Argentine Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), *n.* [L., < *Cures*, a Sabine town. Cf. *Quirites*.] An Italic warlike divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

quirister† (kwir'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *quirrister, querister, quercster;* < *quire*[1], *n.*, + *-ister*. Cf. *chorister*.] Same as *chorister*.

> The clear *quiristers* of the woods, the birds.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.
>
> The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
> Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson*, Spring.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *quiritary* + *-an*.] In *Rom. law*, legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from *bonitarian*. The use is equivalent to that of *legal* in modern law, in contradistinction to *equitable*.

> They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held (so to speak) under different legal dispensations, as belonging to one person in *Quiritarian* and to another in Bonitarian ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after feudalism had fallen into decay, revived in our country in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 313.

quiritary (kwir'i-ta-ri), *a.* [< ML. *quiritarius*, < L. *Quirites*, the Roman citizens: see *Quirites*.] Same as *quiritarian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 682.

quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quiritatio(n-)*, a cry, a shriek, < *quiritare*, wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid,' < *Quirites*, Quirites: prob. freq. of *queri*, complain: see *querent*[1], and cf. *cry*, ult. < *quritare*.] A crying for help.

> How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation:* (My God my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)
> *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion

Quirite (kwir'it), *n.* [< L. *Quiris* (*Quirit-*): see *Quirites*.] One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwi-ri'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Quiris* (*Quirit-*), orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < *Cures*, a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romans*, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *querk*; perhaps a var. of **quirt* (cf. *jerk*[1], *jert*), < W. *chwiried*, craft, quirk (< *chwiori*, turn briskly), = Gael. *cuiread*, a turn, wile, trick (cf. *car*, turn).] 1. A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist.

> Then have they mytber stockes to these gay hosen, . . . curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with *quirkes* and clocks about the ancles and sometime chaplie interlaced with golde or silver threds.
> *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses, p. 31. (*Nares*, under *nether stocks*.)

Hence — 2. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.

> As one said of a lawyer that, resolving not to be forgotten, he made his will so full of intricate *quirks* that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him.
> *Bp. T. Adams*, Works, I. 50.

3†. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.

> I have felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 34.

4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.

> I may chance have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 245.
>
> Twisted *quirks* and happy hits,
> From misty mazes of lectures,
> The tavern hours of mighty wits
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

> I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels purposely on others, to taste the valour of their adversary, and therefore I will be sure to put some *quirk* *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 253.

6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air; a fantastic phrase.

> Light *quirks* of music, broken and uneven,
> Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 147.

The *quirks* of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 129.

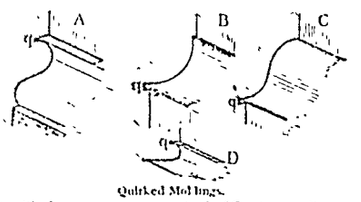
7. In *building*, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk*. — 8. In *arch.*, an acute angle or recess; a deep indentation: the incision under the abacus. — 9. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 10. In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance. **Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk.** See *bead*, 9. — **Quirk bead**, a molding the round part of which forms more than a semicircle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the *quirk*. — **Quirk molding.** Same as *quirked molding*.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *v.* [< *quirk*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To turn sharply.

II. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn; form into quirks. — 2. To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

> In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually *quirked* at the top. *Weale.*

Quirked molding, a molding characterized by a sharp



Quirked Moldings.

A, quirked ogee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); *B*, quirked ovolo; *C*, quirked cyma recta; *D*, quirked bead (*B*, *C*, *D*, modern colonial American woodwork). *q q q q*, quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a recentrant angle. Also called *quirk molding*. *Gwilt.*

quirk[2] (kwėrk), *v. i.* [Cf. *querk*[1].] 1. To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To grunt; complain. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quirk-float (kwėrk'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*e*).

quirking-plane (kwėr'king-plān), *n.* A molding-plane for working on convex surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*

quirkish (kwėr'kish), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

> Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.
> *Barrow*, Works, I. xiv.

quirky (kwėr'ki), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zigzag; quirkish. [Rare.]

> Bordered by *quirky* lines
> *Philadelphia Times*, June 1, 1885.

2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks: as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question. — 3. Merry; sportive. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quirl (kwėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *querl*.

quirlewindt, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *charlewind*.

quirpele, *n.* [Tamil.] A name for the mongoose: used in India. *Yule and Burnell.*

quirt (kwėrt), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *cuerda*, a cord, rope: see *cord*[1].] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It usually consists of a short stout stock a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braided of leather, like a small black snake, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop.

quirt (kwėrt), *v. t.* [< *quirt*, *n.*] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.]

> A first-class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. *T. L. Sweet*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

Quiscalinæ (kwis-ka-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Quiscalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Quiscalus*, usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*.

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); appar. < ML. *quiscula, quisquala, quisquilla*, etc., a quail: see *quail*[3].] The typical genus of *Quiscalinæ*, having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species inhabit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is *Q. purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*), the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Southern States is *Q. major* (see cut under *boat-shaped*); the fan-tailed blackbird is *Q. macrurus*, inhabiting Texas and Mexico.

quisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuisse*.

quishint, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification; < L. *quis*, who, + *qualis*, of what kind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combretæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single five-furrowed oblong seed and sometimes three cotyledons instead of the usual two. The 3 or 4 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spiked or racemed flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in cultivation under glass, especially the Rangoon creeper, *Q. Indica*, used by the Chinese as a vermifuge.

quist (kwist), *n.* Same as *quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

quistle, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whistle*.

quistron†, *n.* [ME., *quystron, questeroun*, < OF. *coistron, coestron, quistron, questron, coisteron*, a scullion; cf. F. *cuistre*, a college servant, a vulgar pedant.] A scullion.

> This god of love of his fasoun
> Was lyke no knave ne *quystron*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 886.

quit[1] (kwit), *a.* [< ME. *quit, quyt, quite, quyte, cwite* = OFries. *quit* = D. *kwijt* = MLG. *quit*, LG. *quit, quiet* = MHG. *quît, queit*, G. *quitt* = Icel. *kvittr* = Sw. *quitt* = Dan. *kvit*, < OF. *quite, cuite*, F. *quitte* = Pr. *quiti* = Sp. *quito* = Pg. *quite*, discharged, released, freed, < ML. *quietus*, discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. *quietus*, at rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*, of which *quit* is a doublet. Cf. *quietus*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

> Yef ye will, leve me, and yef ye ne will, leve me nought; for I ne leve yow nought, and so be we *quite*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.
>
> Tho that ben shryuen & verry contryte,
> Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *quyte*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

I promise you that when I am *quit* of these (public affairs) I will engage in no other.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 317.

Double or quits, in *gambling*, said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing, according to the favorable or unfavorable issue of a certain chance. — **To be quit or quits** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quite!* 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is used as a quasi-noun in a plural form.]

> I hope *to be* shortly *quit* with you for all Courtesies.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.
>
> I'll *be quit* with him for discovering me.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To get quit of. See *get*.

quit[1] (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted*, ppr. *quitting*. [Early mod. E. also *quite* (a form still used in *requite*), and erroneously *quight*; < ME. *quiten, quyten* (= D. *kwijten* = MLG. *quitten*, LG. *quitten* = MHG. *quiten, quoten, quitten*, G. *quitten* = Icel. *kvitta* = Sw. *quitta* = Dan. *kvitte*), < OF. *quiter, cuiter, quitter*, F. *quitter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *quitar* = It. *quitare, chitare* (ML. reflex *quitare, quittare*), < ML. *quietare*, pay, discharge, quit, leave, abandon, particular uses of L. *quietare*, make quiet: see *quiet*, *v.*, and cf. *quit*[1], *a.* Cf. *acquit, requite*.] 1. To satisfy, as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligation or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

> But more, to make pees and *quote* no nine dettes, . . .
> As Crist himself comaundeth to alle Cristene people.
> *Piers Ploweman* (C), xiv. 76.
>
> I am endetted so therby,
> Of gold that I have borwed trewly,
> That why I lyve, I shal it *quote* never.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 183.
>
> I'll *quite* his cost or else myself will die.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.
>
> A little money from the law will *quite* thee,
> Pee but the Summar, & he shall not clite thee.
> *Time's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.
>
> Like doth *quit* like, and measure still for measure.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 416.
>
> First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
> Actions, decrees, judgments against us, *quitted*.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 2.
>
> Each looks as if he came to beg,
> And not to *quit* a score.
> *Cowper*, The Yearly Distress.

2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit; exonerate.

> God *quit* you in his mercy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 160.
>
> Until they that were accused to be the murtherers were *quitted* or condemned. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.
>
> I must *quit*
> Young Florio; Lorenzo and myself
> Are only guilty of the prince's death.
> *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 3.

3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate: with *of*.

> If I *quit* you not presently, and for ever, *of* this cumber, you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

Their judicious king
Begins at home; *quits* first his royal palace
Of flattering sycophants.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1709.

5†. To complete; spend: said of time.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave.

Avaunt! and *quit* my sight! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii 4. 93.

She ought to play her part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to *quit* the stage, and make room for others *Addison*, Spectator, No. 80.

7. To resign; give up; let go.

The other he held in his sight
A drawen dirk to his breast,
And said, "False carl, *quit* thy staff."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

I had never *quitted* the lady's hand all this time.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8. To forsake; abandon.

Quit thy fear;
All danger is blown over.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never *quitt*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

9. In *archery*, to discharge; shoot.

Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger-points without jerking.
Encyc. Brit., II. 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—11. To remove by force. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quit! quit for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her
Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 24).

Notice to quit, in *law*, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by sufferance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties.

—To quit cost, to pay expenses; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them, 'twill not *quit* the *cost*
G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even; balance accounts.

Are you sure you do nothing to *quit scores* with them?
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

=Syn. 6 and 8. *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. See *forsake*.

quit², *n.* Same as *quoit*².

quit³ (kwit), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, belonging to different genera and families. Banana-quits are species of *Certhiola*, as *C. flaveola*; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as *Spermophila olivacea*; the blue quit is a tanager, *Euphonia jamaica*; the orange quit is another tanager, *Tanagrella ruficollis*

qui tam (kwī tam). [L.: *qui*, who; *tam*, as well, as much as, equally.] In *law*, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informer: so called from the words of the old common-law writ, "*Qui tam* pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc.

quitasol† (kē'ta-sol), *n.* [Sp., < *quitar*, quit, + *sol*, sun. Cf. *parasol*.] A parasol.

Then did he sneask his pate in his hat, which was so broad as it might serve him excellently for a *quitasol*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13. (*Richardson*, under *sneask*.)

quitch¹† (kwich), *v.* [Also *quich*, *quecch*, *quetch* (also *quinch*, simulating *winch*), more prop. *quetch*; < ME. *quicchen*, *quycchen*, *quytchen*, *quecchen*, < AS. *cwecc an* (pret. *cwehte*, *cwehte*), shake, causative of *cwacian*, shake, quake: see *quake*.]

I. *trans.* To shake; stir; move. *Layamon.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stir; move. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421; *Palsgrave.*

An huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall
With a strong yron chaine and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink.

He laid him down upon the wood-stack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor *quitched* when the fire took him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 687.

quitch² (kwich), *n.* [Also *quickens*; an assibilated form of *quick* (= Norw. *kvika*, *kviku*, *krikve*, *kuku*, quitch-grass), < *quick*, *a.* Cf. *quitch-grass*.] Same as *quitch-grass*.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Black quitch, mostly the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, a weedy grass with dark-purple flowers. Also *black bent*, *black couch grass*, *black squitch*.

quitch-grass (kwich'gras), *n.* [Also *couch-grass*, *cooch-grass*; assibilated form of *quick-grass*: see *quick-grass*, *quitch*³.] A weed-grass somewhat resembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, *Triticum*, but now known as *Agropyrum repens*. Also *quick-*, *quack-*, *cutch-*, and *couch-grass*. See especially *couch-grass*.

The thoroughfares were overrun with weed
— Docks *quitchgrass*, loathy mallows no man plants.
Browning, Sordello, iv.



1. Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (*Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*); 2, the spike on a larger scale, *a*, a spikelet, *b*, the flowering glume, *c*, the palet.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), *n.* [< ME. *quiteclayme*, < OF. *quiteclame*, a giving up, abandonment, release, < *quiter*, quit, + *clame*, claim: see *claim*¹.] In *law*: (*a*) A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (*b*) A conveyance without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied.

Sin ye wyll do so,
Of vs shal he haue a *quite-clayme* fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *quiteclaim*; < ME. *quitclaymen*, *quiteclaymen*, *quytecleymen*, < OF. *quiteclamer*, *quiteclaimer*, give up, release, < *quiteclame*, a quitclaim: see *quitclaim*, *n.*] 1. To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation.

The quene *quyte cleymed* the x knyghtes that were prisoners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 502.

Fram henne to Yude that cité
Quiteclaym thai schul go fre.
Gy of Warwike, p. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

Wee haue *quite claimed*, and for vs and our heires released our welbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their marchandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 151.

2. In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to *quitclaim* a certain parcel of ground.

If any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle,
Lepe lyztly me to, & lach this weppen,
I *quit clayme* hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

quitclaimance (kwit'klā'mans), *n.* [< ME. *quite-clamance*, < OF. *quiteclamance* (ML. *quieta clamantia*), < *quiteclamer*, quitclaim: see *quitclaim*.] Same as *quitclaim*.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise,
Mad Richard a *quite clamance* fro him & alle hise,
& neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite¹†, *a.* An obsolete form of *quit*¹.

quite¹ (kwīt), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *quight*; < ME. *quite*, *quyte*, adv., < *quite*¹, *a.*] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; fully; perfectly.

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede
That his helme flew *quyte* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast,
But with that pereing noise flew open *quite*, or brast.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-covered *quite* with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

Something much more to our concern,
And *quite* a scandal not to learn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books *quite* worthless are *quite* harmless.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, *quite* warm; *quite* pretty; *quite* clever; *quite* an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American.

Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work *quite*, though hardly very, well. *Science*, VII. 403.

Quite a few. See *few*.—**Quite a little**, considerable: as, *quite a little* business; *quite a little* curiosity. [Colloq.]—**Quite so**, a form of assent in conversation.

quite¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *quit*¹.

quite²†, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *white*.

Ther cam on in a *quyte* surplisse,
And pryvely toke him be the slefe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

quitely†, *adv.* [ME., also *quitly*; < *quite*¹, *quit*¹, *a.*, + *-ly*².] 1. Completely; entirely; quite.

3our ancestres conquered all France *quitely*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely; unconditionally.

Ther fore, 3if godes wille were i wold haue al the payne,
To mede 3e were fro this quarrere *quitly* a-schaped.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2311.

Qui tollis (kwī tol'is). [So called from the first words: L. *qui*, who; *tollis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *tollere*, raise, take away.] In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican liturgy*: (*a*) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.

Quito orange. See *orange*¹.

Qui transtulit sustinet (kwī tranz'tū-lit sus'ti-net). [L.: *qui*, who; *transtulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *transferre*, transfer; *sustinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sustinere*, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit'rent), *n.* [< ME. *quiterent*; < *quit*¹ + *rent*².] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called *chief-rent*.

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther-to,
And the *quyterent* that there of owte shalle goo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There was nothing before him but contests for *quitrents* with settlers resolved on governing themselves.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 355.

quits (kwits). See *quit*, *a.*

quit-shilling† (kwit'shil'ing), *n.* A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal.

Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a *Quit Shilling* for their delight.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

quittable (kwit'a-bl), *a.* [< *quit*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal† (kwit'al), *n.* [< *quit*¹ + *-al*. Cf. *acquittal*, *requital*.] Requital; return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death,
To make a *quital* for thy discontent.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit'ans), *n.* [< ME. *quytance*, < F. *quittance* (= Sp. *quitanza* = Pg. *quitança* = It. *quitanza*), a release, receipt, < *quitter*, quit, release: see *quit*¹, *v.*] 1. Acquittance; discharge from a debt or obligation; a receipt.

Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a *quittance* or cocket sealed and firmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

Gurth . . . folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, x.

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment.

But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 108.

In *quittance* of your loving, honest counsel
I would not have you build an airy castle.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

To cry quittance, to get even.

Cry quittance, madam, then, and love not him.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Against whom [certain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doors, . . . whereas now ours have *cried quittance* with them.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 122.

quittance† (kwit'ans), *v. t.* [< *quittance*, *n.*] To repay; make requital or return for.

Hate calls on me to *quittance* all my ills.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

We dread not death to *quittance* injuries.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

quitter¹ (kwit'er), *n.* [< *quit*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who quits.—2†. A deliverer.

quitter² (kwit'er), *n.* [Also *quittor*, and formerly *quitture*; < ME. *quiter*, *quitere*, *quitoure*, *quiture*, *quytur*, *whitour*; cf. LG. *kwaden*, *kwader*, rottenness.] 1†. Matter flowing from a sore or wound.

Quytur or rotunnes, putredo.
Nominale MS. (*Halliwell.*)

Still drink thou wine, and eat,
Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat
To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.
Chapman, Iliad xiv. 7. (*Davies.*)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppuration at the coronet or within the foot.—3†. Scoria of tin.

quitter[2] (kwit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *quiteren, whiteren;* from the noun.] To suppurate.

quittor, *n.* See *quitter*[2].

quitturet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quitter*[2].

quiver[1]† (kwiv'ėr), *a.* [Also dial. *quever;* < ME. **quiver, quever, cwiver,* < AS. **cwifer,* in comp. *cwiferlice,* eagerly; cf. *quver*[1], *v.*] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage you his piece thus; and a' would about and about.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 301.

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *kuyveren,* tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with *kuyven,* tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. *quiver*[1]: see *quiver*[1], *a.* Cf. *quaver.*] 1. To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

In glaunces bright she glittered from the ground,
Holding in hand her targe and *quivering* spere.
Surrey, Æneid, II.

That jewel's mine that *quivers* in his ear,
Mocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, I.

Her pale lip *quivered,* and the light
Gleamed in her moistening eyes.
O. W. Holmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso

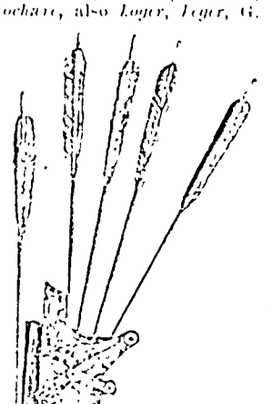
Willows whiten, aspens *quiver*
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

=Syn. *Quake* etc. See *shiver*[2].

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver,* and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle holder aside
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x

quiver[2] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quiver, quyver, quyvere, quaquer,* < OF. *quivre, cuivre, cuivre, coivre, coutre* (ML. *cucurum* = MGr. κουκούρα), < OHG. *chohhar, chochar, chohhari,* MHG. *kocher, kocher,* also *koger, leger,* G. *köcher,* also MHG. *loger, leger* = LG. *lo-ker, laker* = D. *koker* = OS. *co-car* = OFries. *koker* = AS. *co-cur, cocer,* ME. *koker* = Sw. *kog-ger* = Dan. *kogger,* a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbow-bolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be required. Mediæval archers in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows secured by a strap usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.



Mediæval Quiver. *a*, case; *b*, arrows.

But Mosco did us more service then we expected, for, having shot away his *quiver* of Arrowes, he ran to the Boat for more.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a slender spear she bore,
Now a light *quiver* on her shoulders wore.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

quivered (kwiv'ėrd), *a.* [< *quiver*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The *quiver'd* Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits
Insidious some rich caravan. *J. Philips,* Cyder, i.

Him, thus retreating, Artemis upbraids,
The *quiver'd* huntress of the sylvan shades
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear
To him who notches sticks at Westminster
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83.

puivering (kwiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

The *quivering* of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessantly shifts the directions of the rays of light.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

quiveringly (kwiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

quiverish (kwiv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *quiver*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tremulous; trembling.

Then furth with a *quiverish* horror.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (*Davies.*)

quiver-tree (kwiv'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of aloe, *Aloë dichotoma.*

qui vive (kē vēv). [F., lit. who lives? i. e. who goes there? as a noun in the phrase *être sur le qui vive,* be on the alert: *qui* (< L. *qui*), who; *vive,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre,* < L. *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their posts.—**To be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert; be watchful, as a sentinel.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much *on the qui-vive.*
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (*Davies.*)

quixote (kwik'sōt), *v. i.* [< *Quixote* (see def. of *quixotic*) (Sp. *Quixote,* now spelled *Quijote,* pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite *it.*

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall *Quixote it* by yourself for Lopez.
Vanbrugh, False Friend, v. 1.

quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [< *Quixote* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visionary.

The project seemed rash and *quixotic,* and one that he could not countenance.
Everett, Orations, I. 464.

This fatally training, too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently *quixotic.* They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

quixotically (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *quixotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] After the manner of Don Quixote; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sōt-izm), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ism.*] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his (Cervantes's) time, the purest impulse and the noblest purpose have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of *Quixotism* than any other base name or false allegation.
Ruskin, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sōt-ri), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ry.*] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of *Quixotry* in M'Intyre to give you a meeting [in a duel] while your character and circumstances are involved in such obscurity
Scott, Antiquary, xx.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *n.*; pl. *quizzes* (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based on *question* (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a school term) on the L. *quæso,* I ask: see *query, quest*[1]. No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word.] 1. A puzzling question; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that *quiz* of a hat? It makes you look like an old witch.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 53.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself, but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself" . . . The word *quiz,* you may depend, was never the Queen's.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (*Davies.*)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery *quiz;* the practice *quiz.* [Colloq.]—5. A collection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]—6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quizzed,* ppr. *quizzing.* [< *quiz*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To puzzle; banter; make sport of by means of puzzling questions, hints, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for *quizzing* him grew less and less
As he grew richer.
Halleck, Fanny.

His [Sydney Smith's] constant *quizzing* of the national foibles and peculiarities.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

I hate to be *quizzed,* and I think most people do, particularly those who indulge in the habit of *quizzing* others.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was *quizzing* him.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. To examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise bantering or chaffing; be addicted to teasing.—2. In *med.*, to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]

quiz[2] (kwiz), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *whiz.*] A toy, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called *bandalore.*

Moore says that his earliest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a *quiz.*"
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klȧs), *n.* In *med.*, a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]

quiz-master (kwiz'mȧs'tėr), *n.* The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare *quiz*[1], *n.*, 4.

quizzer (kwiz'ėr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery.

quizzery (kwiz'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quizzeries* (-iz). [< *quiz*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carly le's *quizzeries,* he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 153.

quizzical (kwiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a *quizzical* look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old *quizzical* fellow that you can't live without him.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, lx. (*Davies.*)

quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *quizzical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old *quizzicality* in his little face, declared . . .
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

quizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, *quizzically,* "Ogden, have you lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?"
St. Nicholas, XVII. 611.

quizzification (kwiz'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *quizzify* + *-ation.*] A joke; a quiz.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philips — and yet he gave me such a minute description of her person!
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xi. (*Davies.*)

quizzify (kwiz'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quizzified,* ppr. *quizzifying.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-ify.*] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The cavon *quizzifies* the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design.
Southey, The Doctor, cxii. (*Davies.*)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), *n.* Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire are mere *quizziness.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 187. (*Davies.*)

quizzing (kwiz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiz*[1], *v.*] Banter; raillery; teasing.

quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glȧs), *n.* A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.

quot, *pron.* An obsolete form of *who.*

quo'. A clipped form of *quoth.*

quoad hoc (kwō'ad hok). [L.: *quoad,* so far as (< *quod,* what, as, + *ad,* to); *hoc,* neut. of *hic,* this: see *he*[1].] To this extent; as far as this.

quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *omnia,* neut. pl. of *omnis,* all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a *quoad omnia* parish. See *parish.*

quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *sacra,* neut. pl. of *sacer,* sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See *parish.*

quob, *v.* and *n.* See *quab*[1].

quod[1]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

quod[2] (kwod), *n.* and *v.* See *quad*[2], 2.

quoddle[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *coddle*[1].

It seemes it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new *quoddled* words. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

quoddle[2] (kwod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quoddled*, ppr. *quoddling*. [Cf. *waddle* (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quoddling* in a pool.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 1, § 16.

quoddy (kwod'i), *n.*; pl. *quoddies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *Passamaquoddy.*] A kind of large herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [= F. *quolibet*, a joke, pun; < ML. *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet, < L. *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of *quilibet*, any one you please, any one at all), < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, which, + *libet*, impers., it pleases. Cf. *quillet*[2].] 1. A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but also always theological. These are generally the most elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are about a dozen printed books of quodlibets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

There are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

He who, reading on the Heart
(When all his *Quodlibets* of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat),
Swore he had never felt it beat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A fantasia or potpourri. (*b*) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a *Dutch concert*.

quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibetalis:* as *quodlibet* + *-al.*] Consisting of quodlibets.—**Quodlibetal question.** Same as *quodlibet*.

quodlibetarian (kwod'li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *quodlibetarius* (< *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*) + *-an.*] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibeticus*, < *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet.*] 1. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), *a.* [< *quodlibetic* + *-al.*] Same as *quodlibetal*. *W. Watson*, A Decachordon of Ten *Quodlibetical* Questions.

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodling†, **quodlin**†, *n.* See *codling*[1], 2.

Del. A fine young *quodling*.
Face. O,
My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

quod permittat (kwod pėr-mit'at). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *permittat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *permittere*, permit: see *permit*[1].] In *Eng. law*, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

quod vide (kwod vī'dē). [L.: *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *vide*, impv. sing. of *videre*, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form *q. v.*, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quohog, *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quoich, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

quoift, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coif*.

quoiffuret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coiffure*.

quoilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coil*[1].

quoin (koin), *n.* [< F. *coin*, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see *coin*[1].] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the angle is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins* or *bossage*.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes. (*a*) In *masonry*, a wedge to support and steady a stone. (*b*) In *printing*, a short blunt wedge used by printers to secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges.

Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

(*c*) In *gem-cutting*, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavilion or base. These facets divide each portion of the brilliant into four parts. Also called *lozenge*. See cut under *brilliant*. (*d*) *Naut.*, a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (*e*) In *gun.*, a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—**Cantick-quoin.** Same as *canting-coin*.

quoin (koin), *v. t.* [< *quoin*, *n.*] To wedge, steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.: generally with *up*. See *quoin*, *n.*, 2.

"They [flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall —just the thing for *quoining up*." What Mr. Grey meant by *quoining up* was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level.
Jacob Abbott, Wallace, vii.

quoin-post (koin'pōst), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the heel-post of a lock-gate. *E. H. Knight.*

quoit (kwoit), *v.* [Also *coit;* < ME. *coiten, coyten*, < OF. *coiter, coitier, quoitier, cuiter*, press, push, hasten, incite, prob. < L. *coactare*, force, freq. of *cogere*, compel: see *cogent*. Cf. *quat*[1]; cf. also *quail*[2], ult. < L. *coagulare*.] I. *trans.* To throw as a quoit; throw.

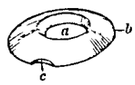
Quoit him down, Bardolph. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfully *quoited* around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery tuffs.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468.

II. *intrans.* To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* [Also *coit*, also dial. *quait;* < ME. *coite, coyte;* cf. *quoit, v.*] 1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 8¼ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.



Quoit
a, central opening; *b*, marginal edge, which, when the quoit is skilfully pitched, cuts into the earth; *c*, thumb-notch, by which the thrower is enabled to give the quoit a spinning motion on an axis at right angles with the marginal edge.

He willed us also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis not thine to hurl the distant dart,
The *quoit* to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated *quoits* to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the *quoit* itself, to this day, is called a shoe. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

2. *pl.* The game played with such rings. Two pins, called *hobs*, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient exercise of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at *quoits* well. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 266.

The game of *quoits*, or colts, . . . is more moderate, because this exercise does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

3. A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a discus. Those used by the Sikhs are of polished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like.

quoivest, *n.* Plural of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*.

quo jure (kwō jō'rē). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what, abl. sing. neut. of *qui*, who, which, what; *jure*, abl. sing. of *jus*, law, right.] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

quokt, **quoket**. Obsolete strong preterits of *quake*.

quoll (kwol), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian marsupial mammal, *Dasyurus macrurus*.

quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by which, abl. sing. of *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *minus*, less: see *minus*.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this writ to allege that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (quo minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown.

quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* and *n.* [L., formerly, < *quom, cum*, when, + *-dam*, a demonstr. particle.] I. *a.* Having been formerly; former: as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster.

This is the *quondam* king. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 23.

Farewell, my hopes! my anchor now is broken:
Farewell, my *quondam* joys, of which no token
Is now remaining.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quondams*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

quondamship† (kwon'dam-ship), *n.* [< *quondam* + *-ship.*] The state of being a quondam.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), *n.* [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. *quoniam*, since now, although, < *quom, cum*, when, since, + *jam*, now.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy:* (*a*) A part of the Gloria. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.—2†. [*l. c.*] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.
Healy, Disc. of New World, p. 69. (*Nares.*)

quont, *n.* See *quant*.

quookt, **quooket**. Obsolete preterits and past participles of *quake*.

quorlt, *v.* A Middle English form of *whirl*.

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* [Formerly also *corum;* < L. *quorum*, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of *qui*, who: see *who*. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons generally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the *corum*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the *quorum*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of considerable size the quorum may by rule be much less than a majority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members constitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whole number of Senators are necessary to form a *quorum*
Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3†. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloath.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (*Davies.*)

Quorum of Twelve, or **Quorum**, a name given collectively to the twelve apostles in the Mormon Church. See *Mormon*[2].

quost†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coast*.

quota (kwō'tä), *n.* [< It. *quota*, a share, < L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as, akin to *qui*.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their *quota* either of ships or men *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious construction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for *quotas* of men. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 22.

quotability (kwō-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *quotable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

quotable (kwō'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *quote* + *-able.*] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes *quotable* passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwō'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Quotability.
Athenæum, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693.

quotably (kwō'tạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be quoted; in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not *quotably* lower. *The Engineer*, LXV. 513.

quotation (kwō-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *quote* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of quoting or citing.

Classical *quotation* is the parole of literary men all over the world. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer; a citation.

When the *quotation* is not only apt, but has in it a turn of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In *com.*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.

A *quotation* of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's business. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 465.

4. [Abbr. of *quotation-quadrat.*] In *printing*, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size 3 × 4 picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = Syn. 2. Extract. See *quote.*

quotational (kwō-tā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *quotation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwō-tā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *quotation* + *-ist.*] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.
Milton, Divorce, To the Parlament.

quotation-mark (kwō-tā'shọn-märk), *n.* One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation, but a single comma and a single apostrophe are also used especially in Great Britain. In the former case the marking of a quotation within a quotation is single, in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French, German, etc., are types specially cut and cast for this use, and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end.

quote (kwōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quoted*, ppr. *quoting.* [Formerly also *cote*; < OF. *quoter, coter*, F. *coter*, letter, number, quote (in commercial use), < ML. *quotare*, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, as many as.] I. *trans.* 1†. To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again and to read it with more deliberation and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margent as ye see.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

2. To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

As long as our people *quote* English standards they dwarf their own proportions. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. In *writing* or *printing*, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not *quoted*.—4. In *com.*, to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of.—**Quoted matter**, in *printing*, composed types that are inclosed by quotation-marks: thus, " ".—Syn. 2. *Quote, Cite, Adduce, Recite.* When we *quote* or *recite*, we repeat the exact words; when we *cite* or *adduce*, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may *quote* a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other reason: as, to *quote* a saying of Izaak Walton's. We *cite* or *adduce* a thing in proof of some assertion or doctrine: as, to *cite* an authority in court; to *adduce* confirmatory examples. *Adduce*, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than *cite*, as to urge in proof. *Recite*, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to *recite* a law; to *recite* the conversation of Lorenzo and Jessica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessarily, as a petition *recites*, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read aloud or only written.

II. *intrans.* To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *quote;* in other senses < *quote*, *v.*] 1†. A note upon an author.

O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust,
Or *quotes* to chalke out men the way to sin,
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee. *C. Tournour*, Transformed Metamorpho[sis], Author to his Booke.

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation.

This column of "Local Notes and Queries" . . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and *Quotes*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—4†. A quotient. [Rare.]

quoteless (kwōt'les), *a.* [< *quote* + *-less.*] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable.
Wright.

quoter (kwō'tėr), *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first *quoter* of it. *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

quoteworthy (kwōt'wėr'ᵺi), *a.* Deserving of quotation. [Rare.]

In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some *quoteworthy* remarks. *The New Mirror* (N. Y., 1843), III.

quoth (kwōth). Preterit of *quethe.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," *quoth* I. "No, sir," *quoth* he,
"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune."
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7. 18.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore." *Poe*, The Raven.

quotha (kwō'ᵺä), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth he, a* being a corruption of *he*: see a^6.] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *cotidien*, < OF. *quotidien, cotidien*, F. *quotidien* = Pr. *cotidian, cotedian* = Sp. *cotidiano* = Pg. It. *quotidiano*, < L. *quotidianus, cottidianus*, daily, < *quotidie, cottidie, cotidie*, daily, < *quot*, as many as, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] I. *a.* Daily; occurring or returning daily: as, a *quotidian* fever.

Common and *quotidian* infirmities that so necessarily attend me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* 1. Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in *med.*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 383.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 16.

2†. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty.—3†. Payment given for such duty.

quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* [= F. *quotient;* with accom. term. *-ent*, < L. *quoties, quotiens*, how often, how many times, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] In *math.*, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See *division*, 2.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient* (which see, under *coefficient*).

quotiety (kwō-tī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *quoties*, how often (see *quotient*) + *-e-ty.*] The proportionate frequency of an event.

quotity (kwot'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *quot*, how many, + *-i-ty.*] 1. The number of individuals in a collection.—2. A collection considered as containing a number of individuals. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii.

quotqueant, *n.* A corruption of *cotquean.*

Don *Quot quean*, Don Spinster! wear a petticoat still, and put on your smock a' Monday.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran'tō). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what (abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what); ML. *warranto*, abl. of *warrantum*, warrant: see *warrant.*] In *law*, a writ calling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc.—**Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto**, a statement of complaint by a public prosecutor or complainant to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of *quo warranto.*

Quran, *n.* Same as *Koran.*

quyt, *n.* Same as *quey.* *Halliwell.*

quyrboillet, quyrboillyt. Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli.*

The Gentyles han schorte Speres and large, and fulle trenchant on that o syde: and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylle*, and hire Hors covertoures of the same. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of *quyrboilly.*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

quyssewest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuishes.*

quysshent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion.*

And doun she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jasper, on a *quysshen* [var. (16th century) *quishin*] gold ybette. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1229.

q. v. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin phrase *quantum vis*, 'as much as you will'; (*b*) of *quod vide*, 'which see.'

qw. See *qu.*

qwelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel.*

qweseynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion.*

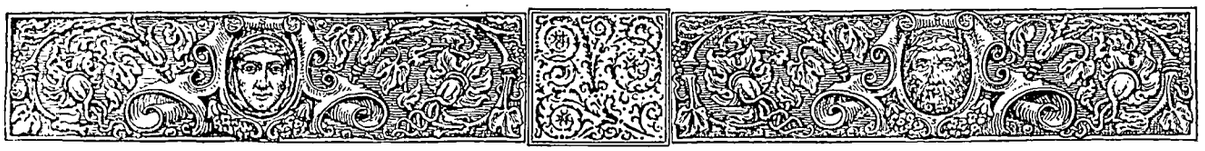
qwether†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *whether.*

qwh-. See *wh-.*

qwhat†, *pron.* A Middle English dialectal form of *what.*

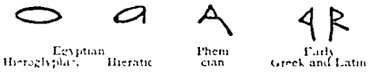
qwichet, *pron.* An obsolete dialectal form of *which.*

qy. An abbreviation of *query.*





1. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Phenician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see especially *A*) are given below:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) R differs from the later Greek form P was added to the latter in order to distinguish it from the *p*-sign after this had assumed its present form; the addition was first made on Greek ground, but was abandoned there when the distinction of the *p*- and *r*-signs had become established in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the same; it represents a continuous sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth. The sound is so resonant and continuable as to be nearly akin with the vowels; and it is, in fact, used as a vowel in certain languages, as Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects: in normal English pronunciation, however, it never has that value. By its mode of production it is nearly akin with *l*, and *r* and *l* are to a large extent interchangeable with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *l*, *m*, *n*; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with *l*, *y*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no *z*) to *s* as surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanskrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *asa*), and in Germanic (as in our *were*, plural of *was*). In Anglo-Saxon the initial *r* of many words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in pronunciation and in spelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr*: hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rr*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh*: whence that spelling in many of our words (for example, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r* are often neglected. The mode of production of the *r*-sound itself varies greatly in different languages and dialects. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *littera canina*). But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or, more commonly, altogether wanting; in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English *r* is a smooth *r*. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated speakers, no *r* is ever really pronounced at all unless followed (in the same word, or, if final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are*, *farther*, pronounced *ah*, *father*); it either simply disappears, or, as after most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral vowel sound, of ə or ɐ; and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same neutral-vowel sound as transition sound (for example, in *faring*, *fearing*, *pouring*, *during*, *fcing*, *souring*: the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the *r* in the same syllable with the long vowel: thus, fârˈing, fērˈing, etc.). An *r* has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel than any other consonant; hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel-sounds in such words as *pert*, *dirt*, *curt*, *earn*, *myrrh*. If all our *r*'s that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the instances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, are only half as frequent. There are localities where the normal vibration of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvula, making a guttural trill, which is still more entitled to the name of "dog's letter" than is the ordinary *r*: such are considerable parts of France and Germany; the sound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with a line over it (R̄), 80,000.—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Rex* or *Regina*, as in George *R.*, Victoria *R.* (*b*) Of *Royal*, as in *R. N.* for *Royal Navy*, *R. A.* for *Royal Academy* or *Academician*, or for *Royal Arch* (in freemasonry). (*c*) Prefixed to a medical prescription (℞), of *recipe*, take. (*d*) [*l. c.*] *Naut.*: (1) In a ship's log-book, of *rain*. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of *run away*. (*e*) Of *right* (right-hand), as in *R. A.* for *right ascension*, *R. H. E.* for *right second entrance* (on the stage of a theater). (*f*) In *math.*, *r* is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle, ρ a radius of curvature. (*g*) Of *rupee*.—**The three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illiterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's, Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic."

> Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to *the three R's*. *Times* (London).

rat, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Ra (rä). *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egypt. mythol.*, the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the royal uræus.

R. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Academy*; (*b*) *Royal Academician*; (*c*) *Royal Arch*; (*d*) *right ascension*.

ra-. [See *r-*.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from *re-* and *ad-*. See *rabate*, *rabbet*, *rapport*, etc.

raad, *n.* [< Ar. *ra'd*, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, *Malapterurus electricus*, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched.

rab[1] (rab). *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

rab[2]† (rab). *n.* [An abbr. of *rabbit*[2].] Same as *rabbit*[2], 1.

rab[3] (rab), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See *rabbi*.

rabanna (ra-banˈa), *n.* [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See *raffia*.

rabat (ra-batˈ; F. pron. ra-bäˈ), *n.* [F., < *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF. also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < *rabattre*, beat down, bring down: see *rabate*. Cf. *rabato*.] 1. A kind of linen collar worn by some ecclesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.—2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.

rabate (ra-bātˈ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabated*, ppr. *rabating*. [Early mod. E. also *rabbate*; < F. *rabattre*, OF. *rabatre*, beat down, bring down, < *re-*, back, + *abattre*, beat down: see *abate*. Cf. *rebate*.] 1†. To beat down; rebate.

> This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabatting*, of a syllable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabate† (ra-bātˈ), *n.* [< *rabate*, *v.*] Abatement.

> And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 135.

rabatine† (rabˈa-tin), *n.* [< F. **rabatine* (?), dim. of *rabat*, a neck-band: see *rabat*, *rabato*.] Same as *rabato*.

> Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work, that will let men see thou hast a fair neck. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiii.

rabato† (ra-bāˈtō), *n.* [Also *rebato*; with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), < OF. (and F.) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat*.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

> Where is your gowne of silke, your perlwigs,
> Your fine *rebatoes*, and your costly iewels?
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).

> Your stiffnecked *rabatos*, that have more arches for pride to row under than can stand under five London bridges.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook.

2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

> I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and raile? *Dent'd Pathway*, p. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

rabattement (ra-batˈment), *n.* [< F. *rabattement*, < *rabattre*, beat down: see *rabate*.] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.

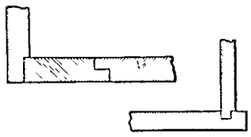
rabban (rabˈan), *n.* [Heb. *rabban*, lord; cf. Ar. *rabbani* (> Pers. *rabbani*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rabbana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabboni*.] A title of honor (of greater dignity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim—Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30–50, being the first to whom it was applied.

rabbanist (rabˈan-ist), *n.* Same as *rabbinist*.

rabbatet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rabate*.

rabbet (rabˈet), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbot*, *rabot*; < ME. *rabeten*, rabbet, < OF. (and F.) *raboter*, plane, level, lay even; cf. F. *rabot*, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. *rabat*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabat*); cf. F. *raboteux*, rugged, knotty, rough; < OF. *rabouter*, thrust back (= Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, push back), < *re-*, again, + *aboter*, *abouter*, thrust against: see *re-* and *abut*. Cf. *rebut*.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See *rabbet*, *n.*—**Rabbeted lock**, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet (rabˈet), *n.* [< ME. *rabet*, < OF. (and F.) *rabot*, a joiners' plane, < *raboter*, plane: see *rabbet*, *v.*] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling. See also cut under *match-joint*.—2. Same as *rabbet-plane*.

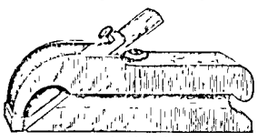


Rabbets.

rabbeting-machine (rabˈet-ing-ma-shēnʹ), *n.* A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching-, molding-, or planing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet-joint (rabˈet-joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.

rabbet-plane (rabˈet-plān), *n.* A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board. Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work. In a *square-rabbet plane* the cutting edge is square across the sole; in a *skew-rabbet plane* the bit is set obliquely



Square Rabbet-plane.

across the sole; in a *side-rabbet plane* the cutter is on the side, not on the sole.

rabbet-saw (rab'et-sâ), *n.* A saw used for making rabbets. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.

rabbi (rab'i or rab'ī), *n.*; pl. *rabbis* (rab'iz or rab'īz). [Early mod. E. also *rabbie, rabby;* < ME. *rabi, raby* = OF. *rabbi, rabi, raby,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. ῥαββί, < Heb. (Aramaic) *rabbī*, master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. *rabbi*, 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix *-i*, < *rab*, master, lord (= Ar. *rabb*, master, lord, the Lord, God, cf. *rabba*, mistress), < *rābab*, be great. Cf. *rab*[2], *rabbin, rabban, rabboni.*] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than *rab*) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. In modern Jewish usage the term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions, as to receive proselytes, etc.; but it is given by courtesy to other distinguished Jewish scholars. By persons not Hebrews it is often applied to any one ministering to a Jewish congregation, to distinguish him from a Christian clergyman.

> God liketh nat that *Raby* men us calle.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 479.
>
> They said unto him *Rabbi* (which is to say, being interpreted, Master (*i. e.*, Teacher)). John i. 38.
>
> Those whose heads with age are hoary grown,
> And those great *Rabbies* that do gravely sit,
> Revolving volumes of the highest Writ.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

rabbin (rab'in), *n.* [< F. *rabbin*, < LL. *rabbi*, < Gr. *ραββίν*, rabbi: see *rabbi.*] Same as *rabbi.*

> It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest *rabbins* of that part do altogether follow. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.
>
> Now he (Salmasius) betakes himself to the fabulous *rabbins* again. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 85.

rabbinate (rab'in-at), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ate*[3].] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

> Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the *rabbinate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 681.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rabbinique*, as *rabbin* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Same as *rabbinical.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal), *a.* [< *rabbinic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been applied to all the Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christian era.

> We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes, we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> It is but a legend I know,
> A fable, a phantom, a show,
> Of the ancient *rabbinical* lore.
> *Longfellow*, Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See *Hebrew.*

rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

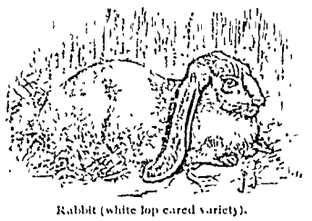
rabbinism (rab'in-izm), *n.* [< F. *rabbinisme* = Sp. *rabinismo*; as *rabbin* + *-ism.*] 1. A rabbinic expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.—2. A system of religious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the distinguishing feature of which was that it declared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabbinist (rab'in-ist), *n.* [Also *rabbanist;* < F. *rabbiniste* = Sp. *rabinista*; as *rabbin* + *-ist.*] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See *rabbinism.*

> Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers, from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists*.
> *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabbinite (rab'in-it), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *rabbinist.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate, rabet;* < ME. *rabet*, rabbit, appar. < OF. **rabot*, indicated in F. dial. *rabotte*, a rabbit; cf. OD. *robbe*, D. *rob*, a rabbit; LG. G. *robbe*, a sea-dog, seal; Gael. *rabaid, rabait*, a rabbit. Cf. F. *râble*, the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. *rabo*, tail, hind quarters, Sp. *rabel*, hind quarters. An older E. name is *cony.* The native name for the rabbit is *hare* (including hares and rabbits).] 1. A rodent mammal, *Lepus cuniculus*, of the hare family, *Leporidæ;* a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This animal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, *L. timidus* or *variabilis*, with shorter ears



Rabbit (white lop-eared variety).

and limbs. The natural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The ears are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *lopped* or *lop-eared*, and degrees of lopping of the ears are named *half-lops* and *full-lops*. Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutches: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, usually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the flesh is esteemed for food.

Hence—2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the *Leporidæ*. The common gray rabbit or wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus*, also called *cottontail* and *molly cottontail*, a variety of which (or a closely related species) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, *L. artemisia*. The marsh-rabbit is *L. palustris;* the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is *L. aquaticus*. Various large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits*. The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis*. See cuts under *cottontail, jack-rabbit*, and *hare.*—**Native rabbit**, in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, *Macrotis lagotis.*—**Snow-shoe rabbit**, that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that season the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi*, but is better treated as a local race of *L. americanus.*—**Welsh rabbit.** [A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of *Norfolk capon*, a red herring, etc. (see quotation). Owing to an absurd notion that *rabbit* in this phrase is a corruption of *rarebit* (as if 'a rare bit'), the word is often so written.] Cheese melted with a little ale, and poured over slices of hot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire sauce are occasionally added. The name has been given to cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.

> *Welsh rabbit* is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples . . . an Essex lion is a calf; a Fleet-lane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings, Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps. *Macmillan's Mag.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *v. t.* [< *rabbit*[1], *n.*] To hunt or trap rabbits.

> She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabbiting* in her walks.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.
>
> "I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of slaughter." "I've been *rabbiting*. If that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly.
> *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, xiv.

rabbit[2]† (rab'it), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rabot*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabbet.*] 1. A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. *Colgrave.*—2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.

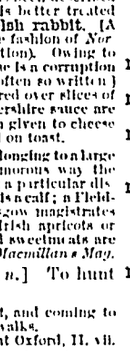
> Strong beer in *rabits* and clinking penny cans,
> Three pipes for two pence, and such like trepans.
> *Praise of Yorkshire Ale* (1697), p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

rabbit[3] (rab'it), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *rabate* (cf. *rabbet*), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to *confound.*

> "*Rabbit* the fellow," cries he, "I thought, by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket."
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)
>
> *Rabbit* me, I am no soldier. *Scott.*

rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber'i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea.*

rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), *n.* A tall shrubby composite plant, *Bigelovia graveolens*, growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size.



Flowering Plant of Rabbit-brush (*Bigelovia graveolens*). *a*, a head; *b*, a flower.

rabbitear (rab'it-ēr), *n.* A long slender oyster; a razorblade.

rabbit-eared (rab'it-ērd), *a.* Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: as, the *rabbit-eared* bandicoot or native rabbit of Australia, *Macrotis lagotis.*

rabbiter (rab'i-tėr), *n.* One who hunts or traps rabbits.

> The majority of the men engaged as *rabbiters* [in Australia] were making a very high rate of wages.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 204.

rabbit-fish (rab'it-fish), *n.* 1. A holocephalous fish, *Chimæra monstrosa.* Also called *king of the herrings.* [Local, British.]—2. A plectognathous fish of the family *Tetrodontidæ* and genus *Lagocephalus.* The name refers to the peculiarity of the front teeth, which resemble the incisors of a rabbit. The rabbit-fish of the eastern United States is *L. lævigatus*, also called *smooth puffer* and *tambor.* It is mostly olive-green, but silver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths.

3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata.* [Local, Eng.]

rabbit-foot clover. See *clover*, 1, and *hare's-foot*, 1.

rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), *n.* A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits.

rabbit-moth (rab'it-môth), *n.* The bombycid moth *Lagoa opercularis:* so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under *stinging-caterpillar.* [U. S.]

rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), *n.* A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the *rabbit-mouth* sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called *splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips*, and *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera.* This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountains. See cut under *Quassilabia.*

rabbit-rat (rab'it-rat), *n.* An Australian rodent of the genus *Hapalotis*, as *H. albipes.*

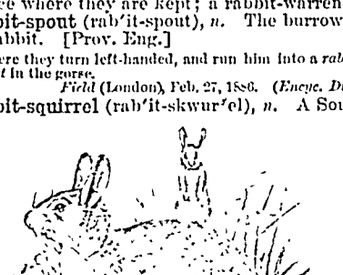
rabbit-root (rab'it-rōt), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis.*

rabbitry (rab'it-ri), *n.*; pl. *rabbitries* (-riz). [< *rabbit*[1] + *-ry.*] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren.

rabbit-spout (rab'it-spout), *n.* The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

> Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse.
> *Field* (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur'el), *n.* A South



South American Chinchón or Rabbit-squirrel (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

American rodent of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagidium*, as *L. cuvieri.* *Coues.*

rabbit-sucker† (rab'it-suk'ėr), *n.* 1. A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

> I preferre an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
> *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 2.
>
> If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 480.

2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See *cony*, 7.

rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor'en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the perservation and breeding of rabbits.

rabble[1] (rab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling.* [Also *ravel;* < ME. *rablen*, speak confusedly; cf. OD. *rabbelen*, chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. *rabbeln, robbeln*, chatter, prattle; cf. ML. *rabulare*, scold, < L. *rabula*, a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. ῥαβδάσειν, make

a noise, Ir. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy, Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with *ramble;* cf. dial. *rabbling*, winding, rambling.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or incoherently; gabble or chatter out.

Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
And *rable* not wordes recheles owt of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 21. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions *rime*], or reason.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

rabble[2] (rab'l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rable;* < ME. *rabel;* cf. *rabble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rable* of mean and light persones.
Ascham, The Scholemaster f.

Then the Nabob Vizier and his *rabble* made their appearance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob: with the definite article.

The rabble now such freedom did enjoy
As winds at sea that use it to destroy.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet] . . . instituted and published a sect, or rather a *rabble*, of abhominable preceptes and detestable counselles, thereby to chaunge the vertuous, and therewith to delight the vicious and wicked.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geue the readers, after such a *rable* of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historicall, they are to be embraced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221

Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the *rabbles*
Of other Insects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

=Syn. 1. *Mob*, etc. See *populace*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabble*-scene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.
Dryden, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, *rabble* suggestion?
Roger North, Examen, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabble* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 548.

rabble[2] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[2], *n.*] To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandonment of the Darien colonists, the *rabbling* of about 200 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . .
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edinburgh ladies were insulted and *rabbled* on their way to a medical lecture-room.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19

rabble[3] (rab'l), *n.* [< OF. *roable*, F. *râble*, an implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. *redable*, < L. *rutabulum*, ML. also *rotabulum*, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the action of the air and the lining of the furnace.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[3], *n.*] To stir and skim with a rabble or puddling-tool, as melted iron in a furnace.

rabble-fish (rab'l-fish), *n.* Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, scad, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]

rabblement[1] (rab'l-ment), *n.* [< *rabble*[1] + *-ment.*] Idle, silly talk; babblement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabblement[2]† (rab'l-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *rablement;* < *rabble*[2] + *-ment.*] 1. A tumultuous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a rabble.

The first troupe was a monstrous *rablement*
Of fowle misshapen wightes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 8.

The *rablement* hooted, and clapped their chopped hands.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 245.

I saw . . . giants and dwarfs,
Clowns, conjurors, posture-masters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the *rabblement*,
Perform their feats. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabbler (rab'lėr), *n.* One who works with or uses a rabble, especially in the operation of puddling.

rabbling (rab'ling), *a.* Same as *rambling*. See *ramble*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabboni (ra-bō'ni), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi.*] Literally, 'my great master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned herself, and saith unto him, *Rabboni;* which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher]. John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See *rhabd*, etc.

rabel, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* [< F. *rabelaisien*, < *Rabelais* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare *Pantagruelism*.

Gleams of the truest poetical sensibility alternate in him [John Skelton] with an almost brutal coarseness. He was truly *Rabelaisian* before Rabelais.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit*[1].

rabet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbet*.

rabi[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbi*.

rabi[2] (rab'i), *n.* [Also written *rubbee;* < Hind. *rabi*, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadoee or earliest crop. It furnishes about five sixteenths of the food-supply in a normal year.

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), *a.* [< ML. *rabiatus*, pp. of *rabiare*, go mad, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, madness: see *rabies*. Cf. *rage, ravel*.] Rabid; maddened.

Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate*.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *rabiator*, a furious man, < *rabiare*, rave, go mad: see *rabiate*. The Sc. *rubature*, a robber, bully, It. *rubatore*, a robber, < ML. **rubator*, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

rabic (rab'ik), *a.* [< *rabi(es)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rabies; affected or caused by rabies.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of *rabic* matter.
Tyndall, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, [p. 40.

In the interval it [a dog] manifests *rabic* symptoms.
Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

rabid (rab'id), *a.* [= OF. *rabi, rabit* = Sp. *rabido* = Pg. It. *rabido*, < L. *rabidus*, mad, furious, < *rabere*, be mad, rage: see *rabies*, and cf. *rage*, *n.*] 1. Furious; raging; mad.

With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 258.

Like *rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child
Who brings them food *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity, the cure of idiocy, . . . without whose potent anodynes every creature would run *rabid*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 71.

2. Specifically — (*a*) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (*b*) Pertaining to rabies: as, *rabid* virus. — 3. Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaler.

In the *rabid* desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all. *Poe*, Tales, I. 289.

rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rabidita(t-)s*, rabidness, < L. *rabidus*, rabid: see *rabid.*] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, rabies. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rabies, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med., Rabies, § 2.

I fear that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most studied, will "give up to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. He writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* [< *rabid* + *-ly*[2].] In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* [< *rabid* + *-ness.*] The state of being rabid; furiousness; madness.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [< L. *rabies*, rage, madness, fury: see *rage*, *n.*] An extremely fatal infectious disease of man and many other animals, with predominant nervous symptoms. In man (where it is called *hydrophobia*) the period of incubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to six months or more. Cases where it is said to have lasted several years are ill sustained. The outbreak begins with malaise, anorexia, headache, and slight difficulty in swallowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symptoms the stage of tonic spasms begins, most marked at first in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt to swallow, especially liquids, but proceeding to involve the respiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those of the extremities. These convulsions are accompanied by extreme anxiety and oppression, and may be elicited by any stimulus, but especially by attempts to drink or by the sound or sight of liquids. They may last from a few minutes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the temperature is more or less raised, and there may be decided delirium. After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeds, followed shortly by death. The mortality after the development of the malady is nearly 100 per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inoculation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. The maximum number of inoculations occur in the early spring or winter, the minimum in late summer or fall. The saliva of rabid dogs seems to be somewhat rabigenic two or three days before the animal shows any evident signs of ill-health. Of persons bitten by rabid animals only a fraction develop rabies, estimated at from 16 per cent. for light wounds through the clothing up to 80 per cent. for wounds of exposed parts. The records of Pasteur's laboratories show a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when such persons are treated by his method. See *Pasteurism*.

rabietic (rā-bi-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *rabies* + *-et* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to rabies; of the nature of or resembling rabies.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and unadorned sentences the results of the anti-*rabietic* treatment of M. Pasteur. *Nature*, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Communicating rabies or canine madness; capable of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabbit which has died after inoculation by trepanning. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 202.

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *gignere, genere*, produce, √ **gen*, bear, produce: see *-gen.*] Same as *rabific*.

rabinet† (rab'i-net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 1½ inches in dinmeter.

rabious† (rā'bi-us), *a.* [< OF. *rabieux* = Sp. *rabioso* = Pg. *raivoso* = It. *rabbioso*, < L. *rabiosus*, full of rage, raging, < *rabies*, rage, fury: see *rabies* and *rage*.] Wild; raging; fierce.

Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to youth), was imployed against this *rabious* inuador.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (*Davies.*)

rabitet, *n.* [ME., also *rabett, rabyghte*, war-horse, < Icel. *rābitr*, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. *rābitar*, Arabs), = MHG. *rārit, ravit*, a war-horse, < OF. *arabit, arrabi*, an Arabian horse, < *Arabe*, Arab: see *Arab.*] A war-horse.

Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyghte*,
That was moche and lyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

rabonet, *n.* [= Sp. *rábano* = Pg. *rabano, rabão*, < L. *raphanus*, a radish: see *Raphanus.*] A radish. *Gerarde*, Herball.

rabot (rab'ot), *n.* [< F. *rabot:* see *rabbet.*] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. *E. H. Knight.*

raca (rā'kä), *a.* [Formerly also *racha;* LL. *raca*, < Gr. ῥακά, < Chal. *rēkā*, an insulting epithet of doubtful meaning, connected perhaps with *raq*, spit, spit upon (Ar. *rīq*), or with *rīqā*, empty, valueless (Ar. *raīq*, vain, futile).] Worthless; naught: a transliterated word occurring in Mat. v. 22, common among the Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

raccahout (rak'a-hōt), *n.* [< F. *racahout*, a corruption of Ar. *rāqaut, rāqoūt*, or *rāqaout*, a nourishing starch with analeptic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. *ragoût*, OF. *ragoust*, imported into the East during the Crusades: see *ragout.*] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Ballota*, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Dict.*) The so-called *racahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a mixture made from edible acorns, salep, chocolate, potato-starch, rice flour, vanilla, and sugar. *Larousse.*

raccoon, *n.* See *racoon*.

raccourcy (ra-kör'si), *a.* [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, shorten, cut off, < *re-*, again, + *ac-*

courcir, shorten, < *a-* + *court*, short: see *curt*.] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

race[1] (rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rase;* < ME. *rase, ras,* commonly *rees, res,* a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc., < AS. *rēs,* a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-rās,* 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās,* a race, running, course, channel: see *race*[1], *v.*, and cf. *race*[2]. The AS. form *rēs,* ME. *rees, res,* would produce a mod. E. **reese;* the form in noun and verb, *race,* prop. *rase,* is due to the Scand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race*[5], *v.*] 1. A rush; running; swift course.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei fleyze away al in a *res*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 681.

2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity! that boundless *Race*
Which Time himself can never run.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Years their happy *Race* shall run,
And Age unheeded by Delight come on.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till all my widow'd *race* be run.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a regular course: as, to go to the *races;* the Epsom *races*.

To the bischope in a *ras* he ran.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, I. 141.

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift *race* contend,
As at the Olympian games *Milton*, P. L., II. 529.

The *races* were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver bell *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 107.

4†. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate patrimony of the first aggressor. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5†. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes hue him sworen in stude ther he wes,
To buen him hold ant trewe for alles cunnes *res*.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI 276).

Hem rued the *res* that thei ne rest had.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 389.

Redelieche in that *res* the recuurere that me falles,
As whan I haue ani hap to here of that barne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

6†. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier victourer is not woonte to spare any that commethe in his *rase*
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 122).

Consolation race. See *consolation*.—**Flat race,** a horse-race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.—**Obstacle-race.** See *obstacle*.

race[1] (rās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raced,* ppr. *racing.* [< ME. *rasen, resen,* rush, run, hasten, < AS. *rāsan,* rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into; = OD. *rāsen,* rage, = MLG. *rasen,* MHG. G. *rasen,* rage, = Icel. *rāsa* = Sw. *rasa* = Dan. *rase,* race, rush, hurry: see *race*[1], *n.*, 1. The form *race,* prop. *rase,* is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to *rase* for ire
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3633.

The *racing* place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the boles, and *race*
By all the fountains, fleet I was of foot.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or revolve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously cut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine began to *race*.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 93.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often rests upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern, while the 'midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of water and her screw *racing*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 144.

3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation; be engaged in the business of running horses.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to run or move swiftly push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.—2. To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and *raced* their neighbor's horses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 176.

[Colloquial in both uses.]

race[2] (rās), *n.* [A particular use of *race*[1], as 'a swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase, raise,* a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa,* a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney; Portland *Race*.

This evening the Talbot weighed and went back to the Cowes, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide set with so strong a *race*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at certain times a very swift current, termed a *race*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

(*a*) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: specifically called the *head-race.* (*b*) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: specifically called the *tail-race.*

race[3] (rās), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *race* (> G. *rasse, race* = Sw. *ras* = Dan. *race,* breed of horses, etc.), dial. *raice* = Pr. Sp. *raza* = Pg. *raça* = It. *razza,* race, breed, lineage, < OHG. *reiz, reiza,* MHG. *reiz* (G. *riss*), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. *reitr,* scratch, < *rita,* scratch, = AS. *writan* = E. *write:* see *write*. No connection with *race*[4], root, < L. *radix,* though *race*[3] may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses: see *race*[4].] I. *n.* 1. A genealogical line or stock; a class of persons allied by descent from a common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred: as, the Levites were a *race* of priests; to be of royal or of ignoble *race*.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour, and of a good *race*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous *race;*
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.
Savage, The Bastard.

2. An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehensive class appearing to be derived from a distinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian *race;* the Mongolian *race;* the Negro *race*. See *man*, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English *race;* that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock; a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiarities: as, the Celtic *race;* the Finnic *race* is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed *races*.—4. The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of *human race:* as, the future prospects of the *race;* the elevation of the *race*.

She had no companions of mortal *race*.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

5. A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants; an artificially propagated and perpetuated variety. Such races differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artificially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of races have been produced and named.

There is a *race* of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards, and two downwards.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 196.

The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct *races* are crossed.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given faunal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. Races may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader use, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through successive generations. *Bentham*, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.

6. Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general aggregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line of like existences: as, the human *race;* the *race* of statesmen; the equine or the feline *race*.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect *race*.
Say.

7†. A line or series; a course or succession: used of things.

A *race* of wicked acts
Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread
The world's wide face. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

8†. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order. There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary. . . .
Greedy. Is it of the right *race?*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

9†. Intrinsic character; natural quality or disposition; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen. *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=Syn. *Tribe, Clan,* etc. See *people*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramids are *race* monuments.
New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race[4] (rās), *n.* [Formerly also *raze;* < OF. *raïs, raïz* = Sp. *raiz* = Pg. *raiz* = It. *radice,* a root, < L. *radix,* a root: see *radix, radish*.] A root. See *race-ginger,* and *hand,* 13 (*a*).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three *races* of ginger.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

race[5]† (rās), *v. t.* [< ME. *racen, rasen,* by apheresis from *aracen,* root up: see *arace*[1], and cf. *rash*[3].] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he be-helde towarde the fier, and saugh the flesshe that the knaue hadde rosted that was the I-nough, and *raced* it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a-sonder in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

And *raas* it fromo his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

race[6]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rase*[1], *raze*[1].

race[7] (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calcareous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tantah prove on examination to be calcareous concretions (*race* or kunkur).
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *indented*.

race-card (rās'kärd), *n.* A printed card containing information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it because I went to Epsom races that year to sell *race cards*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klôth), *n.* A saddle-cloth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

race-course (rās'kōrs), *n.* 1. A plot of ground laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually elliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators.—2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

race-cup (rās'kup), *n.* A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-cup, whence the name.

race-ginger (rās'jin'jėr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common race-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See *racer*, 2.
2. The steamer-duck.—3. A rear-horse; any mantis.


Race-knife.

race-knife (rās'nīf), *n.* A tool with a bent-over lip for scribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *racematio*(*n*-), the gleaning of grapes, < L. *racemus,* a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*.] 1. The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.]

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.
Bp. Burnet, Bp. Bedell, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

raceme (ra-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *racème*, a cluster, = Sp. Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo*, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *ῥάξ* (gen. *ῥαγός*), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. *raisin*[1], from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in *bot.*, a simple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flowers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedicels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inflorescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under *Actæa*, *inflorescence*, and *Ornithogalum*.

racemed (ra-sēmd'), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemosely compound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās'mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more *race-meetings* are there now than there were in 1850? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 70.

racemic (ra-sem'ik), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.—**Racemic acid**, $C_4H_6O_6$, an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

racemiferous (ras-ē-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster (see *raceme*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (ra-sē'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē'mō-kär-bon'ik), *a.* [< *racemic* + *carbonic.*] Formed from or consisting of racemic and carbonic acids.—**Racemocarbonic acid.** Same as *dexoxalic acid* (which see, under *dexoxalic*).

racemose (ras'ē-mōs), *a.* [Also *racemous*; = F. *racemeux* = Sp. Pg. *racimoso* = It. *racemoso*, < L. *racemosus*, full of grapes, < *racemus*, bunch of grapes: see *raceme*, *raisin.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the character or appearance of a raceme: said of a flower-cluster. (*b*) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—2. In *anat.*, clustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glandular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid*.—**Racemose adenoma**, a tumor originating from glandular tissue and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a racemose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and sebaceous glands.

racemosely (ras'ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

racemous (ras'ē-mus or ra-sē'mus), *a.* Same as *racemose*.

racemule (ras'ē-mūl), *n.* [< NL. **racemulus*, dim. of L. *racemus*, a cluster: see *raceme.*] In *bot.*, a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *racemulosus*, full of small racemes, < **racemulus*, a small raceme: see *racemule.*] In *bot.*, resembling a racemule, or arranged in racemules.

race-plate (rās'plāt), *n.* A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and moves backward in recoil.

racer (rā'sėr), *n.* [= Icel. *rāsari*, a racer, race-horse; as *race*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmear'd with filth, and blotted o'er with clay,
Obscene to sight, the rueful *racer* lay.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 912.

2. A race-horse.

The *racer* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set on neck; his oblique lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern.
Quoted in *T. Bell's British Quadrupeds*, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean *racers*. *Engineer*, LXVI. 77.

4. In a brajding-machine, a traversing support for tension and spool-holding apparatus.—5. A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal scales carinated.—6. A snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, the common black-snake of the eastern United States. It is blue or blue-black, with greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales.—7. A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmon, etc.—8. A sand-crab. See *Oxypoda*.—**Blue racer.** See *blue-racer.*

race-track (rās'trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

raceway (rās'wā), *n.* 1. An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare *mill-race.* See *race*[2].—2. In *fish-culture*, a fishway.

racht, *n.* See *ratch*[2].

rachamah, *n.* In *ornith.* See *Neophron.*

rache[1]†, *n.* See *ratch*[1].

rache[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reach*[1].

rache[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete assibilated form of *rack*[1].

rachial (rā'ki-al), *a.* [< *rachis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a rachis; rachidial. Also *rhachial.*

rachialgia (rā-ki-al'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhachialgia*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also *rhachialgia.*

rachialgic (rā-ki-al'jik), *a.* [< *rachialgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with rachialgia. Also *rhachialgic.*

Rachianectes (rā'ki-a-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cope), also *Rhachianectes*, < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family *Balænopteridæ* and subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, containing the gray whale of the North Pacific, *R. glaucus*, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an important branch of the fisheries in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyamus scammoni* and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti.*

Rachicallis (rā-ki-kal'is), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *καλλός*, beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletieæ*, differing from *Rondeletia* chiefly in its half-superior septicidal capsule. There is only one species, *R. rupestris*, called *carpwort*, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axils.

rachides, *n.* Plural of *rachis.*

rachidial (rā-kid'i-ąl), *a.* [Also *rhachidial*; < Gr. *ῥαχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense; rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [Also *rhachidian*; < F. *rachidien*, < Gr. *ῥαχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-an.*] Same as *rachidial.*

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students of that organ into *rhachidian* or median, lateral, and uncinal. *W. H. Dall*, Science, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884.

Rachidian bulb. Same as *medulla oblongata*.—Rachidian canal, the spinal or neural canal.

Rachiglossa (rā-ki-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachiglossa*; NL., < Gr. *ῥαχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Those mollusks which are rachiglossate; specifically, a division of gastropods so characterized, including the *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Volutidæ*, etc. See cut under *ribbon.*

rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos'āt), *a.* [Also *rhachiglossate*; < Gr. *ῥαχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many transverse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-I-0 or I-I-I, where the 0 is a cipher and I means one.

rachilla (rā-kil'ą), *n.* [Also *rhachilla*; NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + dim. *-illa.*] In *bot.*, a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence, as of a spikelet in a grass.

Rachiodon (rā-ki'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *rachiodont.*] The typical genus of *Rachiodontidæ*, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasypeltis* (which see). The type is *R. scaber*, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sagacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also *Rhachiodon.*

rachiodont (rā'ki-ō-dont), *a.* [Also *rhachiodont*; < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the *Rachiodontidæ.*

Rachiodontidæ (rā''ki-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rachiodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform ophidians, named from the genus *Rachiodon*: same as the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ.* Also *Rhachiodontidæ.*

Rachiopteris (rā-ki-op'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πτερίς*, fern: see *Pteris.*] A name under which Schimper has grouped various fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferns. Specimens of this nature have been described by Lesquereux as occurring in the coal-measures of Illinois, and by Dawson as having been found in the Devonian of New York.

rachipagus (rā-kip'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *rachipagi* (*-jī*). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monster united at the spine.

rachis (rā'kis), *n.*; pl. *rachides* (-ki-dēz). [Also *rhachis*; NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (*b*) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnæ are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf. See cut under *compound.*—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The vertebral column. (*b*) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distinguished from the calamus or quill. See *quill*, 4.


Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*). *a*, Rachis.

The differentiation of the feather into *rachis* and vexillum. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 419.

(*c*) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—3. The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia*; some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in crinoids.—**Generative rachis**, in crinoids, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital canal in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands.

rachitic (rā-kit'ik), *a.* [Also *rhachitic*; < F. *rachitique*; as *rachitis* + *-ic.*] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; vertebral. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety.

rachitis (rā-ki'tis), *n.* [NL. (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De *Rachitide*"), as if lit. 'inflammation of the spine' (prop. *rhachitis*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-itis*), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. *rickets*: see *rickets.*] 1. A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the bones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crooked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets.*
2. In *bot.*, a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed.—**Rachitis fœtalis annularis**, intra-uterine formation of annular thickenings on the diaphyses of the long bones. Also called *rachitis intra-uterina annularis.*—**Rachitis fœtalis micromelica**, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called *rachitis uterina micromelica.*

rachitome (rak'i-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachitome*; < F. *rachitome*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous (rā-kit'ō-mus), *a.* [Also *rhachitomous*; < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a single median piece below, the intercentrum; having or characterized by such vertebræ, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See *embolomerous.* *E. D. Cope.*

Both kinds of vertebræ (*rachitomous* and embolomerous) can be found in the same animal. *Science*, VI. 98.

racial (rā'shąl), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-ial.* Cf. *facial.*] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking *racial* characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 445.

racially (rā'shąl-i), *adv.* In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage.

The unification of the *racially* most potent people of whom we have record. *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 66.

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ii), *n.* [NL. (Berlese), < *Raciborski*, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Raciborskiaceæ*.

Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raciborskia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capillitium violaceous.

racily (rā'si-li), *adv.* [< *racy* + *-ly*2.] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily.

racinet, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *racine*, *rachine*, F. *racine* = Pr. *racma*, *razina*, root, < ML. as if **radicina*, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *race*4.] A root.

Unlefulle lust, though it be sote,
And of alle yvelle the *racyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4881.

raciness (rā'si-nes), *n.* [< *racy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.

racing (rā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *race*1, *v.*] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, especially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racing*, and gave her 100*l.* gold cups to be run for, as now: nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

racing-bell (rā'sing-bel), *n.* A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in diameter, with inscriptions and dates.

racing-bit (rā'sing-bit), *n.* A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racing-calendar (rā'sing-kal'en-dėr), *n.* A detailed list of races run or to be run.

rack1 (rak), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *wrack* (by confusion with *wrack*1); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. *reccan*, as below, and ME. *raxen*, < AS. *racan*, **racsan*, stretch oneself (see *rax*); prob. < MD. *racken*, stretch, reach out, torture, rack, = G. *recken*, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. *reccan* (pret. *rehte*), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (> ME. *recchen*, stretch, also tell: see *retch*1 and *rach*1, *reckon*), = OS. *rekkian*, stretch, = MD. *recken*, D. *rekken* = MLG. *reken*, stretch, = OHG. *recchan*, MHG. *recken*, stretch, extend, = Icel. *rekja*, stretch, trace (cf. *rekkja*, strain), = Dan. *rakke* = Sw. *racka*, reach, hand, stretch, = Goth. **rakjan*, in comp. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out; prob. = L. *regere*, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in *por-rigere*, stretch forth, *e-rigere*, straighten out, erect, etc.) (pp. *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*), = Gr. ὀρέγειν, stretch, = Lith. *rezau*, *rezyti*, stretch, = Skt. √ *arj*, stretch. Akin to *rake*2, reach, extend, but prob. not to *rake*1, nor to *reach*1, with which, however, *rach*1 has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun *rack* show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] 1. To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.

Which yet they *rack* higher to foure hundred threescore and ten thousand yeares.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (*Nares*)

Suits in love should not,
Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term.
Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *racking* cough; to *rack* a ship to pieces by slanting shot.

The duke
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he
Dare *rack* his own *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 317

3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion or confesse other of his profession. *Foxe*, A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551

An answer was returned by Lord Killultagh to the effect that "you ought to *rack* him if you saw cause, and hang him if you found reason." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 406.

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From *racking*, but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Hence—4. To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

My soul is *rack'd* till you dissolve my fears.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

I will not *rack* myself with the Thought.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Kinrald was *racked* with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intense feeling; worry; agitate: as, to *rack* one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath *wracked* me beyond my patience. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

It doth *rack* my brain why they should stay thus.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been *racked*, as I told you of *racking* Scriptures.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

For it so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it, but, being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 222.

Pray, *rack* not honesty. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

Hyperbole is *racked* to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.

7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See *rack-rent*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fild with treasure *rackt* with robberies.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1306.

Why, honest master, here lies all my money,
The money I ha' *rack'd* by usury.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Good for nought but to persuade their lords
To *rack* their rents and give o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

8†. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by exaction.

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 131.

Here are no hard Landlords to *racke* us with high rents, or extorting fines. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 186.

9. In *mining*, to wash on the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 5 (*c*).—10. To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for draining, drying, or the like.—11. To form into or as if into a rack or grating; give the appearance of a rack to.—12. *Naut.*, to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.—**Racking turns**, turns taken alternately over and under ropes, to bind them together.—**To rack a tackle**, to seize two parts of a tackle together with rope-yarn or spun yarn, so that, if the fall is let go, the strain will not be loosened.

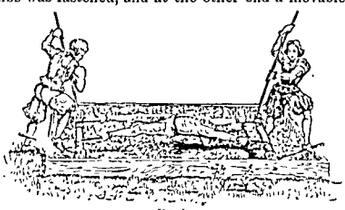
rack1 (rak), *n.* [< ME. *racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, *rekke*, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later *rak*, rack (as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); < MD. *racke*, D. *rak*, a rack, = LG. *rakk*, a shelf, = G. *rack*, a bar, rail, *reck*, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. *reck*, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either (*a*) active, 'that which stretches,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame for stretching the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (*b*) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. *reckbank*, a rack (means of torture), < *recken*, stretch, + *bank*, bench.] 1†. A bar.

Hevle *rekkes* binde to hire fet.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. [192.

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(*a*) A windlass or winch for bending a bow, the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved. *Halliwell.*

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of application of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body was laid, having at one end a fixed bar to which one pair of limbs was fastened, and at the other end a movable bar



Rack.

to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under *torture*.

Galows and *racke*.
Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 24.

Take him hence; to the *rack* with him! We'll touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

You have found a Person who would suffer *Racks* in Honour's Cause. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 13.

Hence—4. A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See *on the rack*, below.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
Sir W. Temple.

5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-*rack*, card-*rack*, hat-*rack*, letter-*rack*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A grating on which bacon is laid. (*b*) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is laid.

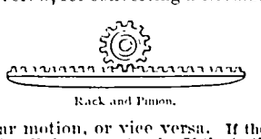
From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison.

(*c*) An openwork siding, high and flaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveyance of hay or straw, grain in the sheaf, or other light and bulky material. (*d*) In *printing*, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.: distinguished as *case-rack*, *galley-rack*, etc. (*e*) *Naut.*, a fair-leader for a running rigging. (*f*) The cob-iron of a grate. *Halliwell.* (*g*) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from sliding or falling off: same as *fiddle*, 2. (*h*) A frame for holding round shot in holes; a shot-rack. (*i*) In *metal.*, an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (*j*) In *wooden-cloth manuf.*, a frame in a stove or room heated by steam-pipes on which the cloth is stretched tightly after washing with fullers' earth. (*k*) In *organ-building*, one of the thin boards, with perforations, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes.

6. In *mach.*, a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm.



Rack and Pinion.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a *segment rack*. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a *rack-and-worm gear*; in the cut, *a* is the worm, *b* the rack, and *c* a friction-wheel on which the back of *b* rolls, and which holds *b* intermeshed with *a*. See also cut under *mutilated*.

7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.—8. A fish-weir.—9. A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.—10. Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working).—11†. That which is extorted; exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion

In a high rack, in a high position. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**On the rack**, on the stretch by or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I wou'd have him ever to continue *upon the Rack* of Fear and Jealousie. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

My Head and Heart are *on the Rack* about my Son.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—**Rack-and-pinion jack**, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—**Rack-and-pinion press**, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rack-cutting machine**, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—**To live at rack and manger**, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to pecuniary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack*

and manger, secure and careless of any thing else but of carrying on the great work which he had begun . . .
The Pagan Prince (1669). (*Naves.*)

A blustering, dissipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. 1.

To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or about anything; subject to a state of keen suffering.

rack[2] (rak), *n.* [< ME. **rakke*, < AS. *hraccæ*, *hracca*, *hrecca*, the back of the head (L. *occiput*: Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. *Halliwell.*

A rack of mutton, sir.
And half a lamb. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid I. II. 2.

rack[3†] (rak), *v. i.* [Altered, to conform to *rack*[3], *n.*, from ME. *reken* (pret. *rac*), drive, move, tend, < Icel. *reka*, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. *räka* = Dan. *rage*, reject, drift, = AS. *wrecan*, drive, wreak, E. *wreak*: see *wreak*. Cf. *rack*[3], *n.*] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

His spere to his herte rac. *Lawman*, I. 9220.
To her a-yeine he gan to *reke*. *Octovian*, l. 1152.
Ichwule forthur *reke*. *Old and Middle Scots*, l. 1602.

2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But severed in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 27.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *E. Jonson.*

rack[3] (rak), *n.* [< ME. *rac*, *rak*, *rakke*, < Icel. *rek*, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. *reki*, drift, jetsam; < *reka*, drive, drift: see *rack*[3], *v.* Cf. *rack*[1] = *wrack*[1], *wreck*.] Thin flying broken clouds; especially, detached fragments of raggy cloud, commonly occurring with rain-clouds.

There a tempest horn to take on the tyrres high
A rak and a rayde wynde rore in her eyre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1284

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded
Leave not a *rack* behind.
Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 156.

The cloudy *rack* slow journeying in the west.
Keats, Endymion, II.

As when across the sky the driving *rack* of the rain-cloud
Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its brightness. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

rack[4] (rak), *n.* [Another spelling of *wrack*: see *wrack*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rack*[3], from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack*[1]: now used in the phrases *to go to rack*, *to go to rack and ruin*.

We fell to talk largely of the want of some person to understanding to look after the business, but all *go to rack*.
Pepys.

rack[5] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rale*[2], a path, track: see *rake*[2].] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rack[6] (rak), *v.* A dialectal form of *reek*.

rack[7†] (rak), *v. t.* [A dial. form for what would be reg. **retch*, < ME. *reechen*, *raechen*, *rechen* (pret. *rahte*, *rehte*, *raughte*), rule, < AS. *reccan*, direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see *rack*[1], and cf. *retch*[1] and *reckon*.] To relate; tell. *Halliwell.*

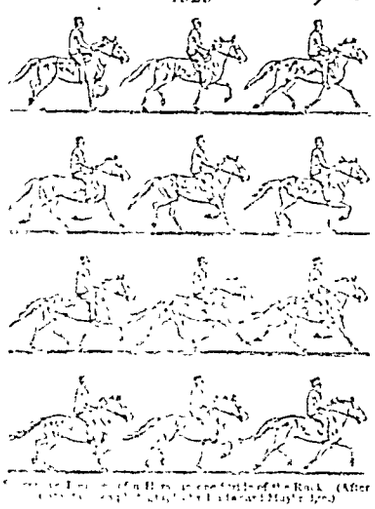
rack[8] (rak), *v. i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rack*[3], *v.* By some supposed to be a var. of *rock*[2].] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rain-deer, *racking* with proud and stately pace,
Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace.
Peele, An Eclogue.

Ferratu (It.), a bolting cloth, a sieve; a *racking* of a horse. *Ferrattare*, to sift or boult meale. Also a *racking* between an amble and a trot. *Florio.*

rack[8] (rak), *n.* [< *rack*[8], *v.*] A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usually an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natural. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is sometimes variously, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words *pace* and *amble*. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move nearly simultaneously. See cut in next column.

rack[9] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rock*[3], by confusion with *rack*[1]. Cf. *rack*[8], a supposed var. of *rock*[2].] A distaff; a rock.



The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly reed, and fill the reel
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 423.

rack[10] (rak), *v. t.* [Appar. first in pp. *racked*, *rackt*; < OF. *raquer*, pp. *raqué*, in *vin raqué*, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; according to Wedgwood, < Languedoc *araca*, rack, < *raco*, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. **rasquer* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *rascar*, scratch: cf. Sp. Pg. *rasgar*, tear apart: see *rash*[3].] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment: as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rackt wines—that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be said is drawne from the lease. *Markham*, 1617.

rack[11] (rak), *n.* [Partly by apheresis from *arrack*; cf. Sp. *raque*, arrack, Turk. *raqi*, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see *arrack*.] 1. Same as *arrack*.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot *Rack*, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons (or other fruit), and spices. *Halliwell.*—**Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack.

I don't love *rack punch*. *Swift*, To Stella, xxiv.

If slices of ripe pineapple be put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavour. This quality is much valued for making *rack-punch*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 220.

rack[12] (rak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a* (insignificant) + *bones*.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old *rackabones* that hobbles behind [the vehicle].
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), *n.* [Cf. *rackabones*.] An idle rascal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a*[2] + *rock*[1]. Cf. *rendrock*.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzol.

rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-ropes to lead through.

rack-calipers (rak'kal'i-pėrz), *n. pl.* Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. *E. H. Knight.*

rack-car (rak'kär), *n.* A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

rack-compass (rak'kum'pas), *n.* A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

racker[1] (rak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *rakker* = MLG. *racker*, *racher*, LG. *rakker* = G. *racker* = Sw. *rackare* = Dan. *rakker*; as *rack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tormentor.—2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such *rackers* of orthography. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 21.

3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*

racker[2] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[8] + *-er*[1].] A horse that moves with a racking gait.

racker[3] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[10] + *-er*[1].] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's *rackers*.
Engineer, LXVI. 151.

racket[1] (rak'et), *n.* [< Gael. *racaid*, a noise, disturbance, < *rac*, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. *racan*, noise, riot. Cf. *rackle*.] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly.

Pray, what's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager merriment. [Colloq.]

Char. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket*; by the zide of the wood there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. *Unnatural Mother* (1698). (*Nares.*)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a *racket* about a trifle; to raise a *racket* about one's ears. [Colloq.]—4. Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the *racket*? (what is going on?); to go on a *racket* (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's *racket* (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the *racket* (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the *racket* (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the *racket* of subsequent proceedings.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

He had been off on the *racket*, perhaps for a week at a time.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

"Lucky I learned that signal *racket*," said Jack, as, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directions with his extemporized flag. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Albany over the Fair Bill yesterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the *racket*." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

racket[1] (rak'et), *v.* [< *racket*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and *racketed* through the narrow space between the house and the hill. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old General Pierpont, his great-great-grandfather, was a general in the British army in Italy, an he *racketed* round 'mong them diabobs out there, an' got no end o' gold an' precious stones. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 571.

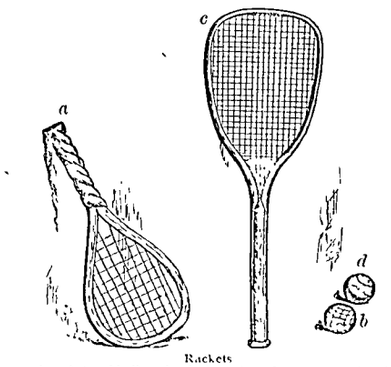
3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have been *racketing* lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302.

II. *trans.* To utter noisily or tumultuously; clamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again,
And *racket* round about this body's court
These two sweet words, 'Tis safe.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

racket[2] (rak'et), *n.* [Also *racquet*, *raquet*; < ME. *raket* = D. *raket* = MLG. *ragget* = G. *racket*, *rakett* = Dan. Sw. *raket*, < OF. assibilated *rachete*, *rachette*, *rasquete*, *rasquette*, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. *raquette*, a racket, battledore, < Sp. *raqueta* = It. *racchetta*, also *lacchetta*, a racket, battledore (cf. ML. *racha*), < Ar. *rāhat*, palm of the hand, pl. *rāh*, the palms; cf. *palm*[1], 7, the game so called, tennis.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,



Rackets

a, *b*, racket and ball used in Italy in the 17th century; *c*, *d*, racket and ball in present use

across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

But kanstow pleyen *raket* to and fro?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 160.

Th' Hail, which the Winde full in his face doth yerk,
Smarter than *Racquets* in a Court re-lerk
Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boorded house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Captaines.

'Tis but a ball handled to and fro, and every man carries a *racket* about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.

He could shoot, play *rackets*, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstances
Whyte Melville, White Rose I. xiii.

Some British officers, playing *rackets*, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. *Nineteenth Century* XXVI. 501.

3. A kind of net. *Halliwell.*—4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the French *raquette*. [Rare.]

Their [the Canadian Indians'] Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, nor euer glue ouer, and haue *rackets* tyed vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.

5. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—6. A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spatulate enlargement of the web at or near the end of the feather, or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather beyond which the feather is webbed, or from coiling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmots, in some humming birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Cucinnaurus*. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape: see cut under *Paradisea*.

7†. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several finger-holes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or sizes were made, as of the bombard, which it resembled. Early in the eighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon.

8. An organ-stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

racket[2]† (rak'et), *v. t.* [< *racket*[2], *n.*] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin
Hewyt, Nine Sermons, p. 60.

racket-court (rak'et-kōrt), *n.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

racketer (rak'et-ėr), *n.* [< *racket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; one who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements, and again to be at a play this night. I shall be a *racketer*, I doubt.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), *n.* Same as *racket-court*.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xii.

racket-tail (rak'et-tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Discurus* and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets.

racket-tailed (rak'et-tāld), *a.* Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (*Momotidæ*), certain humming-birds (*Discurus*, etc.), or a parrakeet of the genus *Prioniturus*.

rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* [< *racket*[1] + *-y*[1].] Making or characterized by a racket or noise; noisy: as, a *rackety* company or place. [Colloq.]

This strange metamorphosis in the *racketty* little Irishman.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

In the *rackety* bowling-alley.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.

rack-fish† (rak'fish), *n.* [Origin unknown; prob. either for **wrackfish* or for *rockfish*, q. v.] A fish, of what kind is not determined. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5.

rack-hook (rak'hůk), *n.* In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which engages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or pallet. *E. H. Knight.*

racking[1] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of torturing on the rack.—2. *Naut.*, a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle.—3. In *metallurgical operations*, same as *ragging*, 2.

racking[2] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[8], *v.*] In the *manège*, same as *rack*[8].

racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n.* A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-krůk), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*. Also called *ratten-crook*.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fâ^{e}set), *n.* Same as *racking-cock*.

racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), *n.* A pump for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to prevent the use of a siphon or faucet.

racking-table (rak'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed over the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into *ragging-table*. See *framing-table*.

rackle (rak'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *rackled*, ppr. *rackling*. [Perhaps a var. of *rattle*[1]; but cf. *racket*[1].] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.]

rackle (rak'l), *n.* [Cf. *rackle*, *v.*, *racket*[1].] Noisy talk. [Prov. Eng.]

rackoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *racoon*.

rack-pin (rak'pin), *n.* A small rack-stick.

rack-rail (rak'rāl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway.

rack-railway (rak'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway operated with the aid of rack-rails.

The first *rack-railway* in France was opened lately at Langres.
Nature, XXXVII. 328.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *rent*[2], *n.*] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of land-rents in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rack-rent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying.
Swift, Intelligencer, No. 19.

Rack-rent . . . is the highest annual rent that can be obtained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament, in legal documents it is represented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine."
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 152.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.* [< *rack-rent*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

The land-lord *rack-renting* and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.

II. *intrans.* To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradually acquired the characteristics of what naturalists have called "synthetic" and "prophetic" types, combining the features of the modern gombeen man with those of the modern *rack renting* landlord.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 783.

rack-renter (rak'ren^{t}tėr), *n.* [< *rack-rent* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays.
Locke.

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the *rack-renters* to moderation.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 121.

rack-saw (rak'sâ), *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

rack-stick (rak'stik), *n.* A stick suitably prepared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.—**Rack-stick and lashing**, a piece of two-inch rope, about 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, having a hole in its head, to receive the rope. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

rack-tail (rak'tāl), *n.* In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mechanism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

rackwork (rak'wėrk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under *rack*[1].

raconteur (ra-kôn-tėr'), *n.* [F., < *raconter*, relate: see *recount*[1].] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating anecdotes, recounting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, a *raconteur*, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert à Beckett or H. J. Byron, . . . who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner-table, . . . that was not conscious that he was going to be funny.
Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Mag., IV. 721.

racoon, raccoon (ra-kön'), *n.* [Formerly also *rackoon*, *rackcoon*, by apheresis from earlier *arocoun*, *aroughcun*, *aroughcond*, < Amer. Ind. *arathcone*, *arrathkune*, a racoon. Hence, by further apheresis, *coon*. The F. *raton*, racoon, is an accom. form, simulating F. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A small plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common racoon is *P. lotor*, so called from its habit of dipping its food in water, as if



Common Racoon (*Procyon lotor*).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 feet long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tail, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp snout, of a general grayish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal substances. Its flesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *coonskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P. psora* of California (perhaps only a nominal species) and the quite distinct *P. cancrivorus*, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of America, known as the *agouara*.

A beast they call *Arougheun*, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as squirrels doe.
Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.

Quil-darting Porcupines and *Rackcoones* be
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

racoon-berry (ra-kön'ber'i), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U. S.]

racoon-dog (ra-kön'dog), *n.* An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family *Canidæ*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, a kind of dog having an aspect suggesting a racoon. See cut under *Nyctereutes*.

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois'tėr), *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.]

racoon-perch (ra-kön'pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch, *Perca americana*, of the Mississippi valley: so called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under *perch*[1].

Racovian (ra-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Racow* (in Poland) (NL. *Racovia*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the *Racovian* Catechism (a popular exposition of Socinianism: see *catechism*, 2).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adherent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there; specifically, a Polish Socinian.

racquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

racy (rā'si), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 593.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy: as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Brisk *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are *raciest* when brimmed with the element that most attracts the author.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 283.

Rock English has gone round the world; but at home we still preserve the *racy* idioms of our fathers.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinctive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

Yorkshire has such families here and there, . . . peculiar, *racy*, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
Chas. Kingsley, Misc., Shirley, ix.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation, of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and *racy*.
The Century, XXXI. 138.

= Syn. 1 and 2. *Racy*, *Spicy*. These words agree in expressing a quality that is relished, physically or mentally. Literally, *racy* applies to the peculiar flavor which wines derive from the soil, and *spicy* to the flavor given to food, beverages, etc., by spice. Figuratively, that is *racy* which is agreeably fresh and distinctive in thought and expression; that is *spicy* which is agreeably pungent to the mind, producing a sensation comparable to that which spice produces in taste. Pointedness is essential to *spicy*, and likely to be found in *racy*.

rad[1] (rad), *a.* [< ME. *rad*, < Icel. *hræddr* = Sw. *rädd* = D. *ra(d*, afraid.] Afraid; frightened. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

We were so rad ouerlikon,
When that he pit besyde the stone,
We qwoke for feril, and durst styr none,
And sayd we were alwest.
York Plays, p. 416.

She seyd, "Without consent of me,
That an Outlaw suld come to be a King;
I am richt *rad* of treasonrie."
Song of Dr. Ox-liaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

rad[2], *a.* A Middle English form of *rath*[1].

rad[3], A Middle English preterit of *rede*.

radt, An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

rad[3] (rad), *n.* [Abbr. of *radical*.] A radical. [Law.]

He'll get what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Rads* shut up the Church. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxv.

raddet, An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

raddle[1] (rad'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *radel*, *redle*; also (in verb) *ruddle*; perhaps a transposed form of *hurdle*; or formed from *wreathe* or *writhe* (cf. *writhle*, *v.*) and confused with *hurdle*, or with *riddle*[1] (ME. *redel*, etc.), a curtain.] 1. A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. *Kennett.* (*Halliwell.*)

In old time the houses of the Britons were slightly set up with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all cities under one roofe.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, ii. 12. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.—6. In *metal-working*, a rabble.

raddle[1] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [Formerly also *redle*, *ruddle*; < *raddle*[1], *n.*] 1. To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv.

2†. To "baste"; beat.

Robin Hood drew his sword so good,
The peddler drew his brand,
And he both *raddled* him, bold Robin Hood,
So that he scarce can stand.
Ballad of Robin Hood.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *n.* [Var. of *reddle*, *ruddle*[1].] 1. Same as *reddle*.—2. A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the Fourth.

raddle[3] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [< *raddle*[2], *n.*] 1. To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?
Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n.* Same as *raddle*[1], 4.

raddleman†, *n.* Same as *reddleman*. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

raddock (rad'ok), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruddock*.

raddour†, *n.* See *redour*.

rade[1]† (rād). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*.

rade[2] (rād), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *road*.

radeau (ra-dō'), *n.*; pl. *radeaux* (-dōz'). [< F. *radeau* = Pr. *radelh*, < ML. "*radellus* (also, after OF., *radellus*, *rasellus*), dim. of L. *ratis*, raft, vessel.] A raft.

There seven ships under sail, and one at anchor above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* That I saw.
Irving. (*Webster.*)

Rademacher's plaster. See *plaster*.

radevoret, *n.* [ME., prob. of OF. origin; perhaps orig. OF. "*ras de Vore*: *ras* (Sp. It. *raso*), a sort of smooth cloth (see *rash*[3]); *de*, of; "*Vore*, perhaps the town of *Lavaur* in Languedoc. Cf. F. *ras de Chalons*, *ras de Gennes*, similar cloth from the places named.] A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.'

This wel fil by ayen of had fo yonthe
So that she werken an I cnil rowden kouthe,
And I weven in stole the *radevere*,
And yet of wymmen I ath he wored yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2572.

radget (raj), *n.* Same as *rodger*.

radial (rā'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radial* = It. *radiale*, < NL. *radialis*, < L. *radius*, ray, radius: see *radius*, *ray*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

At a little distance from the center the wind is probably nearly *radial*.
Science, III. 91.

Specifically (*a*) In *anat.*, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see *radius*, 2): as, the *radial* artery, nerve, vein; *radial* attachments or movements, the *radial* side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the *radial* group of muscles, the *radial* prevator or supinator. (*b*) In *z.*, rayed, radiate, or radiating, or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal or relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the *Actinozoa* and similar animals. See cut under *madreporan*. (*c*) In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the radialia. See *radialia* (*c*).

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and *radial* supports of the fins. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 55.

(*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the *Compositæ*. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis, opposed to *dorsal* or *dorsoventral*. *Gray*. —**Radial ambulacral vessels.** See *ambulacral*. —**Radial artery**, the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radial side of the carpus and descends to the upper part of the first interosseous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinator, and is here commonly felt in ascertaining the pulse. Its chief branches, besides the muscular and cutaneous ones, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpals. —**Radial axle-box.** See *axle-box*. —**Radial bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the phloem and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare *closed*, *collateral*, and *concentric bundle*, under *bundle*.

The last form is the *radial*, where the *bundles* of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibrovascular axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

Radial cells, in *ecton.*, same as *pedestal cells* (*tubes*) (which see, under *pedestal*). —**Radial curve**, in *geom.*, a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector as one coordinate: spirals and the quadratrix of Dinostratus are *radial curves*. —**Radial drilling-machine.** See *drilling-machine*. —**Radial fibers of the retina.** See *sustentacular fibers*, under *sustentacular*. —**Radial formula**, the expression of the number of rays in the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the *radial formula* for the yellow perch is D. XIII. + I. 14; A. II. + 7; P. 15; V. I. 5—where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively. —**Radial nerve.** See *nerve*. —**Radial-piston water-wheel.** See *water-wheel*. —**Radial plates**, in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the stem, arms and pinnules, the centrodorsal plate, and the radial plate proper; distinguished from *perisomatic plates*. —**Radial recurrent artery**, a branch of the radial artery, given off near its origin, that turns backward to join in the anastomosis about the elbow. —**Radial symmetry.** See *symmetry*. —**Radial vein.** See *marginal vein*, under *marginal*.

II. *n.* A radiating or radial part; a ray. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A radiale. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypocoracoid (a bone). (*c*) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a division of the basals. See cut under *Crinoidea*.

The two *radials* [of a crinoid] on either side of the largest basal . . . are broader than the other two.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 150.

(*d*) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radiale (rā-di-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *radialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *radialis*, radial: see *radial*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare *ulnare*, and see cuts under *hand* and *carpus*. (*b*) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See *radial*, *n.* (*c*), and cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) A cartilage radiating from the base of the fins of elasmobranchiate fishes. See cut under *pterygium*. (*d*) Same as *radial*, *n.* (*b*). See *hypercoracoid*.

radialis (rā-di-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *radiales* (-lēz). [NL. *radialis* (sc. *musculus*, etc.), radial: see *radial*.] In *anat.*, a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve: chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor carpi *radialis*; extensor carpi *radialis* longior or brevior. See *flexor*, *extensor*.

radiality (rā-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *radial* + *-ity*.] The character or structure of a radiate organism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called *radiateness* and *radiism*.

radialization (rā-di-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *radialize* + *-ation*.] Arrangement in radiating forms; radiation.

Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a *radialization* possibly connected with it).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 267.

radialize (rā'di-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radialized*, ppr. *radializing*. [< *radial* + *-ize*.] To render radiate; make ray-like.

One fragment exhibits part of a large *radialized* structure within a spherulitic matrix.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 249.

radially (rā'di-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a radial or radiating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging *radially*.

As the growth [of the fungus] spreads outward *radially*, the inner hyphæ, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band *radially* dilated.

radian (rā'di-an), *n.* [< *radius* + *-an*.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the *unit angle* in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17′ 44″.80625 nearly.

radiance (rā'di-ans), *n.* [< F. *radiance*, < ML. *radiantia*, radiance, < L. *radian(t-)s*, radiant: see *radiant*.] 1. Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness.

The sacred *radiance* of the sun. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 111.

The Sun, . . .
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 191.

Life, like a dome of many colour'd glass,
Stains the white *radiance* of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of *radiance*.
J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2.

= Syn. 1. *Radiance*, *Brilliance*, *Brilliancy*, *Effulgence*, *Refulgence*, *Splendor*, *Luster*. These words agree in representing the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. *Radiance* is the most steady; it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyes, hence the word is often chosen for corresponding figurative expressions: as, the *radiance* of his cheerfulness; the *radiance* of the gospel. *Brilliance* represents a light that is strong, often too strong to be agreeable, and marked by variation or play and penetration: as, the *brilliance* of a diamond or of fireworks. Hence, figuratively, the *brilliance* of the scene at a wedding; the *radiance* of humor, the *brilliancy* of wit. *Brilliance* is more often literal, *brilliancy* figurative. *Effulgence* is splendid light, seeming to fill to overflowing every place where it is: a strong, flooding, but not necessarily intense or painful light: as, the *effulgence* of the noonday sun; the *effulgence* of the attributes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure speak of the *effulgence* of Queen Elizabeth's beauty. *Refulgence* is often the same as *effulgence*, but sometimes weaker. *Splendor*, which is more often used figuratively, is, when used literally, about the same as *refulgence*. *Luster* is the only one of these words which does not imply that the object gives forth light; *luster* may be used where the light is either emitted or reflected, but latterly more often reflected: as, the *luster* of silk. *Luster* is generally, like *brilliance*, a varying light, but it may be simply two or three degrees weaker than *splendor*. For comparison with *glisten*, *glitter*, etc., see *glare*, *v. i.*

'Twere all one
That I should love a bright particular star
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
In his bright *radiance* and collateral light
Must I be comforted. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 99.

There is an appearance of *brilliancy* in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. *Craig.*

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved.
Milton, P. L., vi. 680.

Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming *splendour* through the sky.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.
Pope, Messiah, l. 82.

radiancy (rā′di-an-si), *n.* [As *radiance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *radiance*.

radiant (rā′di-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *radiaunt*; < OF. *radiant*, F. *radiant* = Sp. Pg. *radiante* = It. *radiante, raggiante*, < L. *radian(t-)s*, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, shine: see *radiate*.] I. *a.* 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* countenance.

Mark, what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton, Arcades, l. 14.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a *radiant* trail of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

His features *radiant* as the soul within.
O. W. Holmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum.

2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas . . . made him a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the *radyaunt* heet of the sonne in the syde of an hyll. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxxx.

The passage of *radiant* heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. B. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibers] takes place in an open cavity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed *radiant*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See *ray*[1], 8. (*b*) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.—4. In *bot.*, radiating; radiate.—**Radiant energy.** See *energy*.—**Radiant heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Radiant matter**, a phrase used by Crookes to describe a highly rarefied gas, or "ultra gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum tube exhausted to one millionth of an atmosphere (a Crookes tube) the molecules of the gas present are projected from the negative pole in streams, and if they are made to strike against a delicately poised wheel they set it in motion. If on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc.—**Radiant neuration**, in *entom.*, neuration characterized by a number of veins radiating outward from a small roundish areolet or cell in the disk of the wing, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Radiant point**, in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also called *radiating point*.—**Radiant veins** or **nervures**, in *entom.*, veins or nervures radiating from a single small wing-cell.—**Syn. 1.** Beaming, resplendent. See *radiance*.



Or, a Chief Radiant, Sable

II. *n.* 1. In *optics*, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.—2. In *astron.*, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the *radiant* of the shower of November 13th is near the star ζ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the *Leonides*. Similarly the meteors of November 27th (which are connected with Biela's comet, and are often called the *Bielides*) have their radiant not far from γ Andromedæ, and are also known as the *Andromedes* or *Andromedids*.

radiantly (rā′di-ant-li), *adv.* 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.—2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]

Healthy human actions should spring *radiantly* (like rays) from some single heart motive.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, III.

Radiaria† (rā-di-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *radiarius*, radiate: see *radiary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), a class of animals, divided into the orders *Mollia*, or acalephs, and *Echinoderma* (the latter including the *Actiniæ*).—2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province *Radiata*, containing the five classes *Echinodermata*, *Bryozoa*, *Anthozoa*, *Acalephæ*, and *Hydrozoa*.—3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of *Zoöphytes* (contrasted with *Sarcodaria*), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps.

radiary† (rā′di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *radiaire*, < NL. *radiarius*, < L. *radius*, a ray, radius: see *radius*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiate*.

Radiata (rā-di-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radiatus*, radiate: see *radiate*, *a.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) *Echinodermata*; (2) *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms; (3) *Acalepha*, or sea-nettles; (4) *Polypi*; (5) *Infusoria*: thus a mere waste-basket for animals not elsewhere located to Cuvier's satisfaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its restriction to the echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its components are widely distributed in other phyla and classes of the animal kingdom, as *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, and *Vermes*.

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the *Radiata*, have been altogether remodelled and rearranged. . . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian *Radiata* is, in my judgment, effectually abolished.
Huxley, Classification (1869), p. 86.

2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (*a*) The old *Radiata* without the *Infusoria*. (*b*) Same as *Echinodermata* proper; *Ambulacraria* (which see) without the genus *Balanoglossus*. *Metschnikoff*. (*c*) In Owen's system (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into *Radiaria*, *Entozoa* (cœlelminths and sterelminths), and *Infusoria* (the latter containing *Rotifera* and *Polygastria*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radiated*, ppr. *radiating*. [< L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. *radiare, raggiare* = Sp. Pg. *radiar* = F. *radier*, radiate, shine), < *radius*, a spoke, ray: see *radius, ray*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.

Light . . . *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

But it [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which *radiate* from that to the bark.
A. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 74.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers contract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or cause; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and *radiates* to the circumference. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 51.

Enjoyment *radiates*. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world, that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun *radiates* heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to *radiate* jollity out of his whole nimble person. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to *radiate* vitality into a statue of ice.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by *radiating* their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into space.
R. J. Mann, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elsewhere, a brilliant *radiated* formation was conspicuous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-plumes, or aigrettes. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83.

Radiating keyboard or pedals, in *organ-building*, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer together in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease.—**Radiating point.** Same as *radiant point* (which see, under *radiant*).—**Radiating power.** Same as *radiative power* (which see, under *radiative*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *radiatus*, having rays, radiating, pp. of *radiare*, radiate, furnish with spokes: see *radiate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a *radiate* animal (a member of the *Radiata*); a *radiate* mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a *radiate* flower-head. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radiation; having the whole structure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinomeric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian *Radiata*: as, "the *radiate* mob," *Huxley*. (*b*) In *bot.*, bearing ray-flowers: said chiefly of a head among the *Compositæ*, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rows of radially spreading ligulate florets, as in the daisy and sunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the dandelion and chicory.



Radiate Structure.—Wavellite.

2. Constituting a ray or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the *radiate* fibers of some minerals and plants; the *radiate* petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill,
Stretching in *radiate* nerve-lines thence
The quick wires of intelligence.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla, *radiate*; the head of Helios (the sun-god), *radiate*.



Radiate Head of Gallienus.—From an aureus in the British Museum. (Four times the size of the original.)



The sun god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiate head. (Metope from New Ilium in the Troad.)

II. *n.* 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystallised out in transparent, shining needles, arranged in clusters of *radiates* about nuclei.
Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

2. A member of the *Radiata*, in any sense.

radiated (rā′di-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *radiate*.—**Radiated animals.** See *Radiata*.—**Radiated falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Radiated wing-cells**, in *entom.*, wing-cells formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the earwig.

radiately (rā′di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center; radially.—**Radiately veined or nerved**, in *bot.*, same as *palmately veined or nerved*. See *nervation*.

radiateness (rā′di-āt-nes), *n.* Same as *radiality*.

radiate-veined (rā′di-āt-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately veined. See *nervation*.

radiatiform (rā-di-ā′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radiatus*, radiate, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.

radiatingly (rā′di-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Same as *radiately*.

radiation (rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radiation* = Sp. *radiacion* = Pg. *radiação* = It. *radiazione*, < L. *radiatio(n-)*, shining, radiation, < *radiare*, shine, radiate: see *radiate*.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecular energy of a hot body—that is, any body above the absolute zero (−273° C.)—into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or *obscure*, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. See further *radiant energy* (under *energy*), also *heat*, *light*1, *spectrum*.

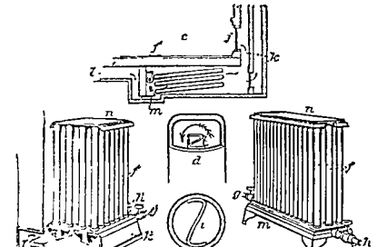
Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by *radiation*, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight night, the meaning is that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 192.

2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.—3. In *zoöl.*, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also *radiism*.—**Direct radiation** and **indirect radiation**, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by tin pipes, as in simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation. —**Dynamic radiation**, a phrase introduced by Tyndall to describe the radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, but is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted vessel.—**Solar radiation**, the radiation of the sun as measured by the heat which the earth receives from it. —**Terrestrial radiation**, the communication of heat by the earth to the surrounding ether, by means of radiation.

radiative (rā′di-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ive.*] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation.—**Radiative** or **radiating power**, the ability of a body to radiate heat—that is, physically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic surfaces: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black surface than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. Also called *emissive power*.

radiator (rā′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< *radiate* + *-or*1.] 1. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate.—2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by convection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.



a, a direct radiator with cast iron base *m* and cap *n*; *f*, vertical tubes of wrought iron screwed into the base; *g*, inlet; *h*, outlet; *d* and *e*, detail sections of tube; *i*, diaphragm used in one kind of vertical tube steam radiators, steam passing through it, as indicated by arrows. *b*, indirect radiator, air entering at *l*, and circulating upward through passages in base *k*. *c*, an indirect steam-radiator: *m*, base. *f*, tubes. Cold air from without is admitted at *l*, and passes over radiator as indicated by arrows; *k*, flues up which warm air passes to register *f*

A common form of radiator is a sheet-iron drum or cylinder containing deflectors or baffle-plates, placed over a fireplace to cause the volatile products of combustion to give up their heat as they pass: a heating-drum. A steam-radiator consists of a mass of coiled or flexed pipes to which steam for heating is conveyed through a continuous pipe from a boiler, and which is provided with suitable valves for the control of the steam.

radiatory (rā′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ory.*] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays around a center or axis; rayed; actinomeric.

radical (rad′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *radical* = It. *radicale* = D. *radikaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *radikal*, < LL. *radicalis*, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thynne and watery *radycall* moyster to suche thynges as drawe theyr nuryshement therof. *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227).

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, belonging to the root: opposed to *cauline*. See *radical leaves* and *radical peduncle*, below. (*b*) In *philol.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a *radical* word; a *radical* letter or syllable; *radical* accentuation. (c) In *math.*, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* sign. (*d*) In *chem.*, noting any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, *radical* defects of character; a *radical* fault of construction; the *radical* principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the phrase *humidum radicale*, or radical moisture, that moisture in an animal or a plant which cannot be expelled without killing the organism which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to translate the pseudo-Aristotelian ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις ῥίζαν, 'as one may say, roots'—an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants.

Radicall moisture, or first or naturall moisture, spred like a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith such parts are nourished: which moisture, being once wasted, can neuer be restored. *Minsheu.*

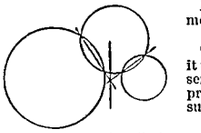
Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding
Upon the *radical* humour of her thought.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

This *radical* error . . . has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 30.

3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject: concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a *radical* truth; a *radical* difference of opinion; *radical* views or measures; the *Radical* party in British politics.

His works . . . are more *radical* in spirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democracy. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a *Radical* candidate; the *Radical* program.—**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*1.—**Radical bass**, in *music*, same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*).—**Radical cadence**, in *music*, a cadence consisting of chords in their original position.—**Radical center of three circles in a plane**, the intersection of the three radical axes of the three pairs of the three circles.—**Radical curve.** See *curve*.—**Radical expression**, an expression containing radical signs, especially a quantity expressed as a root of another. Sometimes loosely called a *radical quantity*.—**Radical function.** See *function*.—**Radical leaves**, leaves springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the stem. See cuts under *Hieracium* and *Ornithogalum*.—**Radical moisture**†. See above, def. 2. —**Radical peduncle**, a peduncle that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.—**Radical pitch**, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.—**Radical plane**, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not.—**Radical sign** the sign √ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of Latin *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted: thus, $\sqrt{a}$ or $\sqrt{a+b}$. To distinguish the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus, $\sqrt[3]{\ }$, $\sqrt[4]{\ }$, $\sqrt[5]{\ }$, etc., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same sign is much used to mark a so-called root or radical element of words.—**Radical stress**, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.



Radical Axes and Radical Center.

= Syn. 3. There may be a distinction between a *radical* reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is *thorough*, *entire*, *complete*, or *thoroughgoing*, *radical* emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is *radical* is likely to be *thorough*, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *philol.*: (*a*) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (*b*) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also *radicle*.—2. In *chem.*, an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in compound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chemical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the compound radical ethyl, C_2H_5, appears in alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$), in ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$), in ethylamine ($C_2H_5.NH_2$), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word *radical* stands for any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the non-metallic atoms are acid *radicals*. . . . Among compound *radicals* those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usually basic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, same as *root.*—4. A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics. In the political sense, in which the word has been most used, a Radical is one who aims at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the establishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable influence. The name *Radical* is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republicans especially in the South about the period of reconstruction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. *Macaulay.*

He [President Johnson] did not receive a single Southern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern *Radical*. *The Nation*, III. 141.

5. In *alg.*, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.—**Negative**, **organic**, etc., **radical.** See the adjectives.

radicalise, *v.* See *radicalize*.

radicalism (rad′i-kal-izm), *n.* [= F. *radicalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *radicalismo*; as *radical* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being radical; the holding or carrying out of extreme principles on any subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in government; the system or methods advocated by the political Radicals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the ideal man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 511.

The year 1769 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subservient to their constituents. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *radical* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.]—2†. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

radicalize (rad′i-kal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicalized*, ppr. *radicalizing*. [< *radical* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to *radicalize* his land programme for England. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. *intrans.* To become radical; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising—the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a *radicalizing* Republic, or the fatuous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 303.

Also spelled *radicalise*.

radically (rad′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho' the Word [*bless*] be *radically* derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a *radically* bad tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 313.

radicalness (rad′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical, in any sense.

radicand (rad-i-kand′), *n.* [< L. *radicandus*, ger. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *math.*, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad′i-kant), *a.* [< F. *radicant*, < L. *radican(t-)s*, ppr. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *bot.*, rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of climbing. Also *radicating*.

radicarian (rad-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *-arian.*] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radicarian* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language. *Whitney,* Amer. Jour. Philol., Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radicatus,* rooted: see *radicate.*] A division of polyzoans: same as *Articulata* (*d*): opposed to *Incrustata.*

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicated,* ppr. *radicating.* [< L. *radicatus,* pp. of *radicari* (> It. *radicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *radicar*), take or strike root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate.* *Evelyn,* Sylva.

II. *trans.* To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [noblemen] of their astate may happen to *radycate* in theyr hartes intollerable pride. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, i. 4.

This medical feature in the Essenes is not only found in the Christians, but is found *radicated* in the very constitution of that body. *De Quincey,* Essenes, iii.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *radicatus,* pp. of *radicari,* take root: see *radicate, v.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted; growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (*b*) Specifically, in *conch.*: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (*c*) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the *Radicata.*—2. In *bot.*, rooted.

radicated (rad′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radicate, v.*, + *-ed*2.] Rooted, or having taken root: same as *radicate:* as, a *radicated* stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multitudes in this age have done, about your love to the brethren, try not by the bare act, but by the *radicated,* prevalent degree of your love. *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

radicating (rad′i-kā-ting), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *radicant.*

radication (rad-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *radication* = Sp. *radicacion* = Pg. *radicação* = It. *radicazione,* < ML. *radicatio(n-),* < L. *radicari,* pp. *radicatus,* take root: see *radicate.*] 1. The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Pride is a sin of so deep *radication,* and so powerful in the hearts of carnal men, that it will take advantage of any condition. *Baxter,* Life of Faith, iii. 15.

2. In *bot.*, the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—3. In *zoöl.*, fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *radish.*

radicel (rad′i-sel), *n.* [< F. *radicelle* = It. *radicella,* < NL. **radicella,* little root, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.] 1. In *bot.*, a minute root; a rootlet. Also *radicle. A. Gray.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a rootlet or radicle.

radices, *n.* Plural of *radix.*

radicicolous (rad-i-sik′ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *colere,* inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-form of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrasted with *gallicolous.* See *Phylloxera,* 2.

radiciflorous (rā-dis-i-flō′rus), *n.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous.*] Flowering (apparently) from the root. *A. Gray.*

radiciform (rā-dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *radiciforme,* < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *forma,* form: see *form.*] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature or appearance of a root. *A. Gray.*—2. In *zoöl.*, root-like in aspect or function.

radicle (rad′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *radicule* = Sp. *radícula,* < L. *radicula,* rootlet, small root, also radish, soapwort, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix.* Cf. *radicel.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A rootlet: same as *radicel.* (*b*) Specifically, same as *caulicle:* by late writers appropriately restricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little root or root-like part; a radix: as, the *radicles* of a vein (the minute vessels which unite to form a vein); the *radicle* of a nerve.—3. In *philol.*, same as *radical,* 1. [Unusual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound. *F. A. March,* Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1869), p. 33.

4. In *chem.*, same as *radical,* 2.

A *radicle* may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple *radicle;* or it may consist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound *radicle.* *W. A. Miller,* Elem. of Chemistry, § 1061.

Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the adjectives.

radicolous (rā-dik′ọ-lus), *a.* A contracted form of *radicicolous.*

radicose (rad′i-kōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *radicoso,* < L. *radicosus,* full of roots, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix.*] In *bot.*, having a large root.

radicula (rā-dik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radiculæ* (-lē). [L.: see *radicle.*] In *entom.*, a radicle.

radicular (rā-dik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *radicule* + *-ar*3.] Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.—**Radicular odontome,** an odontome formed on the neck or root of a tooth.

radicule (rad′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *radicule,* < L. *radicula,* little root: see *radicle.*] In *bot.*, same as *radicle,* 1.

radiculose (rā-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **radiculosus,* < L. *radicula,* rootlet: see *radicle.*] In *bot.*, covered with radicles or rootlets.

radii, *n.* Plural of *radius.*

radiism (rā′di-izm), *n.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiation,* 3. *Forbes,* Brit. Sea Urchins.

radiocarpal (rā″di-ō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *radius,* radius, + NL. *carpus,* the wrist: see *carpal.*] 1. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* articulation; *radiocarpal* ligaments.—2. Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* bone. See *radiale.*—**Radiocarpal arteries,** the anterior and posterior carpal arteries; small branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—**Radiocarpal articulation,** the wrist-joint proper; the jointing of the manus or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius in articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation in literal strictness; but the ulna often enters into this joint without altering its name. In man, whose pronation and supination are perfect, the ulna reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between itself and the cuneiform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semilunar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal.—**Radiocarpal ligament,** the external lateral ligament of the radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the styloid process of the radius to the outer side of the scaphoid.

Radioflagellata (rā″di-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *radioflagellate.*] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria,* and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, *Actinomonadidæ* and *Euchitonidæ.*

radioflagellate (rā″di-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *flagellum,* a whip: see *flagellate*1.] Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the *Radioflagellata.*

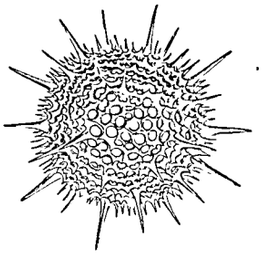
radiograph (rā′di-ō-gräf), *n.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] 1. An instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of solar radiation.—2. An impression produced on a sensitive photographic plate by the Röntgen rays. See *ray.*

radiography (rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* The production of images on sensitized plates by means of the X-rays.

radiohumeral (rā″di-ō-hū′mẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *radius,* ray, + *humerus,* prop. *umerus,* a shoulder: see *humeral.*] Relating to the radius and the humerus: as, the *radiohumeral* articulation or ligament.

Radiola (rā-dī′ọ-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Gmelin, 1791), so named in reference to the many branches; < L. *radiolus,* a little ray, also a plant resembling a fern, dim. of *radius,* a ray: see *radius, ray*1.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Lineæ,* or flax family, and tribe *Eulineæ,* distinguished from the nearly related genus *Linum* (flax) by its complete numerical symmetry in fours (instead of fives), having four toothed sepals, four twisted petals, four distinct stamens, a four-celled ovary, four styles, and an eight-celled, eight-seeded capsule. The only species, *R. Millegrana,* native of the temperate and subtropical parts of the Old World, is a little annual with forking stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers. See *allseed* (*d*) and *flaxseed,* 2.

Radiolaria (rā″di-ọ-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **radiolaris,* < L. *radiolus,* a little ray: see *Radiola.*] A class of filose non-corticate *Protozoa:* a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycystina.* The radiolarians are marine gymnomyxine protozoans in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having an amœboiform body of spherical or conical figure with radiant filose pseudopods, inclosing a similarly shaped perforated test of membranous texture called the central capsule. The intracapsular protoplasm is continuous through the perforations with that which is extracapsular, and has a large specialized nucleus or several such nuclei. There is usually a skeleton of silicious spicules or of the substance called acanthin, and embedded in the protoplasm may be oil-globules, pigment-granules, and crystals. Most radiolarians contain peculiar nucleated yellow corpuscles regarded as parasitic algals. Reproduction both by fission and by sporulation has been observed. The *Radiolaria* have been divided into the subclasses *Siliceskeleta* and *Acanthometridea,* according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into *Peripylæa, Monopylæa,* and *Tripylæa* (or *Phæodaria*); into *Monocyttaria,* with one central capsule, and *Polycyttaria,* with several such; and in various other ways. The latest monographer arranges them under four subclasses or "legions": (1) *Peripylea* or *Spumellaria,* with 32 families; (2) *Actipylea* or *Acantharia,* with 12 families; (3) *Monopylea* or *Nassellaria,* with 26 families; and (4) *Cannopylea* or *Phæodaria,* with 15 families. The term *Radiolaria* appears to have been first used by Johannes Müller, in 1858, for the organisms known as *Polycystina, Thalassicolla,* and *Acanthometra.* The marine radiolarians all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the infinitesimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of Tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran in Algeria, and that which occurs at Bissex Hill in Barbados, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of *Radiolaria,* which are erroneously named "fossil *Infusoria.*" But, though there can be little doubt that *Radiolaria* abounded in the Cretaceous sea, none are found in the Chalk, their silicious skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint. Recent remains of radiolarians enter largely into the composition of the so-called radiolarian ooze.



A Radiolarian (*Heliosphæra pectinata*), 160 times natural size.

radiolarian (rā″di-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Radiolaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Radiolaria;* containing or consisting of radiolarians.—**Radiolarian ooze,** the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the sea, composed in part of the shells of radiolarians. See *globigerina-mud.*

Their siliceous skeletons accumulate in some localities . . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian ooze.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 507.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Radiolaria.*

radioli, *n.* Plural of *radiolus.*

radiolite (rā′di-ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *radiolites,* < *radiolus,* dim. of L. *radius,* ray: see *radius.*] 1. A member of the genus *Radiolites.*—2. A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

Radiolites (rā″di-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *radiolite.*] A genus of *Rudistæ,* typical of the family *Radiolitidæ.* The typical species have at maturity valves elevated in a coniform manner in opposite directions, and sculptured with radiating grooves and ridges.

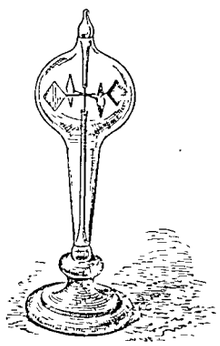
Radiolitidæ (rā″di-ō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Radiolites* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Rudistæ,* typified by the genus *Radiolites.* The shell is very inequivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one cardinal tooth and two fosse in the fixed valve, and two cardinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell is thick and the internal thin; the summit of the free valve is nearly central in the adult, but submarginal in the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

radiolus (rā-dī′ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *radioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *radius,* a ray: see *radius.*] In *ornith.*, one of the barbules, or rays of the second order, of the main shaft of a feather.—**Radioli accessorii,** the barbules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a feather.

radiometer (rā-di-om′e-tèr), *n.* [= F. *radiomètre* = Sp. *radiómetro,* < L. *radius,* a ray, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] 1. An old instrument for measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

Radiometer or Cross staff.

2. An instrument which serves to transform radiant energy into mechanical work. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the center by a needle-point, and having at the extreme ends thin vertical disks or squares of pith, blackened on one side. When placed in a glass vessel nearly exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the blackened surfaces absorb the radiant energy and become heated, the molecules of the air remaining in the vessel striking against them gain from them greater velocity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or less rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer which serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.



Crookes's Radiometer.

radiometric (rā″di-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

radiomicrometer (rā″di-ō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + E. *micrometer*.] An instrument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric couple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made even more sensitive than Langley's bolometer.

radiomuscular (rā″di-ō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1], *muscular*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve. *Cones.*

radiophone (rā′di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] An instrument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

radiophonic (rā″di-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *radiophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the production of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.

radiophonics (rā″di-ō-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *radiophonic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *radiophony*.

radiophony (rā′di-ō-fō-ni), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] The production of sound by the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acoustics which considers sound so produced. For example, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and, after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fall upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of absorbing radiant heat, a musical note is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiophony also includes the more complex case where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (also in a less degree sulphur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the photophone.

radio-ulnar (rā″di-ō-ul′när), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*, *ulnar*.] Of or belonging to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulation.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

radious (rā′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *radious*, *radyous*, *radius*, < OF. *radios*, F. *radieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *radioso*, < L. *radiosus*, radiant, beaming, < *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] 1†. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley.*—2†. Radiating; radiant.

> His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 35.

3. In *bot.*, same as *radiant*. [Rare.]

radish (rad′ish), *n.* [Formerly also *raddish* (also dial. *redish*, *reddish*, appar. simulating *reddish*, of a red color); early mod. E. *radice*, *radyce;* < ME. *radish* = D. *radijs* = LG. *radys* = G. *radies* = Dan. *radis* = Sw. *rädisa*, *radis*, *radisa*, < OF. *radis*, F. *radis*, a radish, < Pr. *raditz*, a root, a radish, = OF. *rais*, *raiz* (also *radice*), a root, = It. *radice*, a root, radish, = AS. *rādic*, *rādic*, erroneously *hrādic*, ME. *radik* = MLG. *rēdik*, *redek*, *redich* = OHG. *rātih*, *rātich*, MHG. *rætich*, *rätich*, *retich*, G. *rettich*, *rettig* = Dan. *räddike* = Sw. *rättika*, a radish, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see *radix*.] 1. A plant, *Raphanus sativus*, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is little nutritious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscorbutic, and is mostly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily eaten when small), in form (being long and tapering, turnip-shaped, olive-shaped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scarlet, pink, reddish-purple, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly boiled and eaten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.

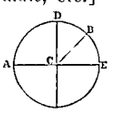
2. A root of this plant.

> When a' was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked *radish*, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

3. Same as *water-radish*.—**Horse radish.** See *horse-radish*.—**Rat-tail radish,** a species (*Raphanus caudatus*) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, a curiosity from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are boiled or pickled for the table.—**Sea-radish,** or **seaside radish,** a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*) found on European coasts.—**Wild radish,** a noxious field-weed, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called *jointed charlock*. It has rough lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

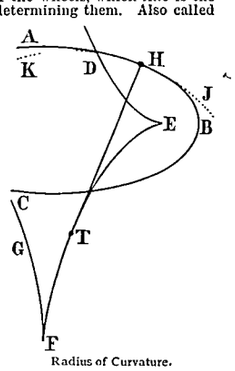
radish-fly (rad′ish-flī), *n.* An American dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, injurious to the radish.

radius (rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *radii* (-ī). [< L. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. *ray*[1] (a doublet of *radius*) and the derived *radiant*, *radiate*, *irradiate*, etc.] 1. In *math.*, one of a number of lines proceeding from a center; a ray; especially, a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the outer one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand: so called from its revolving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* and *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is motionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bones, or as by far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the ulna without the olecranon, and somewhat stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articulation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, following which is a constriction termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft enlarges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the ulna. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lunar bones (forming the radiocarpal articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection called the *styloid process*, for the insertion of the supinator longus muscle. The radius is pronated by the pronator radii teres and pronator quadratus, and supinated by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the biceps. Quite a similar form and disposition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more different, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed ulna. In birds the radius is so peculiarly articulated with the humerus that it slides lengthwise back and forth upon the ulna in the opening and closing of the wing, pronation and supination being absent in this class of animals. See *pronation* and *supination*, and cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Equidæ*, *forearm*, *ox*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *solidungulate*.



CA, CD, CB, CE, Radii of Circle

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrongly identified by some naturalists with the radius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid.—4. In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—5. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of *Ovulidæ*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—7. In *arachnology*, one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, which are connected by a single spiral line.—8. In echinoderms, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity of each rotula, running more or less nearly parallel with the rotula, and ending in a free bifurcated extremity. Also called the *compass of the lantern of Aristotle* (which see, under *lantern*). See also cut B under *lantern*.—9. *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called *alæ*.—10. In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—11. The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.—12. In *fort.*, a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—**Auricular radii.** See *auricular*.—**Geometrical radius** of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—**Oblique line of the radius.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator radii quadratus.** See *pronator quadratus*, under *pronator*.—**Pronator radii teres.** See *pronator*.—**Proportional radii,** in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of any two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called *primitive radii*.—**Radii accessorii,** the barbs of the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather.—**Radius astronomicus.** Same as *radiometer*, 1.—**Radius of concavity.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature—that is, of the osculating circle at any point of a curve. In the cut, AHBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KHJ, the circle of curvature, osculating the primitive curve at H; T, the center of curvature; TH, the radius of curvature; GFTED, the locus of centers of curvature, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrapping itself upon the evolute gives the primitive curve.—**Radius of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Radius of explosion.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of gyration,** in *mech.*, the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a *principal radius of gyration*.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of the evolute.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of torsion,** the element of the arc of a curve divided by the angle of torsion.—**Radius vector** (pl. *radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in astronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other central body. See *vector*.—**Real radius.** See *geometrical radius*.



Radius of Curvature.

radius-bar (rā′di-us-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called *radius-rod* and *bridle-rod*. See cuts under *grasshopper-beam* and *paddle-wheel*.

radius-saw (rā′di-us-sâ), *n.* A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.

radix (rā′diks), *n.*; pl. *radices* (rā-dī′sēz). [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, rod. Hence ult. E. *race*[4] and *radish* (doublets of *radix*), *radical*, *radicel*, *radicle*, *radicule*, *radicate*, *cradicate*, *aracc*[1], etc.] 1. The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence—2. The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [Rare.]

> Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire flies from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 54).

> Judaism is the *radix* of Christianity — Christianity the integration of Judaism. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *etym.*, a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—4. In *math.*, a root. (*a*) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration (Briggs's). In the common system of logarithms, the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.7182818284; every other number is considered as some power of the radix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (*b*) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a root; a rooted or root-like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a nerve.—**Radix cerebelli**, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Radix motoria**, the smaller motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**Radix sensoria**, the larger sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

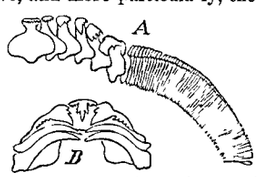
radly†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

radness† (rad'nes), *n.* [ME., < *rad*[1] + *-ness*.] Fear; fright; terror.

> The Romaynes for *radnesse* ruschte to the erthe,
> Fforde feirdnesse of hys face, as they fey were.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

radoub (ra-döb'), *n.* [F., repairs made on a vessel, < *radouber*, formerly also *redouber*, mend, repair: see *redub*.] In *mercantile law*, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. *Wharton.*

radula (rad'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *radulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, scraping-iron, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *conch.*, the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called *odontophore*, and more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly characteristic of the cephalophorous classes, among which it presents great diversity in detail. It bears the numerous small chitinous processes or teeth of these mollusks, which serve to triturate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called *rachiglossate*, *tanioglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *toxoglossate*, *ptenoglossate*, and *docoglossate*. See these words, and *odontophore*.



A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of *Trochus cinerarius*. *B*, one row of radular teeth of *Cypræa europæa*. *A* is rhipidoglossate, and *B* is tænioglossate.

radular (rad'ū-lą̈r), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the radula: as, *radular* teeth.

radulate (rad'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous.

raduliferous (rad-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *radula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a radula; radulate.

raduliform (rad'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radula*, a scraper, + *forma*, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

rae (rā), *n.* A Scotch form of *roe*.

rafet. A Middle English preterit of *reave*.

raff† (råf), *v. t.* [< OF. *raffer*, *rafer*, catch, snatch, slip away, = It. **raffare*, in comp. *arraffare*, snatch, seize, = MHG. *raffen*, *reffen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, sweep away, carry off suddenly, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, = Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, = Dan. *rappe*, hasten: see *rap*[2], from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. *raffle*[1].] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

> Their causes and effects . . . I thus *raffe* vp together.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (råf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raffe*, *raf*, esp. in the phrase *rif and raf* (now *riffraff*), < OF. *rif et raf*, every bit, in which *raf* is due to the verb *raffer*, snatch: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *riffraff*. Cf. It. *raffola*, a crowd, press.] **I.** *n.* 1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow*, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> And maken of the rym and *raf*
> Suche gylours for pompe and pride.
> *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 340. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Let *raffs* be rife in prose and rhyme,
> We lack not rhymes and reasons,
> As on this whirligig of Time
> We circle with the seasons.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

3. Abundance; affluence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A worthless or disorderly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. *Halliwell.*

> Myself and this great peer
> Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, i. 20. (*Davies.*)
>
> One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
> Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
> *Leigh Hunt*, High and Low. (*Davies.*)

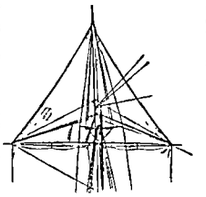
5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare *riffraff*.

> "People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'accounts' of *raff*; they won't have them of any but respectable."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 325.

II. *a.* Idle; dissolute. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Raffaelesque, *a.* See *Raphaelesque*.

raffe, raffle (raf, raf'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists up to the foretopmast-head and the clues haul out to the square-sail yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in two pieces, one for each side of the mast.


Raffe.

raffia, roffia (raf'i-ą, rof'-i-ą), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A palm, *Raphia Ruffia*, growing in Madagascar. It bears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk, for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See *rabanna*.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultural tie-bands, as is also a similar product of the jupati-palm, *R. tædigera*, included under the same name. Also spelled *raphia*.

2. The fiber of this plant.

raffish (råf'ish), *a.* [< *raff* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare *raff*, *n.*, 5.

> Five or six *raffish*-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form.
> *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.
>
> The *raffish* young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddie from the parish school. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *n.* [< ME. *rafle*, a game at dice (= Sw. *raffel*, a raffle); < OF. *rafle*, *raffle*, F. *rafle*, a pair royal at dice (*faire rafle*, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, < *rafler*, snatch, seize, carry off, < G. *raffeln*, snatch up, freq. of *raffen*, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[2].] 1†. A game with dice.

> Now comth hasardrie with hise apurtenaunces, as tables and *rafles*, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and reneyinge of God.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persons taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [= Sw. *raffla* = Dan. *rafle*, raffle; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to *raffle* for a watch.

> They were *raffling* for his cont.
> *S. Butler*, Satire upon Gaming.
>
> The great Rendezvous is at night, after the Play and Opera are done; and *Raffling* for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with *off*: as, to *raffle* or *raffle off* a watch.

raffle[2] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [Perhaps < Icel. *hrafla*, scrape together (a slang term); cf. *hrapa*, hurry, hasten: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or fidget about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To live in a disorderly way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir (a fire).—2. To brush off (walnuts). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raffle[2] (raf'l), *n.* [< *raffle*[2], *v.* Cf. *raff*, *n.*] *Naut.*, raff; lumber; rubbish.

> Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call *raffle*—that is, the muddle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean illustrates her violence. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxx.

raffle[3] (raf'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *raffle-net*.

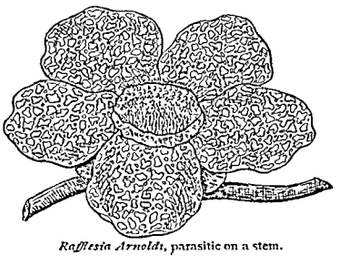
raffled (raf'ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.

> A peculiar small cut or *raffled* leaf resembling an ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf.
> *Soulages Catalogue*, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffle-net (raf'l-net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net.

raffler (raf'lėr), *n.* [< *raffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē'zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford *Raffles*, British governor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of apetalous parasitic plants of the order *Cytinaceæ* and type of the tribe *Rafflesieæ*, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dicœcious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and numerous ovules. The 4 species are natives of hot and damp jungles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porous root or stem of species of *Vitis* (*Cissus*), at a time when the leaves and flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, and enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tainted meat, securing cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in diameter in *R. Rochussenii* (valued by the Javanese for astringent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patma*. *R. Arnoldi* has long been famed for its size, greatly exceeding the Victoria lily (23 inches), and even exceeding the *Aristolochia Goldieana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1890, was 28 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower


Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

of *R. Arnoldi* found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calyx-lobes were each a foot long, and in places an inch thick; and the globular central cup was a foot across and held about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chestnut-brown and truncated nut, about 5 inches thick, with irregularly furrowed and broken surface, and containing thousands of hard, curiously appendaged and lacunose seeds. The flower is flesh-colored and mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales beneath. It is called *ambun-ambun* or *wonder-wonder* by the Malays, and *krubut*, a name which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid *Amorphophallus Titanum*.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Rafflesia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rafflesieæ*, but formerly regarded as a separate order.

Rafflesieæ (raf-lē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1844), < *Rafflesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous parasitic plants, constituting with the smaller tribe *Hydnoreæ* the order *Cytinaceæ*. It is characterized by the presence of scattered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from four to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the anthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of the staminate flower, and the one or many stigmas terminating a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes about 21 species in 5 genera, scattered through warm climates, and extending into the Mediterranean region, South Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites, issuing out of the roots or branches of various trees and shrubs. They vary in habit, having in *Cytinus* a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other genera the whole plant consists of a single flower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range from a minute size in *Apodanthes* and large in other genera to the monster flower of *Rafflesia*, the type. The plants are called *patma-worts* by some botanists.

raffling-net (raf'ling-net), *n.* Same as *raffle-net*.

raffman† (råf'man), *n.* [< *raff* + *man*.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

> Grocers and *raffemen*. *Norwich Records.* (*Nares.*)

raff-merchant (råf'mėr"chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also *raft-merchant*. [Prov. Eng.]

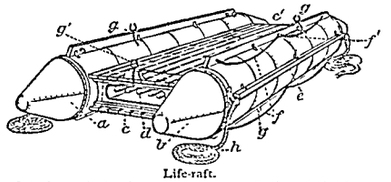
raft[1] (råft), *n.* [< ME. *raft*, *ræft*, *rafte*, a rafter, spar, beam, < Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*), a rafter, beam (*r* final being sign of nom. case); = Sw. Dan. *rafter*, rafter; with formative *-t*, perhaps < Icel. *rāf*, *ræfr*, a roof, = OHG. *rāfo*, MHG. *rāvo*, G. dial. *raff*, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. ὄροφος, a roof, ἐρέφειν, cover. Cf. *rafter*[1].] 1†. A beam; spar; rafter.

> Aythir gripus a schafte
> Was als rude as a *rafte*.
> *Avowynge of King Arthur*, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, etc. Rafts of logs

to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men required to manage them. Those of the Rhine are sometimes 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A cigar-shaped raft of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large rafts have been successfully transported.

3. A structure similarly formed of any materials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,



Life-raft.

a, *b*, tanks or air-chambers; *c*, *c'*, decks; *e*, fender; *f*, *f'*, life lines; *g*, rowlocks; *g'*, steering and sculling rowlock; *h*, lashings.

barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the permanent equipment. See *life-raft*.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*?
Shak., C. of L., v. 1. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.

5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under *Ianthina*.

A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff chitinous coat, forming the so-called *raft*.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 857.

raft[1] (rȧft), *v. t.* [< *raft*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and *rafted* clear, if there is any danger of bilging on them. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 182, note.

The idea of *rafting* timber by the ocean.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is *rafted*—tied together with ropes in a sort of raft—and lies in the water until taken on board ship.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had *rafted* them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandbank.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.

II. *intrans.* To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and *rafted*, and steam-boated, and travelled with packhorses. *Academy*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 301.

raft[2] (rȧft), *n.* [A var. of *raff*, appar. by confusion with *raft*[1].] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot: used slightingly: as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

This last spring a *raft* of them [Irish maids] was out of employment. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft[3] (rȧft), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *raff*.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raft[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*.

raft-breasted (rȧft'bres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, ratite. *W. K. Parker.*

raft-dog (rȧft'dog), *n.* An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other.



Raft-dog.

raft-duck (rȧft'duk), *n.* The scaup or blackhead duck, *Aithyia* or *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila*: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called *bluebill*, *shuffler*, and *flocking-fowl*. See cut under *scaup*.—**Red-headed raft-duck.** Same as *redhead*, 2.

rafte†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*. *Chaucer.*

rafter[1] (rȧf'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *rafter*, *refter*, < AS. *ræfter*, pl. *ræftras*, *reftres* (= MD. *rafter* = MLG. *rafter*, *raffert*), a beam, rafter; with formative *-er*, from **ræft* = Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*) = Sw. Dan. *raft*, a rafter, beam: see *raft*.] 1. In *building*, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see *roof*, and cuts under *curb-roof*, *jack-rafter*, and *pontoon*.

Shepherd, I take thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters* than in tap'stry halls.
Milton, Comus, l. 324.

2. Same as *carline*[4], 2.—3. In *anat.*, a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the *rafters* of the embryonic skull.—**Binding-rafter.** See *binding*.—**Intermediate rafter**, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—**Principal rafter**, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.

rafter[1] (rȧf'tėr), *v. t.* [< *rafter*[1], *n.*] 1. To form into or like rafters: as, to *rafter* timber.—2. To furnish or build with rafters: as, to *rafter* a house.

Buildyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermoste *raftreyng* and reiring of the roofe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

3. In *agri.*, to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.

rafter[2] (rȧf'tėr), *n.* [< *raft*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and *rafters* live during . . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 203.

rafter-bird (rȧf'tėr-bėrd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.]

rafting-dog (rȧf'ting-dog), *n.* Same as *raft-dog*.

raft-like (rȧft'lik), *a.* Flat-bottomed or keelless, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.

raft-merchant (rȧft'mėr″chant), *n.* Same as *raft-merchant*.

raft-port (rȧft'pōrt), *n.* In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under *lumber-port*.

raft-rope (rȧft'rōp), *n.* A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringing seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a *raft-rope* . . . and taken to the edge of the surf.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

raftsman (rȧfts'man), *n.*; pl. *raftsmen* (-men). [< *raft's*, poss. of *raft*[1], + *man*.] A man employed in the management of a raft.

rafty (rȧf'ti), *a.* [< *raft*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Musty; stale.—2. Damp; muggy.—3. High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

rag[1] (rag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ragge*, pl. *ragges*, shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. **raggig*, in neut. pl. *raggie*, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS. noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess (*raggathr*, shaggy), = Sw. *ragg*, rough hair (Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. *ragg*, rough hair (*raggad*, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of *ragged*.] I. *n.* 1. A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish *rag*, laid in regular courses, with fine joints. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 466

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale and hornblende, *rag* and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria* (see *hazel-crottles*). (*b*) Another lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis* (stone-rag). (*c*) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, *Salix caprea*. Also *raw*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in *rags*; cotton and linen *rags* are used to make paper, and woolen *rags* to make shoddy.

Hir *ragges* thei anone of drawe, . . .
She had bathe, she had reste,
And was arraied to the beste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers toss'd,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 491.

5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his *rags*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a *rag*
Better than vice with both the Indies.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some under tents, some under miserable hutts and hovells, many without a *rag* or any necessary utensills.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

The man forget not, though in *rags* he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel—for the name of getting their little *rag* back again.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword,
And chopped the old saddle to *rags*.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 267).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and there a *rag*, a piece of a sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller.*

8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you *Ragge*, you Baggage!
Shak., M. W. of W. (folio 1623), iv. 2. 104.

9. A farthing. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

Jac. 'Twere good she had a little foolish money
To rub the time away with.
Host. Not a *rag*,
Not a denier. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

10†. A herd of colts. *Strutt.* [Prov. Eng.]—11. In *type-founding*, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.—**Coral rag**, one of the limestones of the Middle Oolite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].—**Kentish rag.** See *Kentish*.—**Litmus on rags.** See *litmus*.—**Rag, tag, and bobtail**, a rabble; everybody indiscriminately. See *rag-tag*. [Colloq.]—**Rowley rag**, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Staffordshire coal-field, much quarried for road-mending. See *rag-stone*.

II. *a.* Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, *rag* pulp for paper-making; a *rag* carpet.—**Rag baby.** (*a*) A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (*b*) In *U. S. political slang*, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the contention of the Greenback party, before and after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of making such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other purposes.

Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper—the *rag-baby*—three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 207.

Rag carpet, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or shreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the weft. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*.—**Rag money, rag currency**, paper money; circulating notes issued by United States banks or by the government: so called in depreciation or contempt in allusion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appearance of paper money when much handled, and to its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]

All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money" and against *rag-money*. *The Nation*, July 29, 1875, p. 66.

Rag paper. See *paper*.

rag[1] (rag), *v.*; prot. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [< *rag*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become ragged; fray: with *out*.

Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and *rag out*.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II. 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase *to rag out*, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman *rags out*.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 506.

II. *trans.* 1. To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.

In straggling or *ragging* [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as usual. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

2. In *mining*, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See *ragging*, 2.

rag[2] (rag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [Prob. < *rag*[1], *n.*, 5. In another view, < Icel. *rægja*, calumniate, = AS. *wrēgan*, accuse: see *wray*.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare *bullyrag*. [Local.]

To *rag* a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38.

rag[3] (rag), *n.* [< Icel. *hregg*, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rag[4] (rag), *n.* An abbreviation of *ragince*.

ragabash (rag'a-bash), *n.* [Also *raggabash*, *ragabrash*, Sc. *rag-a-buss*, *ragabush*; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with *rag*[1] or *ragamuffin*.] 1. A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *raggemuffin*, *ragamofin*, *ragomofin*; erroneously analyzed *rag-a-muffin*, *rag of Muffins*; < ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with *rag*[1]. For the sense 'demon,' cf. *ragman*[2].] I. *n.* 1†. [*cap.*] The name of a demon.

Ac rys up, *Ragamoffyn*, and reche me alle the barres
The Belial thy bel-syre beot with thy damme.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprehension.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they are peppered.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

Did that same tirinicall-tongu d *rag-a-muffin*
Horace turne bald pates out so naked?
Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of *raggamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

3. A titmouse: same as *muffin*.

II. *a.* Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly.

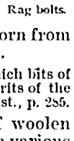
Here be the emperor's captains, you *ragamuffin* rascal, and not your comrades. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 23. (*Davies.*)

ragamuffinly (rag'a-muf-in-li), *a.* [< *ragamuffin* + *-ly*[1].] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.]

His attire was . . . shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly* in the extreme, . . . as to inherent disreputableness of appearance *J. Fothergill*, March in the Ranks, x.

rag-bolt (rag'bōlt), *n.* An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also called *barb-bolt* and *sprig-bolt*.


Rag bolts.

rag-bush (rag'bùsh), *n.* In some heathen countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.

There is usually a *rag-bush* by the well, on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

rag-dust (rag'dust), *n.* The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.

rage (rāj), *n.* [< ME. *rage*, < OF. *rage*, *raige*, F. *rage*, F. dial. *raige* = Pr. *rabia*, *ratje* = Sp. *rabia* = Pg. *raiva*, *rabia* = It. *rabbia*, dial. *raggia*, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) *rabia*, a later form of L. *rabies*, madness, rage, fury, < *rabere*, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ *rabh*, seize. Cf. *rage*, *v.*, *enrage*, *rave*[1], *rabies*, *rabid*, etc.] 1†. Madness; insanity; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . .
The reason that I gather he is mad,
Besides this present instance of his *rage*,
Is a mad tale he told to-day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.

2. Violent anger manifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost
Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed *rage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

So he [Naaman] turned and went away in a *rage*.
2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no *rage* like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; intensity of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the *rage* of a storm or of the sea; the *rage* of fever or of thirst.

And in wynter, and especially in lente, it ys mervelows flowyng with *rage* of watir that comyth with grett violence thorow the vale of Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Ere yet from rest or food we seek relief,
Some rites remain, to glut our *rage* of grief.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 14.

4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage;
She may not alwey duren in swich *rage*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's *rage*,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The soldiers shout around with generous *rage*,
And in that victory their own presage.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 117.

Chill penury repressed their noble *rage*,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the *rage* for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay,
His *rage* of lust by gazing qualified.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 424.

What *rage* for fame attends both great and small!
Better be d—d than mentioned not at all.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the *rage* for accumulation has apotheosized work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.

Croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the *rage* for it, was actually not yet [1837] invented.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the *rage*. [Colloq.]—7†. A violent wind.

Therout cam a *rage* and such a vese
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

=Syn. 2. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]); frenzy, madness, raving.

rage (rāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raged*, ppr. *raging*. [< ME. *ragen*, < OF. *ragier*, *rager*, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. *rager*, Picard dial. *rabier*, be furious, rage, = Pr. *raviar*, *ratjar* = Sp. *rabiar* = Pg. *raivar* = Olt. *rabbiare*, be furious, < ML. *rabiare*, be furious, rage, < *rabia*, L. *rabies*, madness, fury, rage: see *rage*, *n.* Cf. *enrage*, *rave*[1], *rabate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be furious with anger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

He fmly *raged*, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone.
Milton, P. L., xi. 444.

2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fool *rageth*, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

Poets, when they *rage*,
Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

As hee was thus madde and *raging* against the true Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will *rage* if he miss his free-and-easy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a *raging* fever; the storm *rages*; war is *raging*.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4.

Like the hectic in my blood he *rages*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness *rage* in such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

The storm of cheers and counter-cheers *rages* around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can *rage* nowhere except in the House of Commons. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

4†. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp.

When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
Desyrynge with them to pley and *rage*,
And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
Relig. Antiq., i. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

On a day this hende Nicholas
Fil with this yonge wyf to *rage* and pleye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 87.

She bygan to plaie and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal mildly with his youth;
For young hot colts being *raged* do rage the more.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 70.

ragee, *n.* See *raygee*.

rageful (rāj'fúl), *a.* [< *rage* + *-ful*.] Full of rage; furious.

With *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Nor thou be *rageful*, like a handled bee.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

ragemant†, *n.* See *ragman*[3].

rag-engine (rag'en^{n}jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.

rageous† (rā'jus), *a.* [Also *ragious*; < *rage* + *-ous*, perhaps by association with the unrelated *outrageous*.] Full of rage; furious.

Our Sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and *ragious* flodes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

rageousness† (rā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rageous; fury. Also *ragiousness*.

What a *ragiousnes* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches!
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii. 7.

ragery† (rā'jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *ragerie*, < OF. *ragerie*, rage, anger, < *rager*, rage: see *rage*, *v.*] 1. Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Plucked off . . . in a *ragery*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltissh, ful of *ragerye*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

rag-fair (rag'fār), *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

ragg†, *n.* See *rag*[1].

raggabash, *n.* See *ragabash*.

ragged (rag'ed), *a.* [< ME. *ragged*, *raggyd*, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. *raggathr* (= Norw. *raggad*), shaggy, < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, = Norw. *ragg*, rough, uneven hair: see *rag*[1].] 1. Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

A *ragged* colt. *King Alisaunder*, l. 684.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 1.

2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. —3. Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; ruggedly uneven or distorted: often used figuratively.

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 15.

I am so bold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore *ragged* lines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, long-promis'd them before,
Amongst the *ragged* cleeves those monstrous Giants sought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 471.

We went somewhat out of yᵉ way to see the towne of Bourbon l'Archambaut, from whose antient and *ragged* castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644.

Ragged clouds still streamed the pale sky o'er.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; frayed: as, a *ragged* coat; *ragged* sails.

He [the sheik] came out to us in a *ragged* habit of green silk, lined with fur.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes; dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

He . . . perhaps thinks that after all gipsies do not look so very different from other *ragged* people.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, low, *ragged* room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burning before her on a table. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

7. In *her.*, same as *raguly*, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See *ragged staff*, below.—**Ragged staff**, in *her.*, a pale couped at each end and raguly on each side; more commonly represented as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged staff* is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

ragged-lady (rag'ed-lā'di), *n.* A garden flower, *Nigella Damascena*.

raggedly (rag'ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and meanly apparelled.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (*Latham.*)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking *raggedly* and demoniacally like forest dogs.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 293.

raggedness (rag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 31.

ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob'in), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.



Ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos cuculi*)
1, upper part of stem with inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; *a*, a fruit.

ragged-sailor (rag'ed-sā'lor), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polygonum:* same as *prince's-feather*, 2.

ragged-school (rag'ed-skōl), *n.* See *school*[1].

ragged-staff (rag'ed-staf), *n.* A kind of polyzoan, *Alcyonidium glutinosum* Also called *mermaid's-glove*.

raggee (rag'ē), *n.* [Also *raggy*, *ragee*; < Hind. Canarese *rāgī*.] A grass, *Eleusine coracana*, a prolific grain-plant cultivated in Japan and parts of India.

raggery (rag'ėr-i), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *-ery*.] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]

Grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic *raggery*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

ragging (rag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rag*[1], *v.*] 1. A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.] —2. In *mining*, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less vein-stone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as *spalling;* but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while *cobbing* may mean a still more thorough separation; but all are done with the hammer, without special machinery.

ragging-frame (rag'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *racking-table*.

raggle (rag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raggled*, ppr. *raggling*. [Freq. of *rag*[1].] To notch or groove irregularly.

raggle (rag'l), *n.* [< *raggle*, *v.*] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to *raggles* by "that infernal carcajou." *Cosmopolitan*, Feb., 1888.

raggyt (rag'i), *a.* [< ME. **raggy*, < AS. *raggig* (pl. *raggie*), rough, shaggy, < Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, rough-haired, slovenly, < *ragg*, rough hair, = Icel. *rögg*, shagginess: see *rag*[1].] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and *raggy* hill. *Holland.*

raghtt. Same as *raught*[1] for *reached*.

ragi (rag'ē), *n.* See *ragee*.

raginee (rag'i-nē), *n.* [Hind. *rāginī*, a mode in music (= Skt. *rāginī*, possessing color or passion), cf. *rāg*, a mode in music, < Skt. *rāga*, coloring, color, feeling, passion; < √*raj*, be colored.] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to *rag*.

ragingly (rā'jing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragiousi, ragiousnessi. See *rageous, rageousness*.

rag-knife (rag'nīf), *n.* In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the cylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate.

raglan (rag'lan), *n.* [So called after Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my *raglan*, a water-proof light overcoat, without sleeves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 566.

rag-looper (rag'lö'pėr), *n.* An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman[1] (rag'man), *n.*; pl. *ragmen* (-men). [< ME. *ragmann*; < *rag*[1] + *man*.] 1†. A ragged person.

Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe laggyd [var. *raggyd*] clothys, pannicius vel pannicin. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragman[2]†, *n.* [ME. **ragman*, *rageman*, *raggeman*, prob. < Icel. *ragmenni*, a craven (cf. *regimaðhr*, a craven), < *ragr*, craven, cowardly (appar. a transposed form of *argr*, craven, cowardly, = AS. *earg*, cowardly: see *arch*[3]), + *maðhr* (**mannr*), man, = E. *man*. Cf. *ragman-roll*.] 1. A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in *ragman-roll* and the particular application in definition 2 following.]—2. The devil.

Filius by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus,
To ransake that *rageman* and rente hym hus apples,
That fyrst man deceyuede thorgh frut and false by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 122.

ragman[3]† (rag'man), *n.* [ME. *ragman*, *ragmon*, *rageman*, *ragemon*, *ragment*, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of *ragman-roll*, q. v.] 1. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.

He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen,
And raghte with hus *ragman* rynges and broches.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 72.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow theraftur.
MS Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III make it clear that a *ragman* or *rageman*—I believe the word is spelled both ways—meant simply a bond or personal obligation.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of *ragman*. *Halliwell.*

ragman-rollt (rag'man-rōl), *n.* [ME. **ragman-rolle, ragmane-roelle*; < *ragman*[2] + *roll*, *n.* Also *ragman's roll, ragman's rewe* (i. e. *row*). Hence by abbr. *ragman*[3], by corruption *rig-my-roll, rig-marole:* see *rigmarole*.] 1. A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Cravens' Roll'), to the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, and kept in the Tower of London. (*Jamieson.*)

What one man emong many thousandes . . . hath so moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to toufne ouer and ouer in the bookes of Plato the *ragmannes rolles* . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse?
Erasmus, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall.

The list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. *Halliwell.*

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description.

3. A written fabrication; a vague or rambling story; a rigmarole.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycense
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

ragman's rewet. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

These songes or rimes (because their originall beginnyng issued out of Fescenium) wer called in Latine Fescennina Carmina or Fescennini rythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's rewe* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that raylleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere.
Udall's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 274.

ragman's rollt (rag'manz rōl), *n.* See *ragman-roll*.

rag-money (rag'mun"i), *n.* See *rag money*, under *rag*[1].

Ragnarök (räg'nȧ-rėk'), *n.* [< Icel. *ragna rökr*, 'twilight of the gods' (G. *götterdämmerung*): *ragna*, gen. of *rögn, regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin*, counsel, will, determination, > *ragineis*, counselor); *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor (see *reek*[1]); but orig. *ragna rök*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: *rök*, reason, judgment.] In *Scand. myth.*, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regeneration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragoa (ra-gō'ä), *n.* Same as *goa*, 1.

ragondin, *n.* The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, *Myopotamus coypus;* nutria.

ragoot, *n.* An obsolete English spelling of *ragout*.

ragout (ra-gö'), *n.* [Formerly spelled *ragoo* or *ragou*, in imitation of the F. pron., also *ragoust*, < OF. *ragoust*, F. *ragoût*, a stew, a seasoned dish, < *ragouster, ragoûter*, bring back to one's appetite; < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gouster*, F. *goûter*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] 1. A dish of meat (usually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Morells in strong *Ragousts* are found,
And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a *ragout*, had nothing to say to her.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragoût* of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

rag-picker (rag'pik"ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—**Rag-pickers' disease** malignant anthrax.

ragshag (rag'shag), *n.* [A riming variation of *rag*, as if < *rag*[1] + *shag*.] A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]

While the *Ragshags* were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell.
Conn. Courant, July 7, 1887.

rag-shop (rag'shop), *n.* A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.

rag-sorter (rag'sôr"tėr), *n.* A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows: six *ragsorters*, four female cooks, etc. *Medical News*, LIII. 600.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *stone*.] 1. In *Eng. geol.*, a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oölite. The shale series is sometimes called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series*.—2. In *masonry*, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* [Also *tag-rag*, short for *tag and rag:* see *rag*[1], *tag*, *n.*, *tag-rag*.] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble: sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]—**Rag-tag and bobtail**, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthlessness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and bobtail, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now decided battles. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 169.

rag-turnsol (rag'tėrn'sol), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*, used as a test for acids. See *turnsol*, 2.

ragulated (rag'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *raguly*.

raguléd (rag-ū-lā'), *a.* Same as *raguly*.

raguled (rag'ūld), *a.* [< *ragul-y* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *raguly*.

raguly (rag'ū-li), *a.* [< Heraldic F. *raguléd;* < E. *rag*[1] + *-ul-* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-

ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of any ordinary.


A Cross Raguly.

Ragusan (ra-gö'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ragusa* (see def.) + *-an*. Cf. *argosy*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa.

ragweed (rag'wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia;* especially, the common North American species *A. trifida*, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and *A. artemisiæfolia*, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called *bitterweed*. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branching plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay-fever. The plants of this genus are monœcious, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucre closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. See *Ambrosia*, 2.

2. The ragwort or St.-James-wort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

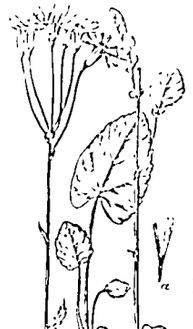
rag-wheel (rag'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—2. A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric.—**Rag-wheel and chain**, a contrivance for use instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*.

rag-wool (rag'wůl), *n.* Wool from rags; shoddy.

rag-work (rag'wėrk), *n.* 1. Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name.—2. A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare *rag carpet*, under *rag*[1].

ragworm (rag'wėrm), *n.* Same as *mud-worm*.

ragwort (rag'wėrt), *n.* The name of several plants of the genus *Senecio;* primarily, *S. Jacobæa* of Europe and northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high with bright-yellow radiate heads in a compact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called *benweed, cankerweed, St. James-wort, ladh-leaf, jacobæa*, etc., in Ireland *fairies' horse*. Sometimes *ragweed*.—**African ragwort**. See *Othonna*.—**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, *Senecio aureus*, from 1 to 3 feet high sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads in spring very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians and is by some regarded as an emmenagogue and diuretic. Also called *squaw weed* and *life-root*.—**Purple ragwort**, the purple jacobæa, *Senecio elegans*, a handsome garden species from the Cape of Good Hope, a smooth herb with pinnatifid leaves and corymbed heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.—**Sea-ragwort**. Same as *dusty miller*, 2.—**Woolly ragwort**, *Senecio tomentosus* of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.


1, the upper part of the stem with the heads of golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*); *a*, the rhizome with the lower part of the stem and the leaves; *a*, the achene.

rahatet, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *rate*[1].

He neuer lluned *rahatyng* of those persones that offred sacrifice for to haue good health of bodie.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

Rahu (ra'hö), *n.* [Skt. *Rāhu;* derivation obscure.] In *Hindu myth.*, the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raia (rā'ia), *n.* [NL., also *Raja*, < L. *raia*, a ray: see *ray*[2].] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (*a*) By the old authors it was extended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raiæ*. (*b*) By modern authors it is restricted to those *Raiidæ* (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snout, the caudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and *ray*[1].

Raiæ (rā'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray: see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians, comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the outspread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*.

raian (rā'an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Raia(a)* + *-an*.] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā'bl), *v.* A Scotch form of *rabble*[1].

Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
And orthodoxy *raibles*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

raid (rād), *n.* [Also *rade;* < ME. *rade*, Northern form of *rode*, < AS. *rād*, a riding, = Icel. *reidh*, a riding, a raid: see *road*, of which *raid* is a variant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel. form.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

Then he a proclamation maid,
All men to meet at Inverness,
Throw Murray land to mak a *raid*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

So the ruffians growl'd,
Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—2. A sudden onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired manner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.]

raid (rād), *v.* [< *raid*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or disturbing incursion, foray, or descent.

The Saxons were perpetually *raiding* along the confines of Gaul. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a raid or hostile attack upon; encroach upon by foray or incursion. Hence—2. To attack in any way; affect injuriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to *raid* a gambling-house. [Colloq.]—**To raid the market**, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting distrust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or depress prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.]

raider (rā'dėr), *n.* [< *raid* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

raign[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *reynen;* by apheresis for *arraign*[1] (ME. *araynen*, etc.).] To arraign.

And many other extorcioners and promoters in dyuers contreys within the reame was broght to London, and put in to prysons, and *reyned* at the Gyld Halle with Empson and Dudley. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xliv.

raign[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

Raiidæ (rā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or *Raiæ*, typified by the genus *Raia;* the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail slender but not whip-like, and surmounted by two small dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are oviparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous capsules being cast. In this respect the *Raiidæ* differ from all the other ray-like selachians. The species are quite numerous, and every sea has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, embracing all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajida*.

Raiinæ (rā-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the family *Raiidæ* in its most restricted sense.

raikt, *v. i.* See *rake*[2].

rail[1] (rāl), *n.* [< ME. *rail, raile, rayl, *regel, *regol* (in comp. *regolsticke*, a ruler), partly < AS. *regol* (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' except as in *regolsticca* (> ME. *regolsticke*), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the derived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. *reghel, rijghel, rijchel, richel*, a bar, rail, bolt, later *richel*, a bar, shelf, D. *rigchel*, a bar, = MLG. *regel*, LG. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. *rigil*, MHG. *rugel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. *regel* = Dan. *rigel*, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. *reille, raille, roille, roile, reilhe, relle, rele*, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. *reille*, ladder, *reille, raille*, plowshare (< LG.); < L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*[1]. *Rail*[1] is thus a doublet of *rule*[1], derived through AS., while *rule*[1] is derived through OF., from the same L. word. Cf. *rail*[2].] 1. A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another. Rails, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are commonly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zigzag with their ends resting upon one another, every intersection so formed being often supported by a pair of crossstakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest.

2. A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and constituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of ancient Buddhist topes, temples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most characteristic and important features of Buddhist architecture, and are the most remarkable works of this class known.

The Grownd within the *Rayles* must bee coveryd with blake Cloth.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

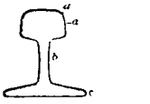
There lyeth a white marble in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *rale* of brasse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 127.

The Bharhut *rail*, according to the inscription on it, was erected by a Prince Vâdha Pala. . . . The Buddh Gaya *rail* is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 85.

3. In *joinery*, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(*a*) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stiles*. See cut under *door*. (*b*) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-*rail* or foot-*rail* in a bedstead. Hence—(*d*) A corresponding member in construction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

4. *Naut.*, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. The *rail*, specifically so called, is the fence or upper part of the bulwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the *taffrail*. The *forecastle-rail, poop-rail*, and *top-rail* are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A *pin-rail* is part of a rail with holes in it for belaying-pins; and a *jife-rail* is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The *rails of the head* are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support.

5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a railway to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The general form now most in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vaguely resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the rails are nearly as various as the railways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weighing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard being the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 100 or more pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been toward heavier locomotives and heavier rails. The cut shows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare *fish-joint, fish-plate*, and *fish*[1], v. t., 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the *fillets*.


Section of Rail.
a, head; *b*, web; *c*, base; the part *d* is at the inner side of the head, and made to correspond with the throat of the car-wheel.

6. The railway or railroad as a means of transport: as, to travel or send goods by *rail*. [Colloq.]

French and English made rapid way among the dragomanish officials of the *rail*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 24.

On the question of *rail* charges a good deal might be written. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 319.

The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the *rail*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 270.

7. In *cotton-spinning*, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**. See *adhesion*.—**Capped rail**. See *cap*[1].—**Compound rail**, a railway-rail made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each project beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called *continuous rail*.—**Double-headed rail**, a railway-rail without flanges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always used with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be useless.—**False rail**, in *ship-carp.*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—**Fish-bellied rail**, a cast-iron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching under surface to strengthen its middle part, after the manner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was introduced in 1805.—**Flat rail**, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-iron fastened by spikes to longitudinal sleepers. The cast-iron flat rail was first used in 1776.—**Middle rail**, in *carp.*, that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—**Pipe rail**, a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe-fitting. Such rails, of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—**Pipe-rail fittings**, the screw-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, flanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—**Point-rail**, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—**Rail-drilling machine**, a machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—**Rail-**

straightening machine, a portable screw-press for straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bars.—**Rail under** (*naut.*), with the lee rail submerged: as, the vessel sailed *rail under*.—**Rolled rail**, a rail made of wrought-iron or steel by rolling.—**Steel-headed rail**, a railway-rail having a wrought-iron base and web and a steel head. Such rails were too expensive for general use, and have given place to the Bessemer-steel rails. Also called *steel-topped rail*.—**Steel rail**, a rolled-steel railway-rail. The first steel rails were manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel rails, stimulated by the invention of the celebrated Bessemer process for making cheap mild steel from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought-iron can be manufactured, has been rapid, and has resulted in the substitution of steel rails for wrought-iron rails on nearly all important railways in the world.—**To ride on a rail.** See *ride*.—**Virginia rail fence.** Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

rail[1] (rāl), *v.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen* (= OHG. *rigilōn*, MHG. *rigelen*, G. *riegeln*), rail; cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, *raillier*, inclose with rails, bar; from the noun. Cf. *rail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose with rails: often with *in* or *off*.

> The sayd herse must bee *raylyd* about, and hangyd with blake Cloth.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.
>
> It is a spot *railed in*, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 101.
>
> Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *railed* space
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 150.

2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a railway; construct a railway upon or along, as a street. [Recent.]

> Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be *railed*, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 125.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

> In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen *railing* or "whiffling" amongst the schools of mackerel
> *Nature*, XLI. 180.

rail[2]† (rāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen*, < AS. as if **regolian* (= D. *regelen* = G. *regeln*), set in order, rule, < *regol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *regel*, < L. *regula*, a rule: see *rail*[1], and cf. *rule*[1]. Cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.] To range in a line; set in order.

> Al watz *rayled* on red ryche golde nayles,
> That al glytered & glent as glem of the sunne
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 603.
>
> They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.
>
> Audley, Flammock, Joseph,
> The ringleaders of this commotion,
> *Railed* in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors.
> Wait your determinations.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

rail[3]† (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; < ME. *rail*, *reil*, *regel*, < AS. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. *hregil* = OFries. *hreil*, *reil*, *reil* = OHG. *hregil*, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.] 1. A garment; dress; robe: now only in the compound *night-rail*.—2. A kerchief.

> *Rayle* for a womans neck, crevechief, en quarttre doubles. *Palsgrave.*
>
> And then a good grey frocke,
> A kercheffe, and a *raile*.
> *Friar Bacon's Prophesie* (1604). (*Halliwell.*)

rail[3]† (rāl), *v. t.* [ME. *railen*; < *rail*[3], *n.*] To dress; clothe.

> Reali *railled* with wel riche clothes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1618.

rail[4] (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *raale*, *rasle*, F. *râle* (> G. *ralle*, ML. *rallus*), F. dial. *reille*, a rail; so called from its cry; cf. OF. *rasle*, F. *râle*, a rattling in the throat; < OF. *raller*, F. *râler*, rattle in the throat, < MD. *ratelen*, rattle, make a noise: see *rattle*. Cf. also D. *rallen*, *rellen*, make a noise, Sw. *ralla*, chatter (*rallfågel*, a rail), Dan. *ralle*, rattle.] A bird of the subfamily *Rallinæ*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crake. Rails are small marsh-loving wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the reeds with great ease and celerity, the body being thin and compressed, and the legs stout and strong with long toes. They nest on the ground, and lay numerous spotted eggs; the young run about as soon as hatched. The common rail of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt-water marsh-hen of the United States is *R. crepitans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginianus*, also called *red rail*, *little red-breasted rail*, *lesser clapper-rail*, *small mud-hen*, etc. Very generally, in the United States, the word *rail* used absolutely means the sora or soree, *Porzana carolina*, more fully called *rail-bird*, *chicken-billed rail*, *English rail*, *Carolina rail*, *American rail*, *common rail*, *sora-rail*, *ortolan*, *Carolina crake*, *crake-gallinule*, etc. See *Crex*, *Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—**Golden rail**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—**Spotted rail**, the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*, also called *spotted skitty* and *spotted water-hen*.—**Weka rail.** See *Ocydromus*.

rail[5] (rāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *railler*, F. *railler*, jest, deride, mock, = Sp. *rallar*, grate, scrape, vex, molest, = Pg. *ralar*, scrape, rub, vex, < L. as if **radulare*, dim. or freq. of *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. Cf. L. *rallum* (contr. of **radlum*), a scraper, *radula*, a scraping-iron: see *radula*. Hence *rally*[2], *raillery*.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak bitterly, opprobriously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious expressions; scoff; inveigh.

> Thou *raylest* on, right withouten reason,
> And blamest hem much for small encheason.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.
>
> Angels . . . bring not *railing* accusation against them.
> 2 Pet. ii. 11.
>
> A certain Spaniard . . . *railed* . . . extremely at me.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 126.
>
> With God and Fate to *rail* at suffering easily.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

=**Syn.** of *rail at*. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, inveigh against, abuse, objurgate. *Railing* and *scolding* are always undignified, if not improper; literally, *abusing* is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper.

II.† *trans.* To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or raillery.

> Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
> Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are *railed* into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

rail[6]† (rāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < ME. *railen*, *reilen*, *roilen*, flow, prob. a var. of *roilen*, roll, wander: see *roil*[1].] To run; flow.

> Whan the Geaunte felt hym wounded and saugh the blode *raile* down by the lifte iye, he was nygh wode oute of witte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342.
>
> I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*,
> As clear as Christall gainst the Sunnie beames.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 155.

rail-bender (rāl'ben"dėr), *n.* A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and -switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*.

rail-bird (rāl'bėrd), *n.* The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana carolina*. [U. S.]

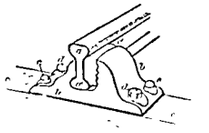
rail-bittern (rāl'bit"ėrn), *n.* One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neoxena*, which in some respects resemble rails. *Coues.*

rail-board (rāl'bōrd), *n.* A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mackerel with hand-lines.

rail-borer (rāl'bōr"ėr), *n.* A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish-plate bolts.

rail-brace (rāl'brās), *n.* A brace used to prevent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways.

rail-chair (rāl'chār), *n.* An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chairs are not required, the rails being attached to the sleepers by spikes.



Double-headed Rail and Rail-chair, as used on the London and North-Western Railway, England.

a, upper head of rail; *a'*, lower head of rail; *b*, chair; *c*, sleeper; *c'*, wedge of wood; *d*, wood-screws; *e*, spikes.

rail-clamp (rāl'klamp), *n.* A wedge or tightening-key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rāl'kup"ling), *n.* A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed.

railer[1] (rā'lėr), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes or furnishes rails.

railer[2] (rā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayler*, < F. *railleur*, railer, jester, < *railler*, rail, jest, mock: see *rail*[5].] One who rails, scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

> I am so far off from deserving you,
> My beauty so unfit for your affection,
> That I am grown the scorn of common *railers*
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.
>
> Junius is never more than a *railer*, and very often he is third-rate even as a *railer*. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 47.

rail-guard (rāl'gärd), *n.* 1. In English locomotives, one of two stout rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or pilot serves the same purpose.—2. A guard-rail.

railing (rā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *raylynge*; verbal n. of *rail*[1], *v.*] 1. Rails collectively; a combination of rails; a construction in which rails form an important part. Hence—2. Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars, wire, etc.—**Post and railing.** See *post*[1].

railingly (rā'ling-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language.

railing-post (rā'ling-pōst), *n.* Same as *rail-post*.

railipotent (rā-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [Irreg. < *rail*[1] + *potent*, as in *omnipotent*.] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; extremely abusive. [Rare.]

> The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly *railipotent*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

rail-key (rāl'kē), *n.* A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare *rail-clamp*.

raillery (rāl'- or ral'ėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raillerie*, *ralliery*, *rallery*; < F. *raillerie*, jesting, mockery, < *railler*, jest: see *rail*[5] and *rally*[2].] 1. Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

> Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
>
> When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'll understand *Rallery* better. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 16.
>
> That conversation where the spirit of *raillery* is suppressed will ever appear tedious and insipid.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. A jest. [Rare.]

> They take a pleasing *raillery* for a serious truth.
> *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

railleur (ra-lyėr'), *n.* [F. *railleur*, railer, jester, mocker: see *railer*[2].] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

> The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.
> *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

railly (rā'li), *n.*; pl. *raillies* (-liz). [Dim. of *rail*[3].] Same as *rail*[3]. [Scotch.]

rail-post (rāl'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A baluster for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (*b*) A newel. Also called *railing-post*.

rail-punch (rāl'punch), *n.* A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, and for analogous uses.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *road*.] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or both. [In this sense the words *railroad* and *railway* (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called *roads*, seldom *ways*. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under *railway*.]

> The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of *rail-roads* upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minister in London . . . : "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making *rail-roads*, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."
> *Niles's Register*, April 2, 1825.
>
> Alas! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *rail-road* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world. *Scott*, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).
>
> On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad*, which will then be opened the whole way.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. 20.
>
> Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1833: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommends my going by the *railroad*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 379.

Commissioner of Railroads. See *commissioner*.—**Elevated railroad.** See *railway*.—**Railroad euchre.** See *euchre*.—**Underground railroad.** (*a*) See *underground railway*, under *railway*. (*b*) In the United States before the abolition of slavery, a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *v. t.* [< *railroad*, *n.*] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushingly; rush: as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

> A New York daily some time ago reported that a common thief . . . was *railroaded* through court in a few days *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 758.
>
> The Alien act, that was *railroaded* through at the close of the last session. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 37.

railroader (rāl′rō-dėr), *n.* A person engaged in the management or operation of a railroad or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and *railroaders*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 18.

railroading (rāl′rō-ding), *n.* [< *railroad* + *-ing*[1].] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of *railroading* that the tourist will go far to see.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (rāl′rōd-wėrm), *n.* The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]

rail-saw (rāl′sâ), *n.* A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by laterally extending detachable rock-levers. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail can be cut off by it in fifteen minutes.

rail-snipe (rāl′snip), *n.* A bird of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-snipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *golden rail*.

rail-splitter (rāl′split ėr), *n.* One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails was sometimes popularly called *the rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partizans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U. S.]

Yes he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen,
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This *rail-splitter* a true born king of men.
Tom Taylor, Abraham Lincoln.

railway (rāl′wā), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *way*.] 1. In *mech. engin.*, broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cars are now more usually flanged, but in railways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See *railroad*.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road-bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, rail-chairs, splices, spikes, switches, and switch-mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals, but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms *railway* and *railroad* has been extended to include not only the permanent way but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings including stations, ware-houses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-shops and also all other property of the operating company as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most existing railways employ steam locomotives, but systems of propulsion by endless wire ropes or cables, by electric locomotives, and by electromotors placed on individual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitable stations is supplied from electrical conductors extending along the line, or from storage batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horse railways or tramways, in which the cars are drawn by horses or mules, are also extensively used for local passenger and freight traffic, but in many places such railways are now being supplanted by electric or cable systems.

Railway. — A new iron *railway* has been invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface, on this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than six quintals. . . . It is proved that those iron railings are two thirds better than the English, and only cost half as much.
Niles's Register, Jan. 26, 1822.

Abandonment of railway. See *abandonment*. — **Aërial, Archimedean, atmospheric, centripetal, electric railway.** See the adjectives. — **Elevated railway,** or *elevated railroad*, in contradistinction to *surface railway*, an elevated structure, in form analogous to a bridge, used in New York and elsewhere for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam locomotives or by cable-traction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways. — **Inclined railway,** a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary locomotive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or propelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordinary rails, or having a pinion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such rail ways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used. — **Marine railway.** See *marine*. — **Military railway,** a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomotives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features of a military railway outfit. — **Pneumatic railway.** (*a*) A railway in which cars are propelled by air-pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic railway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunnel by pressure of air on the rear. The system failed of practical success from the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on a large scale. Also called *atmospheric railway* (which see, under *atmospheric*). (*b*) A railway in which cars are drawn by pneumatic locomotives. Scarcely more success has been reached in this method than in that described above. — **Portable railway,** or *portable railroad*, a light railway-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it may be easily taken up, carried about, and transported to a distance, for use in military operations, in constructing roads, in building operations, in making excavations, etc. The rails are frequently of wood, or of wood plated with iron. — **Prismoidal railway,** a railway consisting of a single continuous beam or truss supported on posts or columns. The engine and cars run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft. — **Railway brain,** a term applied to certain cases developed by railway accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to be of cerebral origin. — **Railway Clauses Consolidation Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 20) consolidating the usual statutory provisions applicable to railway corporations, enabling them to take private property, and giving them special rights or special duties. — **Railway cut-off saw.** See *saw*[1]. — **Railway post-office.** See *post-office*. — **Railway scrip.** See *scrip*. — **Railway spine,** an affection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a railway accident. See under *spine*.

The *railway spine* has taken its place in medical nomenclature.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 22.

Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of a city; a subterranean railway.

railway-car (rāl′wā-kär), *n.* Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl′wā-kar′āj), *n.* A railway-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.]

railway-chair (rāl′wā-chār), *n.* Same as *rail-chair*.

railway-company (rāl′wā-kum′pą-ni), *n.* A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.

railway-crossing (rāl′wā-krós′ing), *n.* 1. An intersection of railway-tracks. — 2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with the track of a railway.

railway-frog (rāl′wa-frog), *n.* See *frog*[2], 2.

railway-slide (rāl′wā-slid), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

railway-stitch (rāl′wā-stich), *n.* 1. In *crochet*, same as *tricot-stitch*. — 2. In *embroidery*, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filoselle. — 3. In worsted-work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.

railway-switch (ral′wa-swich), *n.* See *switch*.

railway-tie (ral′wā-ti), *n.* See *tie*.

railway-train (ral′wā-trān), *n.* See *train*.

raim (ram), *r. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

raiment (rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayment*, < ME. *rayment*, *rayment*, short for *arayment*, later *arrayment*, mod. *arrayment*: see *arrayment*. Cf. *ray*, by aphæresis for *array*.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed, and food.
Shak., Lear, II. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, his *raiment* of white silk powdered with stars of gold
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

=Syn. Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. The se words are all in current use, while *raiment* and *vesture* have a poetic or antique sound.

raimondite (rā′mon-dit), *n.* [Named after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.

rain[1] (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayne*, < ME. *rein*, *reyn*, *reyne*, *reane*, *reȝn*, *rien*, *ren*, *ran*, < AS. *regn* (often contr. *rēn*) = OS. *regan*, *regin* = OFries. *rein* = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *regan*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *regn* = Goth. *rign*, rain; cf. L. *rigare*, moisten (see *irrigation*), Gr. *βρέχειν*, wet (see *embrocation*).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain in very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, which condenses into cloud, and falls as rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amount of aqueous vapor can be contained in a given volume, and when this amount is present the air is said to be saturated. If the air is then cooled below this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute clouds. Under continued cooling and condensation, the number and size of the drops increase until they begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these, falling fastest, unite with smaller ones that they overtake, and thus drops of rain are formed whose size depends on the thickness and density of the cloud and on the distribution of electrical stress therein. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so great that the water appears to fall in sheets rather than in drops, and then the storm is popularly called a *cloud-burst*. It is now generally held that dynamic cooling (that is, the cooling of air by expansion, when raised in altitude, and thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only cause of any importance, and that other causes popularly appealed to — such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contact with cold mountain-slopes, etc. — are either inoperative or relatively insignificant. The requisite ascent of air may be occasioned either by convection currents, a cyclonic circulation, or the upward deflection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains; and rain may be classified as *convective*, *cyclonic*, or *orographic*, according as the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. The productiveness of the soil and the maintenance of life in most parts of the earth depend largely upon an adequate fall of rain. In some regions it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, in others it is confined to a part of the year (the rainy season), and in others still it is entirely absent, or too slight for need, according to variation of local atmospheric conditions. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *r.*

A muchel wind alith mid a lutel *rein*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 216.

Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Rayne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. Figuratively — (*a*) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red algæ or the like, raised in large quantities by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (*b*) A shower, downpour, or abundant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Wealth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden *Rain*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 38.

The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season. — **The Rains!,** a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

Crossing toward the west, from Africa, it is now known that between about five and fifteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit being about twenty (long.) and ten (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators *the Rains*, on account of the calms and almost incessant rain always found there.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115.

=Syn. 1. *Rain*, *Haze*, *Fog*, *Mist*, *Cloud*. A *cloud* resting upon the earth is called *mist* or *fog*. In *mist* the globules are very fine, but are separately distinguishable, and have a visible motion. In *fog* the particles are separately indistinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A *dry fog* is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of moisture. *Haze* differs from *fog* and *cloud* in the greater microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in general exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among *haze*, *fog*, *mist*, and *rain*, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into fog or mist, and mist into rain, by insensible gradations.

rain[1] (rān), *v.* [< ME. *raynen*, *reinen*, *reynen*, *reȝnen*, *rinen*, *rynen* (pret. *rainde*, *reinde*, *rinde*; sometimes strong, *ron*, *roon*), < AS. *regnan*, rarely *regnian*, usually contracted *rēnan*, *rēnian* (pret. *rinde*; rarely strong, *rān*), = D. *regenen* = MLG. *regenen* = OHG. *reganōn*, *reganōn*, MHG. *regenen*, G. *regnen* = Icel. *regna*, *rigna* = Sw. *regna* = Dan. *regne* = Goth. *rignjan*, rain; from the noun: see *rain*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There *it reyneth* not but litylle in that Contree; and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 45.

Evermore so sternliche *it ron*,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loude,
That wel neighe no man heren other koude.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed,
That no reyne ne *rone*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain *it raineth* every day.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 401.

2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish missiles, which *rained* on them with pitiless fury.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Down *rained* the blows upon the unyielding oak.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 252.

II. *trans.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you.
Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he *rain* gold, and precious promises,
Into thy lap? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Why, it *rains* princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender.
Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*[1].

rain[2] (rān), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A ridge. *Halliwell.*—2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.
Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family, p. 87. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rain[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rein*[1].

rainball (rān'bâl), *n.* One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rainband (rān'band), *n.* A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband varies with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are best adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called *rainband-spectroscopes*.

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the intensity of the *rainband* is observed and recorded.
Nature, XXXV. 589.

rain-bird (rān'bėrd), *n.* [< ME. *reyne-bryde*; < *rain*[1] + *bird*[1].] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become noisy or uneasy before rain, the popular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (*a*) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *rain-fowl*, *rain-pie*. [Eng.] (*b*) The large ground-cuckoo of Jamaica, *Saurothera vetula*; also, a related cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*.

rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* [< ME. *reinbowe*, *reinboge*, *renboge*, < AS. *regn-boga*, *rēnboga* (= OFries. *reinboga* = D. *regenboog* = MLG. *regenboge*, *regensboge* (cf. LG. *water-boog*) = OHG. *reganbogo*, MHG. *regenboge*, G. *regenbogen* = Icel. *regnbogi* = Sw. *regnbåge* = Dan. *regnbue*), < *regn*, rain, + *boga*, bow: see *rain*[1] and *bow*[3], *n.*] 1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When large and strongly illuminated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the upper part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refractions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen. ix. 13–17). Smaller bows, sometimes circular and very brilliant, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See *fog-bow*.) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow*.

Thanne ic ofe[r]-tėo hefenes mid wlene, thanne bith atâwed min *rēn bôge*, betwuxe than folce [vel wlene] thanne beo ic gemenėged mines weddes, that ic nelle henon forth maneyn, mid watere adrenche.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (*Rich.*)

Taunede [showed] him in the wa[l]kene a-bunen
Rein-boȝe. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 637.

When in Heav'n I see the *Rain-boaw* bent,
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Intersecting *rainbows* are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. *Tait*, Light, § 165.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinctures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes diminished to three, usually *azure*, *or*, and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* of Ecuador.—4. The rainbow-fish.—**Rainbow style**, a method of calico-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—**Spurious or supernumerary rainbow**, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

rainbow-agate (rān'bō-ag″āt), *n.* An iridescent variety of agate.

rainbow-darter (rān'bō-där″tėr), *n.* The soldier-fish or blue darter, *Pœcilichthys cæruleus*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2½ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus.

rainbowed (rān'bōd), *a.* [< *rainbow* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encircled with a rainbow or halo. *Davies.*

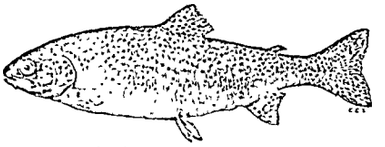
See him stand
Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

rainbow-fish (rān'bō-fish), *n.* One of several different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (*a*) The blue darter, *Pœcilichthys cæruleus*. [U. S.] (*b*) A sparoid fish, *Scarus* or *Pseudoscarus quadrispinosus*. [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, -tin″ted), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (rān'bō-kwârts), *n.* An iridescent variety of quartz.

rainbow-trout (rān'bō-trout), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the Californian *Salmo gairdneri*, specifically called *S. irideus*. It is closely related



Rainbow-trout (*Salmo irideus*).

to the brook-trout of Europe, but not to that of the United States. It has been quite widely distributed by pisciculturists. In the breeding season its colors are resplendent, giving rise to the popular name.

rainbow-worm (rān'bō-wėrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

rainbow-wrasse (rān'bō-ras), *n.* A labroid fish, *Coris julis*, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors.

rain-box (rān'boks), *n.* A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain.

rain-chamber (rān'chām″bėr), *n.* An attachment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water.

rain-chart (rān'chärt), *n.* A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called *rain-map*.

rain-cloud (rān'kloud), *n.* Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called *nimbus*. Two general classes may be distinguished—(*a*) cumulo-nimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalls or showers, and (*b*) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometimes especially given, in a more restricted sense, to the ragged, detached masses of cumulus (called by Poey *fracto-cumulus*), or to the low, torn fragments of cloud called *scud*, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See cut under *cloud*.

rain-crow (rān'krō), *n.* A tree-cuckoo of the genus *Coccygus*, either *C. americanus* or *C. erythrophthalmus*: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.]

raindeer†, *n.* See *reindeer*.

rain-doctor (rān'dok″tọr), *n.* Same as *rain-maker*.

rain-door (rān'dōr), *n.* In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night.

raindrop (rān'drop), *n.* [< ME. *raindrope* (also *reines drope*), < AS. *regndropa* (= D. dim. *regendroppel*, *regendruppel* = OHG. *regentropfo*, MHG. G. *regentropfen* = Sw. *regndroppe* = Dan. *regndraabe*, raindrop), < *regn*, rain, + *dropa*, drop: see *rain*[1] and *drop*, *n.*] A drop of rain.—**Raindrop glaze**, in *ceram.*, a glaze with very slight drop-like bosses, used for porcelain.

rainet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

raines[1]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *reins*.

raines[2]†, *n.* [Also *raynes*, *reins*; < *Rennes* (see def.).] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines*.
Bale, Select Works, p. 512. (*Davies.*)

rainfall (rān'fâl), *n.* 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from clouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rainfall of a district includes the snow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.—**Rainfall chart**, an isohyetal chart. See *isohyetal*.

rain-fowl (rān'foul), *n.* [< ME. *reyn fowle*; < *rain*[1] + *fowl*[1].] 1. Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]—2. The Australian *Scythrops novæhollandiæ*.

rain-gage (rān'gāj), *n.* An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet-metal, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parts—(*a*) a funnel-shaped receiver, having a turned brass rim 8 inches in diameter; (*b*) a collecting tube, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving surface; and (*c*) a galvanized iron overflow-cylinder, which in time of snow is used alone as a snow-gage. A cedar measuring-stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See cut under *pluviometer*.

rain-goose (rān'gös), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Urinator* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

rain-hound† (rān'hound), *n.* A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the *rain-hound*, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

raininess (rā'ni-nes), *n.* [< *rainy* + *-ness*.] The state of being rainy.

rainless (rān'les), *a.* [< *rain*[1] + *-less*.] Without rain: as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

rain-maker (rān'mā″kėr), *n.* Among superstitious races, as those of Africa, a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means. Also called *rain-doctor*.

The African chief, with his *rain-makers* and magicians.
The Century, XL. 303.

rain-map (rān'map), *n.* Same as *rain-chart*.

rainment† (rān'ment), *n.* An aphetic form of *arraignment*.

rain-paddock (rān'pad″ọk), *n.* The batrachian *Breviceps gibbosus*, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

rain-pie (rān'pī), *n.* Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]

rainpour (rān'pōr), *n.* A downpour of rain; a heavy rainfall. [Colloq.]

The red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady *rainpour*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 572.

rain-print (rān'print), *n.* In *geol.*, the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks, formed when they were in a soft state, such as may be seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by inspection of the prints from what direction the wind was blowing at the time of their formation.

rain-proof (rān'prōf), *n.* Proof against rain; not admitting the entrance of rain or penetration by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been *rain-proof*, crumble down. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 7.

rain-quail (rān'kwāl), *n.* The quail *Coturnix coromandelicus*, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (rān'stôrm), *n.* A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged *rainstorms*, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever.
The Atlantic, LXV. 824.

rain-tight (rān'tīt), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

rain-tree (rān'trē), *n.* The genisaro or guango, *Pithecolobium Saman*. It is said to be so called because occasionally in South America, through the agency of cicadas which suck its juices, it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet the ground. Another explanation is that its foliage shuts up at night, so that the rain and dew are not retained by it. See *genisaro*.

rain-wash (rān'wosh), *n.* See *wash*.

rain-water (rān'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reyne water*, *reinwater*, < AS. **regnwæter*, *rēnwæter* (= OHG. *reganwazar*), < *regn*, *rēn*, rain, + *wæter*, water: see *rain*[1] and *water*.] Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain, and has not sunk into the earth.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain water* to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.
Bouvier, Law Dict., II. 419.

rainy (rā′ni), *a.* [< late ME. *rayne*, < AS. **regnig*, *rēnig*, rainy, < *regn*, *rēn*, rain: see *rain*[1].] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery: as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season; a *rainy* sky.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day. Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were *rainy* like to his. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future: as, to lay by something for *a rainy day*.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a competence exerts himself that he may have something against *a rainy day* *Everett*, Orations, I. 235.

raioid (rā′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *raia*, ray, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the ray or skate.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Raiidæ* or suborder *Raiæ*.

Raioidea (rā-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *raioid*.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family *Raiidæ*.

raip (rāp), *n.* A dialectal form of *rope*.

rair (rār), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *roar*.

rais (rā′is), *n.* Same as *reis*[1].

raisable (rā′za-bl), *a.* [< *rais(e)*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and celebrate us in song, a chorus is *raisable* at the shortest possible notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the middle. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

raise[1] (rāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raised*, ppr. *raising*. [Early mod. E. also *rayse*, < ME. *raisen*, *rayseu*, *reisen*, *reysen*, < Icel. *reisa* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise* = Goth. *raisjan* = AS. *rǣran*, E. *rear*[1]), raise, cause to rise, causal of *risa*, rise, = AS. *risan*, E. *rise*: see *rise*[1]. Cf. *rear*[1], the native (AS.) form of *raise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried upward or aloft; hoist: as, to *raise* one's hand or head; to *raise* ore from a mine; to *raise* a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall *raise* his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen *raise* the water by a bucket and rope without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 61.

The high octagon summer house you see yonder is *raised* on the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to *raise* a mast or pole; to *raise* the frame of a building; to *raise* a fallen man.

He wept tenderly, and *raised* the kynge be the hande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 334.

The elders of his house arose, and went to him, to *raise* him up from the earth 2 Sam. xii. 17.

3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or embank: make higher: as, to *raise* a building by adding a garret or loft; to *raise* the bed of a road; the flood *raised* the river above its banks. —**4.** To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify; as, to *raise* a man to higher office; to *raise* one's reputation; to *raise* the temperature; to *raise* prices; to *raise* the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex *raised* me, and he hath overturned me *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have Carnal Minds may have some *raised* and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. viii.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my appetite was *raised* by seeing so much food *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 93.

The duty [on salt] was *raised* by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5*s.* the bushel *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam greens after printing are frequently brightened or *raised* as it is technically called by passing through a weak bath of bichrome *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 407.

5. To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars every sentence *raise*,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, l. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; erect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to *raise* a cathedral, a monument, or a mound; an island in the sea *raised* by volcanic action.

I will *raise* forts against thee. Isa. xxix. 3.

All these great structures were doubtless *raised* under the bishops of Damascus, when Christianity was the established religion here. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

7. To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or imposed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

Once already have you prisoned me,
To my great charge, almost my overthrow,
And somewhat *raisde* the debt by that advantage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

The Sorbonne *raised* the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher [Aristotle]. *Mind*, XII. 257.

8. To cause to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or loud tones.

When I *raised* the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In sounds now lowly, and now strong,
To *raise* the desultory song. *Scott*, Marmion, Int., iii.

They both, as with one accord, *raised* a dismal cry. *Dickens*, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to *raise* a kite; to *raise* a wreck.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to *raise* the dead.

Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was prouyd by *reusinge* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubte whiche it was of the thre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

We have testified of God that he *raised* up Christ: whom he *raised* not up, if so be that the dead rise not. 1 Cor. xv. 15.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And *raise* his dry bones to revenge this scandal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to *raise* the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed *raising* a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

In October, 1852, the ship Hector of New Bedford *raised* a whale and lowered for it. *The Century*, XL. 762.

12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to *raise* bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, Japan, paint upon glass, to *raise* paste, make sweetmeats, sauces, and everything that was genteel and fashionable.
Quoted in *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or *raise* them, as it is called. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to *raise* a riot; to *raise* a ghost.

I will *raise* up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons 1 Chron. xvii. 11.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind. Ps. cvii. 25.

I'll learn to conjure and *raise* devils. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring;
The spirit you would *raise* is here already.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children (a colloquial use); to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide;
One *raised* in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 247.

Most can *raise* the flowers now,
For all have got the seed *Tennyson*, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?"
"Asphyxia 's took her to *raise*."
"To what?" said the boy, timidly.
"Why, to fetch her up—teach her to work," said the little old woman. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 112.

15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raised* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And *raise* our faithful friends!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Raise up the city; we shall be murder'd all!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

He sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raised my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude; draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to *raise* an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and *raised* a Thousand armed Men. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

He had by his . . . needless *raising* of two Armies, intended for a civil Warr, begger'd both himself and the Public. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can *raise* threescore horse and better. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring together for use or possession: as, to *raise* funds for an enterprise; to *raise* money on a note; to *raise* revenue.

At lenght they came to *raise* a competente & comfortable living, but with hard and continuall labor. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to *raise* money for the Hussite crusade. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 331.

These young men find that they have to *raise* money by mortgaging their land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on the mortgages. *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to *raise* a laugh; to *raise* an expectation or a hope; to *raise* an outcry.

The plot I had, to *raise* in him doubts of her,
Thou hast effected. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

This will certainly give me Occasion to *raise* Difficulties. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise,
No smile, no shudder now her name could *raise*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to *raise* a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, *raised* out of a natural defect. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2. doctrins *raised* from 2 Sam. xii. 7. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

What a beautiful Description has our Author *raised* upon that Hint in one of the Prophets! *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *raisd* as ony deer.
Ross, Helenore, p. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

Nahum was *raised*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (*Jamieson.*)

He should been tight that daur' to *raise* thee
Ance in a day.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be *rai ed* to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpass that of the Grecian and Roman learning. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 358.

22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. See *spin, repoussé*. —**Raised bands, battery, beach.** See *band*[1], etc.—**Raised canvas-work.** See *canvas-work*, 2.—**Raised couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Raised crewel-work**, ornamental needlework done with crewel-wool in raised loops.—**Raised embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, usually by applying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of stuff, and covering these with the embroidery-silk. (*b*) Embroidery by means of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is produced, the pattern being worked in looped stitches and thus raised in relief from the background.—**Raised loop-stitch**, a stitch in crochet-work by which a soft surface of projecting loops of worsted is produced.—**Raised mosaic.** (*a*) Mosaic in which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the background, instead of being polished down to a uniform surface, as in some examples of Florentine mosaic. (*b*) Mosaic of small tesseræ, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesseræ being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves; a variety of the art practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.—**Raised panel.** See *panel*.—**Raised patchwork**, patchwork in which some or all of the pieces are stuffed with wadding, so that they present a rounded surface.—**Raised plan** of a house. Same as *elevation*, 6.—**Raised point**, in *lace-making*, a point or stitch by means of which a part of the pattern is raised in relief. Compare *rose-point*, and *Venice point*, under *point*[1].—**Raised roof.** See *roof*.—**Raised stitch**, in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by means of which a surface like velvet is produced, the wool being first raised in loops, which are then cut or shaved and combed until the pile is soft and uniform.—**Raised velvet.** See *velvet*.—**Raised work**, in *lace-making*, work done in the point or stitch used in some kinds of bobbin-lace, by means of which the edge or some other part of the pattern is raised in relief, as in Honiton lace.—**To have one's dander raised.** See *dander*[2].—**To raise a bead**, to cause

a head or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See *head*, *n.*, 6.—**To raise a blockade.** See *blockade*.—**To raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus,** etc., to make mischief or trouble; create confusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]

Sit, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll *raise the Devil* in it.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here *raising the mischief* and tearing his hair.
Mark Twain, Sketches, i. (Mr. Bloke's Item).

I expect Susy's boys'll be *raising Cain* round the house; they would if it wasn't for me.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 242.

To raise a check or a note, to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly altering the amount for which it was drawn. **To raise a dust.** See *dust*1.—**To raise a house,** to rise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.]—**To raise a purchase** (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.—**To raise a siege,** to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—**To raise bread, cake,** etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or leaven.—**To raise money on** (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something).—**To raise one's bristles or one's dander,** to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vulgar, U. S.]

They began to *raise my dander* by belittling the Yankees.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, The Clockmaker, 1st ser., xxii.

To raise the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To raise the dust.** Same as *to raise the wind* (*b*). [Slang.]—**To raise the land.** See *land*1.—**To raise the market upon,** to charge more than the current or regular price. [Colloq.]

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in *raising the market upon* Mr. Mertoun.
Scott, Pirate, ii.

To raise the wind. (*a*) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (*b*) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.]—**To raise up**†, to collect.

To *reysen up* a rente
That longeth to my lordes duetee
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 99.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Raise, Lift, Erect, Elevate, Exalt, Heighten, Rear, Hoist.* *Raise* is the most general and the most freely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. *Lift* is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical or mechanical force, moving the object generally a comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it was. To *lift* a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, if only an inch; to *raise* a ladder, we may *lift* one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. To *lift* one's hat or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to *raise* it. We *lift* a child over a place; we *raise* one that has fallen. To *erect* is to set up perpendicularly, as, to *erect* a flagstaff. To *elevate* is to raise relatively, generally by an amount not large; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for *raise*. To *exalt* is to raise to dignity; the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. xl. 4, "Every valley shall be *exalted*," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so that the other seems antique. To *heighten* is to increase in height, either physically or morally: he whom we esteem already is *heightened* in our esteem by an especially honorable act. To *heave* is to raise slowly and with effort, and sometimes to throw in like fashion. To *hoist* is to raise a thing of some weight with some degree of slowness or effort, generally with mechanical help, to a place: as, to *hoist* a rock, or a flag.—**14.** *Rear, bring up, raise.* To *rear* offspring through their tenderer years till they can take care of themselves; to *bring up* a child in the way he should go; to *raise* oats and other products of the soil; to *raise* horses and cattle. Where were you *brought up*? not, where were you *raised*? The use of *raise* in application to persons is a vulgarism. *Rear* applies only to physical care; *bring up* applies more to training or education in mind and manners.

II. *intrans.* To bring up phlegm, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.]

raise[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*.
Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (*Halliwell.*)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dunmail *Raise* by the little Wythburn church.
Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.]

No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the *raise* of the freight blockade in this city [St. Louis].
Philadelphia Times, April 6, 1880.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance: as, a *raise* of wages; a *raise* of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—**4.** An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]

raise[2] (rāz). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *rise*.

raiser (rā′zėr), *n.* [< *raise*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

The head of the Victor Verdier type [of roses] originated with the greatest of all the *raisers*, Lacharme, of Lyons.
The Century, XXVI. 351.

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything: as, a water-*raiser*. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, same as *riser*. (*b*) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metal under the front seat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (*c*) In *whale-fishing*, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

raisin (rā′zn), *n.* [< ME. *raisin, reisin, reysyn, reysone, reysynge*, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. *razijn, rozijn* = MLG. *rosin* = MHG. *rasin, rosine*, G. *rosine* = Dan. *rosin* = Sw. *russin* (ML. *rosina*), raisin; < OF. *raisin, reisin*, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (*raisins de cabas*, dried grapes, raisins), F. *raisin*, dial. *rusin, roisin, rosin*, grapes (*un gram de raisin*, a grape; *raisins de caisse*, raisins), = Pr. *razim, rozim, ruzam* = Cat. *rahim* = Sp. *racimo* = Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo* (dim. *racimolo*), a cluster of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*, a doublet of *raisin*.] **1**†. A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge doun, but thou schalt leeve to be gaderid of pore men and pilgrymes.
Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (*Trench.*)

2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, *Vitis vinifera*. Only certain saccharine varieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. The larger part of ordinary large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediterranean Spain. These are all sometimes classed as *Malaga raisins*, but this name belongs more properly to the "dessert-raisins" grown about Malaga: they are also called *muscatels* from the variety of grape, *bloom* from retaining a glaucous surface, and, in part at least, *raisins of the sun* or *sun-raisins* because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as *layer raisins*. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *lexias*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthian raisin" (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultanas, small seedless raisins with a golden-yellow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Persia, of Greece Italy, and southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See *raisin-wine*.

Then Abigail made haste, and took . . . an hundred clusters of *raisins*. 1 Sam. xxv. 18.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pounds of prunes, and as many of *raisins* o' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.—**Corinthian raisin,** the currant, or Zante currant, the dried fruit of the variety *Corinthiaca* of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—**Eleme raisin,** a Smyrna raisin of good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets.

raising (rā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *reysynge;* verbal n. of *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically—(*a*) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the help of neighbors. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.] (*b*) In *metal-work*, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering spinning, or stamping. (*c*) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (*d*) In *dyeing*, the process or method of intensifying colors.

2. Same as *raising-piece*.

Franke-posts, *raisins*, beames . . . and such principals.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. *Gayton*, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**4.** In *printing*, the overlays in a press for woodcut-printing.

raising-bee (rā′zing-bē), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and raising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare *husking-bee, quilting-bee*. [U. S.]

Raising-bees . . . were frequent, where houses sprung up at the wagging of the fiddle-sticks, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

raising-board (rā′zing-bōrd), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a corrugated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-gig (rā′zing-gig), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine for raising a nap on cloth; a gig-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-hammer (rā′zing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape.

raising-knife (rā′zing-nīf), *n.* A coopers' knife used to set up staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece (rā′zing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

raising-plate (rā′zing-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wall-plate.

raisin-tree (rā′zn-trē), *n.* The common currant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or currant. [Prov. Eng.]—**Japanese raisin-tree,** a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncle of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (rā′zn-wīn), *n.* Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Malaga wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partly dried fruit. Raisin-wine was known to the ancients.

raison d'être (rā-zôṅ′ dā′tr). [F.: *raison*, reason; *d'* for *de*, of, for; *être*, being, < *étre*, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational cause or ground for existence.

raisonné (rā-zo-nā′), *a.* [< F. *raisonné*, pp. of *raisonner*, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, etc.: see *reason*[1], *v.*] Reasoned out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné* (which see, under *catalogue*).

raivel (rāvl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ravel*[1], 3.

raj (rūj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*, rule, < Skt. √ *rāj*, rule. Cf. *raja*[2].] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

Raja[1], *n.* Same as *Rait*.

raja[2], **rajah** (rä′jä), *n.* [Hind. *rāja*, < Skt. *rāja*, the form in comp. of *rājan*, a king, as in *mahā-rāja*, great king; akin to L. *rex*, king (see *rex*); < √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a feudatory; a king; a chief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *nabob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title *maharaja* (great raja).

Rajania (rā-jā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of *Jan-Raja* (Plumier, 1703), so called after John *Ray* (Latinized *Rajus*), 1628–1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Dioscoraceæ*, the yam family. It is characterized by dioecious bell-shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flattened broad winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either halberd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. *R. pleioneura*, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called *wild yam* and *waw-waw*.

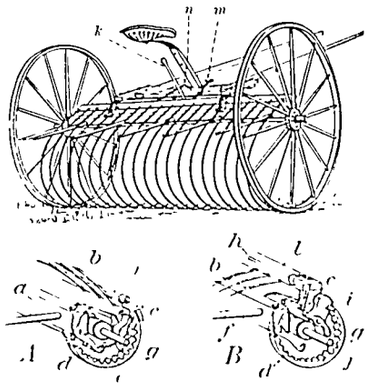
rajaship, rajahship (rä′jä-ship), *n.* [< *raja*[2] + *-ship*.] The dignity or principality of a raja.

Rajidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Raiidæ*.

Rajput, Rajpoot (raj-pöt′), *n.* [< Hind. *rajpūt*, a prince, son of a raja, < Skt. *rājaputra*, a king's son, a prince, < *rājan*, a king, + *putra*, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

rake[1] (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake*, < AS. *raca, racu, ræce* = MD. *rake, raecke*, D. *rake*, dim. *rakel* = MLG. *rake*, LG. *rake*, a rake, = Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake, = Dan. *rage*, a poker; in another form, MD. *reke*, D. *reek* = LG. *reek* = OHG. *recho, rehho*, MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*, a rake, = Icel. *reka*, a shovel; from the verb represented by MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan, rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, = Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up (cf. *rake*[1], *v.*, which depends on the noun).] **1.** An implement of wood or iron, or partly of both, with teeth or tines for drawing

or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the



Horse-rake. *A* and *B* show details of clamping apparatus.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening for drawing together hay or grain in the field, leveling beds, etc. For farm work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used, the above figures representing the so-called *sulky rake*.

2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gamblers' or a maltsters' rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furriers' rake. See the quotations.

The *rake* (for malt) . . . is an iron blade about 20 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad fixed at each end by hobbers to a massive wood head to which is attached a strong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.
Ure, Dict., III. 188.

The skin is first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of saw, the with large teeth notched into its edge. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 50.

Clam-rake, an instrument used for collecting the bivalves, *Mactra* or *Isocama*. — **Under-rake**, a kind of oyster-rake used mostly through holes in the ice, with handle 15 to 20 feet long, head 4 to 5 feet wide, and from teeth 6 to 10 inches long. [Rhode Island.]

rake[1] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< ME. *raken*, scrape, < AS. **racian* = MD. *raken* = MLG. *raken* = Icel. Sw. *raka* = Dan. *rage*, rake; from the noun: see *rake*[1], *n.* Cf. MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, G. *rechen*, rake, Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rakja*), collect, heap up: see *ralel*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To gather, clear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purpose: as, to *rake* up hay; to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* the fire with a poker or raker.

They *rake* these coales round in the forme of a cockpit, and in the midst they cast the offenders to broyle to death.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 111.

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor
And sift the dust behind the door.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

2. To collect as if by the use of a rake; gather assiduously or laboriously; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was *rak'd* up for me your thankful brother,
That will dance mertily upon your grave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

Who had hence *raked* some objections against the Christians, for these things which had not authority of Scripture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

Times when chimney-corners had benches in them where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and *raking* out traditions like live coals.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to *rake* all history for examples.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a scraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies,
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.

Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. *Milit.*, to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deck; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

They made divers shot through her (being but inch board), and so *raked* her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action.
Falconer, Marine Dict. (ed. 1778).

†6. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See *to rake up*, below.

Whanne thi soule is went out, & thi bodi in erthe *rakid*,
Than thi bodi that was rank & vndeuout, Of alle men is blihtid. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To rake hell, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the context is so bad or so extreme that an equal could scarcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excellency that if I had *raked hell* I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenanters.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

To rake up. (*a*) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to *rake up* a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Thee (a corpse) I'll *rake up*, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 281.

The Bellowes wh nce they blowe the fire
Of raging Lust (be fore) whose wanton flashes
A tender brest *rak'd up* in shamefac't ashes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

(*b*) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something forgotten or abandoned; bring to renewed attention; resuscitate; revive: used in a more or less opprobrious sense: as, to *rake up* a forgotten quarrel.

Nobody thinks any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to *rake up* all his vices and misdeeds.
Greville, Memoirs, July 16, 1830.

To *rake up* old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, is profligate.
Wheaton, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 775.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—2. To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Those who take pleasure to be all their life time *raking* in the foundations of Old Abbies and Cathedrals.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

But what pleasure is it to *rake* into the sores or to reprove the vices of a degenerate age?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

rake[2]† (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake* (also *raike*), < AS. *racu*, a path (= *ea-racu*, a river-path), from the root of *racan*[1]: see *reck*[2]. Cf. *rake*[2], *v.*] A course, way, road, or path.

Eydes one a rawsbame, and his *rayke* holdes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2386.

Out of the rake of it; twynes renne suld he neuire.
Kyng Alexander, p. 115.

rake[2] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *rauk*; < ME. *raken*, < AS. *racian*, run, take a course, = Sw. *raka*, run hastily; mixed with ME. *raken*, *rayken*, *reyken*, < Icel. *reka*, wander: see *reak*[2], *n.*] 1. To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris apon hyt the Perclans hym with,
Rydit on the right syde *rakit* he forth,
And bownit into battell with a brym will.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6704.

Now pass we to the bold beggar
That *raked* over the hill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

2. In *hunting*: (*a*) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Dict and reclaiming jesses, lesh and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her."
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to *rake*: that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To rake about, to gad or wander about. [Scotch.]

rake[3] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< OSw. *raka*, project, reach (*raka fram*, reach over, project), = Dan. *rage*, project, protrude, jut out; allied to AS. *reccan*, stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1].] I. *intrans.* To incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, *rakes* aft, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse angle with the line forming the boundary of the buttock.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. *trans.* To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in it [the theater] commanding the stage, and the whole so admirably *raked* and turned to that centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

rake[3] (rāk), *n.* [< *rake*[3], *v.*] 1. Inclination or slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a ship's mast is its inclination backward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its stern (the fore rake and the rake aft of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel: also called *hang*. (See cut under *patamar*.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw-tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either side or both sides. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pressure at one edge.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake[4] (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have now and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 356.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake[4] (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have now and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 356.

rake[4] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< *rake*[4], *n.*] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

'Tis his own fault, that will *rake* and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.
Shenstone, Epil. to Dodsley's Cleone.

rake-dredge (rāk'drej), *n.* A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted back to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge net, is placed behind the rake, to receive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, *n.* See *raki*.

rake-head (rāk'hed), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of *rakel*, simulating *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hell*, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allusion to the "harrowing of hell": see *harrow*[2] and *harrow*[1]): see *rakel*, and cf. *to rake hell*, under *rake*[1], *v.*] I. *a.* Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amidd their *rakehell* bands,
They spide a Lady left all succourlesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. *n.* An abandoned fellow; a wicked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodnesswith the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of *rake-hells*, that under the pretence of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gain great alms in all places where they wily wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

A sort of lewd *rake-hells*, that care neither for God nor the devil. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

rakehellonian† (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *rakehell* + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (*Davies.*)

rakehelly (rāk'hel-i), *a.* [< *rakehell* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rakely*.] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.

I scorne and spue out the *rakehellye* route of our ragged rymers. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Dissipated, not to say *rakehelly*, countenances. *J. Payn*, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.

rakel†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rakyl*, Sc. *rackel*; < ME. *rakel*, *rakle*, *raele*, *rakyl*, *rakil*, hasty, rash, wild, < Icel. *reikull*, *reikall*, wandering, unsettled (< Icel. *reika*, wander, roam: see *rake*[2]); cf. Sw. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, < *rakka*, wander, rove, freq. of *raka*, run hastily: see *rake*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rækall*, Sw. *räkel*, Dan. *rækel*, a hound, lout, used as a term of abuse.] I. *a.* Rash; hasty.

O *rakel* hand, to doon so foule amys. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

II. *n.* A dissolute man. See *rakehell*.

rakel†, *v. i.* [ME. *rakelen*; < *rakel*, *a.*] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not *rakle* as for to greven here. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1642.

rakelnesse†, *n.* [< ME. *rakelnesse*, haste, rashness; < *rakel* + *-ness*.] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, be war of *rakelnes*,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 179.

rakely†, *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *rakehelly*.] Rakish; rakehelly.

Our *rakely* young Fellows live as much by their Wits as ever. *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Army (1713).

raker (rā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *rakere*, *rakyer*; < *rake*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically—(*a*) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the streets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 10*s*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232.

(*b*) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horse or other power. (*c*) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; in locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! she 's welcome to us.
Every man to his charge! man her i' the bow well,
And place your *rakers* right. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

(*e*) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See *gill-raker*.

rakery (rā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *rake*[1] + *-ery*.] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness. [Rare.]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshame† (rāk'shām), *n.* [< *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *shame*, *n.*, as if 'one who gathers shame to himself'; formed in moral amendment of *rakehell*.] A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

rakestale† (rāk'stāl), *n.* [Also dial. *rakestele*; < *rake*[1] + *stale*[1], *steal*[2].] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *lead-mining*, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [Derbyshire, Eng.]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), *n.* [< Turk. *raki*, spirits, brandy. Cf. *arrack*, *rack*[11].] A colorless aromatic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grape-juice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of *rakee* made from corn. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain spirit, which is used in the country for making *raki*. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1880), p. 610.

raking[1] (rā'king), *n.* [< ME. *rakynge*; verbal n. of *rake*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up.

But such a *raking* was never seen
As the *raking* o' the Rullion Green. *Battle of Pentland Hills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring something; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a *raking* which would even gratify the sharp-set critical appetite. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 136.

raking[1] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[1], *v.*] Such as to rake: as, a *raking* fire.

raking[2] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[3], *v.*] Inclining; having a rake or inclination.—**Raking bond, molding,** etc. See the nouns.

raking-piece (rā'king-pēs), *n.* 1. In a bridge-centering, a piece laid upon the sill supported by the footing or impost of a pier. Upon the raking-pieces rest the striking-plates, which support the ribs of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering to drop clear when the arch is completed.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery used to mask an incline.

rakish[1] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[3] + *-ish*[1].] *Naut.*, having an unusual amount of rake or inclination of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beautiful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averse to piracy, and careless of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

rakish[2] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover. *Macaulay*.

2. Jaunty.

rakishly (rā'kish-li), *adv.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a rakish or dissolute manner.—2. Jauntily.

rakishness[1] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[1] + *-ness*.] The aspect of a rakish vessel.

rakishness[2] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ness*.] 1. The character of being rakish or dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mrs. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the stupid *rakishness* of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

2. Jauntiness.

rakket, *n.* A Middle English form of *rack*[1].

raklet, *v. i.* A variant of *rakel*.

rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'sha-sä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hind. myth.*, one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Rakusian (ra-kū'si-an), *n.* [Ar.] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Mendeans or Sabians. *Blunt*.

râle (räl), *n.* [< F. *râle*, OF. *raale*, *rasle*, rattling in the throat, < F. *râler*, OF. *raller*, rattle, < LG. *ratelen*, *rateln*, rattle: see *rattle*. Cf. *rail*[4].] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal respiratory murmur.—**Cavernous râle.** See *cavernous*.—**Crepitant râle,** a very fine crackling râle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumonia. Also called *vesicular râle*.—**Dry râle,** a non-bubbling respiratory râle, caused by constriction of a bronchial tube or larger air-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry râle is called a *sibilant râle*, and the low-pitched snoring dry râle is called a *sonorous râle*.—**Moist râles,** bubbling râles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semiliquid in the bronchial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx.—**Pleural râle,** an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a friction sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound.—**Subcrepitant râle,** a very fine bronchial bubbling râle.—**Vesicular râle.** Same as *crepitant râle*.

Ralfsia (ralf'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley), named in honor of John *Ralfs*, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class *Phæosporeæ*, type of the order *Ralfsiaceæ*. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Three species are found on the New England coast.

Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ralfsia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown seaweeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia.

rall. An abbreviation of *rallentando*.

rallentando (räl-len-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rallentare* = F. *ralentir*, slacken, relent, abate, retard: see *relent*.] In *music*, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also *rallentato*. Abbreviated *rall.* Compare *ritardando* and *ritenuto*.

rallyance† (ral'i-ans), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-ance*.] The act of rallying. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of paludicole grallatorial precocial birds, typified by the genus *Rallus*, and divided into *Rallinæ*, *Gallinulinæ*, and *Fulicinæ*, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add *Ocydromina* and *Himantornithinæ*; the rails and their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, in swamps and marshes. See cuts under *coot*, *gallinule*, *Porzana*, and *Rallus*.

rallier[1] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites, as disordered or scattered forces.

rallier[2] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or banters. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ralliformis*, < *Rallus*, a rail, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the structure of or an affinity with the rails; ralline in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes*.

Ralliformes (ral-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ralliformis*: see *ralliform*.] A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds, represented by the family *Rallidæ* in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the *Gruiformes*, or related birds of the crane type.

Rallinæ (ra-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Rallidæ*, including the genus *Rallus* and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick-set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are short and rounded; the tail has twelve feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the flank-feathers are notably colored; the tibiæ are naked below; the tarsi are scutellate in front; and the toes are long, cleft to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides *Rallus*, the leading genera are *Porzana* and *Crex*. There are about 60 species, found in most countries.

ralline (ral'in), *a.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Rallus* or family *Rallidæ*; resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), *n.*; pl. *ralla* (-ä). [L., < *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight handle and a triangular blade.—**Rallum-shaped,** growing wider toward the end and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus.

Rallus (ral'us), *n.* [NL., < F. *râle*, OF. *rasle*, a rail: see *rail*[4].] The leading genus of *Rallinæ*, containing the true rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously banded flanks. See *rail*[4].

rally[1] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [Early mod. E. *rallie*, < OF. *rallier*, *ralier*, F. *rallier*, rally, < *re-*, again, + *alier*, *allier*, bind, ally: see *ally*[1], and cf. *relyl* and *rely*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To bring together or into order again by urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion for joint action; hence, to draw or call together in general for a common purpose: as, to *rally* a disorganized army; to *rally* voters to the polls.

There 's no help now;
The army 's scatter'd all, through discontent,
Not to be *rallied* up in haste to help this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 1.

2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he *rallied* his strength for a final blow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Philip *rallied* himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together or into order again with haste or ardor; reunite energetically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we *rally'd* on the hills.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 260).

They *rallied* round their flags, and renewed the assault.
The Century, XXIX. 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; acquire new or renewed strength or vigor; undergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete: as, the market *rallied* from its depression; the patient *rallied* about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world.
Tillotson.

Catholicism had *rallied*, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

rally[1] (ral'i), *n.*; pl. *rallies* (-iz). [< *rally*[1], *v.*] 1. A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—2. *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime; a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime follows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the *rally*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 216.

3. In *lawn-tennis*, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—4. A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a *rally* in the course of a disease; a *rally* in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; *rally* follows *rally* in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

rally[2] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [< F. *railler*, rail: see *rail*[5].] I. *trans.* To attack with raillery; treat with jocose, satirical, or sarcastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain.
Gay, The Fan, I. 10.

Snake has just been *rallying* me on our mutual attachment.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

=Syn. *Banter*, etc. (see *banter*), joke, quiz, tease.

II. *intrans.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Juvenal has rallied more wittily than Horace has *rallied*.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

This gentleman *rallies* the best of any man I know, for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 422.

rally[2] (ral'i), *n.* [< *rally*[2], *v.*] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.]

rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

'What' tired already, Jacob's would be successor'' asks she *rallyingly*.
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), *n.* A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ralf), *n.* [Appar. from the personal name *Ralph*.] 1. An alleged or imagined evil spirit who does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—2. A familiar name of the raven, *Corvus corax*.

ralstonite (ral'ston-it), *n.* [After J. Grier *Ralston*, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with cryolite in Greenland.

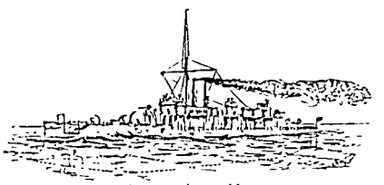
ram[1] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, *rom*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm*, *rom*; = D. *ram* = MLG. LG. *ram* = OHG. *ram*, *rammo*, MHG. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram, male sheep. Hence *ram*[2]. Cf. *ram*[3].] The male of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under *Ovis* and *quadricornous*.—**The Ram**, Aries, one of the signs and constellations of the zodiac. See *Aries*.

ram[2] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramm*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm* = D. *ram*, m., = MHG. G. *ramme*, f., a battering-ram; orig. a particular use of *ram*[1], in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] 1. An instrument for battering, crushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *battering-ram*.

Bring up your *rams*
And with their armed heads make the fort totter
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

(*b*) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by being driven against it. See def. 2, and cut under *embolon*. (*c*) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which falls upon the head of the pile: same as *monkey*, 3. (*d*) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (*e*) A hooped spar used in ship-building for moving timbers by a jolting blow on the end. (*f*) In *metal-working*, a steam-hammer used in forming a bloom.

2. A steam ship of war armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy metallic beak



Ram. *a*, bow-rudder.

or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's ship by the force of collision. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried away without essential injury to the ship to which it belongs. See also cuts under *beak*.—**Hydraulic ram.** See *hydraulic*.

ram[2] (ram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rammed*, ppr. *ramming*. [< ME. *rammen*, *ram*, ram; cf. D. *rammen* = MLG. *rammen*, ram, batter, = G. *rammen*, ram, bore or drive in (> Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike, ram, drive); from the noun: see *ram*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two vessels tried to *ram* each other.—2. To force in; drive down or together: as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* a charge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his manner as he *rammed* down the balls.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 143.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates.
Men. Pac. Wilt thou *ram* up thy porch hold?
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, I.

A ditch . . was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 100.

They *ramme* in great piles of woode, which they lay very deep
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can *ram* up his mouth with cloves
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat or pound anything, in any of the transitive senses of *ram*.

So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined nor yet *rammed* at with engines.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 134.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

With all the watchfulness and all the skill in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for *ramming*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram[3] (ram), *a.* [< Icel. *ramr*, strong (*ramliga*, strongly), = Sw. *ram*, strong, perfect, mere (*en ram bonde*, 'a perfect boor'), = Dan. *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank, mere (*ram jydsk*, 'pure Jutish').] 1. Strong; as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in *ramshackle*, *rambustious*, etc.—2. Strong-scented; stinking: as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham.*

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-a-dan'), *n.* [Also *Ramazan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Khamazan*; = F. *ramazan*, *ramadan* = Sp. *ramadan* = Pg. *ramadan*, *romadão* = Turk. Pers. *ramazān*, < Ar. *ramadān*, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, < *ramad* (*ramad*), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that it passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is followed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

ramage[1]† (ram'āj), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *ramage*, < OF. *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, wild, rude, < LL. **ramaticus*, of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. II. *n.* < OF. *ramage*, branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc., < LL. **ramaticum*, neut. of **ramaticus*, of branches: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of birds.

A brancher, a *ramage* hawke.
Cotgrave.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence—2. Wild or savage; untamed.

Longe ye gan after hym abyde,
Cerching, enquering in wodes *ramage*,
A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

Also *ramish*, *rammish*.

II. *n.* 1. The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.—2. The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*—4. Courage. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 422.

ramage[2]†, *n.* Same as *rummage*.

ramagious† (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *ramagous*, *ramagious*, < *ramage*, wild: see *ramage*[1].] Untamed; wild. *Coles*, 1717.

ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [< NL. **ramalis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the *ramal* part of the jaw-bone.

Ramalina (ram-a-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius), < L. *ramale*, twigs, shoots, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei* and family *Usnei*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, mostly compressed or at length subfoliaceous; the apothecia are scutelliform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocular, and colorless. *R. scopulorum* furnishes a dye comparable with archil.

ramasst (ra-mas'), *v. t.* [< F. *ramasser*, bring together, gather, < *re-*, again, + *amasser*, heap up: see *amass*.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
Conical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

ramastrum† (ra-mas'trum), *n.*; pl. *ramastra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *ramus*, a branch, + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, one of the secondary petioles, or petiolules, of compound leaves. *Lindley.*

Ramayana (rä-mä'ya-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Rāmāyana*, < *Rama* (see def.) + *ayana*, a going, course, progress, expedition, < *i*, go: see *go*.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Mahabharata. It gives the history of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god Hanuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by Ravana.

rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [< F. *rambade*, "the bend or wale of a gally" (Cotgrave), also *rambate*; cf. Pg. *ar-rombada*, a platform of a galley.] *Naut.*, the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, etc.

rambeh (ram'be), *n.* [Said to be connected with Malay *rambūtan*, < *rambut*, hair: see *rambutan*.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, *Baccaurea sapida*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp.

ramberge† (ram'bėrj), *n.* [Also *remberge*; < OF. *ramberge*; origin obscure.] A long, narrow war-ship, swift and easily managed, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 51. (*Nares.*)

ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rambled*, ppr. *rambling*. [An altered form (with dissimilation of *mm* to *mb*) of dial. *rammle*, < ME. **ramelen*, freq. of *ramen*, E. dial. *rame*, roam, ramble: see *roam*.] 1. To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to *ramble* about the city or over the country.

Bold Robin Hood he would *ramble* away.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 207).

My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

a *rambling* discourse; the vine *rambles* every way; he *rambled* on in his incoherent speech.

But wisdom does not lie in the *rambling* imaginations of men's minds. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 794.

Our home is a *rambling* old place, on the outskirts of a country town. *The Century*, XL. 278.

3. To reel; stagger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Ramble, Stroll, Saunter, Rove, Roam, Wander, Range, Stray.* *Ramble*, by derivation, also *stroll* and *saunter*, and *stray* when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To *ramble* or *stroll* is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abroad. To *saunter* is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may *saunter* or *stroll*, *stray* or *wander*, along one street as far as it goes. To *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* is to pursue a course that is not very straight. One may *rove*, *roam*, or *wander* with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may *wander* about or *stray* about because he has lost his way. The wild beast *ranges*, *roves*, or *roams* in search of prey. *Roam* expresses most of definite purpose: as, to *roam* over Europe.

ramble (ram'bl), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*] 1. A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls, through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.
Keats, Endymion, i.

On returning from our *ramble*, we passed the house of the Governor. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 87.

2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract. —3. In *coal-mining*, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good roof may be met with. *Greeley.*

rambler (ram'blėr), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night *ramblers* in. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ramble*, *v.*] 1. The act of wandering about, or from place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

2. A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.

Thy money she will waste
In the vain *ramblings* of a vulgar taste.
Crabbe, Works, I. 73.

And oft in *ramblings* on the wold . . .
I saw the village lights below.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

rambooset, ramboozet, *n.* See *rumbooze.*

ram-bow (ram'bou), *n.* A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming.

rambunctious (ram-bungk'shus), *a.* Same as *rambustious.* [Colloq., U. S.]

rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* [Also *rambunctious*; a slang term of no definite formation, as if < *ram*[3] + *bust*[2] + *-ious.* Cf. E. dial. *rumbustical, rumgumptious, rumbumptious*, etc., boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Prov. Eng.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator, . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious* unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 19.

rambutan, rambootan (ram-bö'tan), *n.* [Also *rambostan*; < Malay *rambūtan*, so called in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit, < *rambut*, hair.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the lichi and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties.

rambyt, *a.* [ME.; cf. *ramp.*] Spirited; prancing; ramping (?).

I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes,
On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 373.

ram-cat (ram'kat), *n.* A tom-cat.

Egad! old maids will presently be found
Clapping their dead *ram-cats* in holy ground,
And writing verses on each mousing devil.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension.

Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They brought me a ragout made of *ram-cat*" (vol. i. ch. vii.). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), *a.* [OF. *rame*, branched, < L. **ramatus*, branched, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] In *her.*, same as *attired.*

rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* [< *rame-ous* + *-al.*] Growing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also *rameous.*

Ramean (rū'mē-an), *n.* [< *Ramée* or *Ramus* (see *Ramist*) + *-an.*] A Ramist.

ramed (ramd), *a.* [Appar., with E. suffix *-ed*[2], < F. *ramé*, pp. of *ramer*, prop, support (creeping plants), < *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., a branch, stake, F. dial. *rain, raime* = Pr. *ram, ramp* = It. *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

ramee, *n.* See *ramie.*

ramekin (ram'e-kin), *n.* [Also *rammekin, ramequin*; < F. *ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese, < OFlem. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh rabbit; also, bread-crumb baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ramelt, *n.* See *rammel.*

ramellose (ram'el-ōs), *a.* [< *ramellus* + *-ose.*] In *algology*, bearing or characterized by ramelli. See *ramellus.*

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely *ramellose.* *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *ramelli* (-ī). [NL., dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus, ramulus.*] In *algology*, a ramulus, or, more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), *n.* [< L. *ramentum*, usually in pl. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, < *radere*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A scraping; shaving.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ramentum.* [Rare.]

ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), *a.* [< *rament* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, covered with ramenta.

ramentum (rā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ramenta* (-tą). [NL.: see *rament.*] 1. Same as *rament*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns: same as *palea* (which see for cut).

rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *rameus*, of or belonging to boughs or branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.* Cf. *ramous, ramose.*] Same as *rameal.*

ramequint, *n.* See *ramekin.*

Rameside (ram'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rameses* + *-ide*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses, or to their families or government. The principal kings of the name were Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty and Rameses III. of the twentieth.

II. *n.* A member of the line or the family of Rameside kings.

ramfeezle (ram-fē'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ramfeezled*, ppr. *ramfeezling.* [Appar. < *ram*[3] + *feeze.*] To fatigue; exhaust. [Scotch.]

My awkward muse sair pleads and begs
I would na write.
The tapetless *ramfeez'd* hizzie.
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to John Lapraik.

ram-goat (ram'gōt), *n.* A low, tortuous, leafy shrub, *Xanthoxylum spinifex* (*Fagara microphyllum*), found on arid shores in the West Indies and South America.

ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), *a.* [Also *ramgunshoch, rangunshock*, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Scotch.]

Our *ramgunshock*, glum gudeman
Is out and owre the water.
Burns, Had I the Wyte.

ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2†. *Naut.*, a halyard-block.—3†. A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

ram-headed (ram'hed"ed), *a.* Represented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; crioceph-alous (which see).

rami, *n.* Plural of *ramus.*

ramicorn (rā'mi-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *ramicornis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *n.* In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

The *ramicorn*, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad. (1866), p. 276.

II. *a.* In *entom.*, having ramified antennæ, as a hemipterous insect; pertaining to the *Ramicornes.*

ramicorneous (rā-mi-kôr'nē-us), *a.* [< *ramicorni* + *-eous.*] Of or pertaining to the ramicorn.

Ramicornes (rā-mi-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ramicornis*: see *ramicorn.*] In *entom.*, a group of hemipterous insects, having ramified antennæ. See *ramose.*

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* [Also *ramee*; Malay.] A plant, the so-called China grass, *Bœhmeria nivea*, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaceous shoots, native in the Malay islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See *grass-cloth.*) In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems most nearly resemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderate climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called *cambric-grass, silk-grass*, and *ramie-hemp*; in India, *rhea.* See cut under *Bœhmeria.*

ramie-fiber (ram'ē-fī'bėr), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramie-plant (ram'ē-plant), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramification (ram"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *ramification* = Sp. *ramificacion* = Pg. *ramificação* = It. *ramificazione*, < ML. **ramificatio(n-)*, < *ramificare*, ramify: see *ramify.*] 1. The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being ramified; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc.—2. The manner or result of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of branches: as, the *ramification* of a coral; the *ramifications* of an artery or a nerve; the *ramifications* of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under *Dendrocœla* and *embryo.*

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *Is. Taylor.*

3. In *bot.*, the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots.—4. One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the *ramifications* of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its *ramifications.*

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

5. The production of figures resembling branches.—**Point of ramification**, in the *integral calculus*, a point on the plane of imaginary quantity where two or more values of the function become equal. Also called *critical point.*

ramified (ram'i-fid), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, branched; having branches; dividing and redividing: as, *ramified* nervures of the wings. —**Ramified corpuscle**, a lacuna of bone, having long slender processes which ramify and inosculate with those of other lacunæ; an ordinary bone-cell.

ramiflorous (rā-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Flowering on the branches. *Gray.*

ramiform (rā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ramiforme*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ramified*, ppr. *ramifying.* [< F. *ramifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ramificar* = It. *ramificare*, < ML. **ramificare* (in pp. *ramificatus*), branch, ramify, < L. *ramus*, a branch (see *ramus*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* 1. To form branches; shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, or anything analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparagus-plants] are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 61.

The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcodic substance streams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in different lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers *ramify* throughout the whole kingdom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 441.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson*, Milton.

It is also infinitely *ramified*, diversified, extending everywhere, and touching everything. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 18, 1834.

Ramilie (ram'i-lē), *n.* [< *Ramillies*: see def.] A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's victory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

under Villeroi, in 1706: chiefly used attributively. The Ramillie hat was a form of cocked hat worn in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the adjustment of the hat-brim—apparently the one in which the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in arrangement. The Ramillie wig, worn as late as the time of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait, called the Ramillie plait or tail, with a very large bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "*Ramillie* cock."
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 35.

While in this country, the natural hair tied in a pig-tail and powdered passed for as good as the *Ramillie* wig and *Ramillie* tail. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 290.

ramiparous (rā-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, a branch, + *parere*, produce.] Producing branches.

ramish, *a.* [A corruption of *ramage*[1].] Same as *ramage*[1].

The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence fere nature.
Nelson, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Ramism (rā'mizm), *n.* [< *Ramus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Picardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristotle, with the omission of the more difficult and metaphysical parts, and with a few additions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotle professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universities and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramist logic.

In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject the authority of Aristotle, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of *Ramism*. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 801

Ramist (rā'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *ramiste*, a Ramist, pertaining to Ramus, < *Ramus* (see *Ramism*).] I. *n.* A follower of Peter Ramus. See *Ramism*.

The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristotle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. He introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of rhetoric, to which he greatly inclined.

II. *a* Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.—**Ramist consonants** (French *consonnes ramistes*), the letters *j* and *v*: so called by French writers, because Ramus was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants from the vowels *i* and *u*.

ram-line (ram'lin), *n.* [< *ram* (?) (see *rammed*) + *line*[2].] 1. In *ship-building*, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for other similar purposes.—2. In *spar making*, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.

rammed (ramd), *a.* [Pp. of *ram*[2], *v.*] Excessive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rammekin†, *n.* See *ramekin*.

rammel (ram'el), *n.* [Also *ramell*, *ramel*; < late ME. *ramel*, rubbish, < OF. *ramaille*, *ramille*, usually in pl. *ramailles*, *ramilles*, F. *ramailles*, branches, twigs, < LL. *ramale*, usually in pl. *ramalia*, branches, twigs, sticks, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. Refuse wood, as of twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter.

Rubbish *rammel*, and broken stones. *Holland*

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., M. b, col. 1, c. (*Nares*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

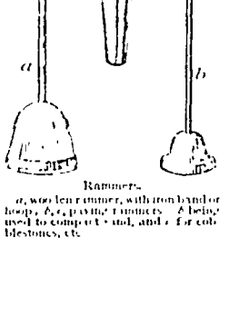
rammelt (ram'el), *v. t.* [< *rammel*, *n.*] To turn to rubbish; molder.

Franare [It.] to *rammell* or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walls or great masses of stone will doe of themselve. *Florio* (1611), p. 195.

rammelsbergite (ram'elz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Rammelsberg* (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

rammel-wood† (ram'el-wụd), *n.* Natural copsewood.

There growth many allers and other *rammell wood*, which serve the muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses.
MS. Cotton. Calig. B viii. (*Halliwell.*)



Rammers.
a, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop; *b*, *c*, paving rammers. A being used to compact sand, and *c* for cobblestones, etc.

rammer (ram'ėr), *n.* [= G. *rammer*; as *ram*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An instrument for ramming, or driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in setting stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of iron-bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top and on one or both sides. (See *beetle*, 1.) Founders' rammers are made in different ways, for various purposes, as forcing the sand into the pattern, solidifying it in the flask, etc. A gunners' rammer is a staff with a cylindrical head, for driving home the charge in a cannon, usually having for field-artillery a swab (called a *sponge*) at the other end for cleaning out the gun after firing. Ramods, and some kinds of ram, as that of a ship of war, are also sometimes called *rammers*. See *ram*[2], 2, and *ramrod*; see also cut in preceding column, and cut under *gun carriage*.

The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 11.

rammish[1] (ram'ish), *a.* [< ME. *rammish*; < *ram*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a ram; rammy; strong-scented; hence, coarse; lewd; lascivious: used like *goatish* in the same sense. Compare *hircine*.

For al the world, they stinken as a goot:
Her savour is so *rammish* and so hoot,
That though a man from hem a myle be,
The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 334.

Whose father being a *rammish* ploughman, himself a perfumed gentleman. *Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 2.

rammish[2]† (ram'ish), *a.* Same as *ramage*[1].

rammishness (ram'ish-nes), *n.* [< *rammish*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or character of being rammish.

rammy (ram'i), *a.* [< *ram*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means that *rammy* mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. § 2.

ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [< F. *ramollir*, soften, refl. become soft (< *re-*, again, + *amollir*, soften: see *amollish*), + *-escence*. Cf. L. *remollescere*, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

ramollissement (ra-mo-lēs'mon), *n.* [< F. *ramollissement*, < *ramollir*, soften, become soft: see *ramollescence*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened.

ramoon (ra-mōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *ramon*, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy weather (= F. *ramon*, a broom of twigs or branches), < *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A low West Indian tree, *Trophis Americana*, belonging to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle.

ramose (ra'mōs), *a.* [< L. *ramosus*, full of branches: see *ramous*.] 1. Same as *ramous*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Branching; much-branched; ramifying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (*b*) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the *ramose* spines of some shells. **Ramose antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex, generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides, long cylindrical processes or branches.

ramosely (ra'mos-li), *adv.* In a ramose or branching manner. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

ramous (rā'mus), *a.* [< F. *rameux* = Pr. *ramos* = Sp. Pg. It. *ramoso*, < L. *ramosus*, full of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Branched or branchy, or full of branches; having branches, or divisions of the character of branches; ramifying; ramose.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by folding the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward*, Fossils.

ramp (ramp), *v.* [Also *romp* (now partly differenced in use: see *romp*); < ME. *rampen*, < OF. *ramper*, *raumper*, creep, crawl, also climb, F. *ramper*, creep, crawl, cringe (cf. *rampe*, a flight of stairs (> G. *rampe*), = It. *rampare*, clutch (*rampa*, a claw, a grip, *rampo*, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of **rappare*, in comp. *ar-rappare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rapar*, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: LG. *rappen*, *rapen*, snatch up hastily; Bavar. dial. *rampfen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, etc.: see *rap*[2], *rape*[2], *raff*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others that are near, or else furnished with Claspers and Tendils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so *ramping* upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 111.

Trees of every sort
On three sides, slender, spreading, long and short;
Each grew as it contrived, the poplar *ramped*,
The fig-tree reared itself. *Browning*, Sordello.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild beast; rear or spring up; prepare for or make a spring; jump violently. See *rampant*.

The, rearing up his former feete on hight,
He *rampt* upon him with his ravenous pawes.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 29.

Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words *rampe* one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Thither I climb'd at dawn
And stood by her garden-gate;
A lion *ramps* at the top,
He is claspt by a passion-flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1.

3. To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

Whan she comth hoom, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, "False coward, wreek thy wyf."
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 16.

The Guvr, hearing ye tumulte, sent to quiet it, but he *ramped* more like a furious beast then a man.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was *ramping* and roaring frightfully.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

4. To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See *romp*.

Good wenches would not so *rampe* abrode ydelly.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

Then the wild boar, being so stout and strong, . . .
Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

Peace, you foul *ramping* jade!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in literature, is not common in colloquial use.]

II. *trans.* 1. To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]—2. To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. *Halliwell.*

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messrs. Parkin and Webb's patent *ramped* wheel tire.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 535.

To ramp and reave†, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. *Halliwell.*

ramp (ramp), *n.* [< ME. *rampe*; < *ramp*, *v.* Cf. *romp*, *n.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 139.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy *ramps*.
E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 400.

We crossed literally a *ramp* of dead bodies loosely covered with earth. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

3. In *masonry* and *carp.*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—4. In *arch.*, etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts [of the temple at Khorsabad] even the parapet of the *ramp* still remains in situ.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou *ramps*, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. *Ep. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *ramps*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *G. Harvey.*

The bouncing *ramp*, that roaring girl my mistress.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 5.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—7†. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*—8. In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool.—**Ramp and twist**, in *carp.*, any line that rises and winds simultaneously.

rampt (ramp), *a.* [< *ramp*, *v.*] Ramping; leaping; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye *ramp* rider!
Your steed's baith stout and strang.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

rampacious (ram-pā'shus), *a.* [A var. of *rampageous*, prob. confused with *rapacious*.] Same as *rampageous*. [Colloq.]

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

rampadgeon (ram-pā'jon), *n.* [< *rampage-ous* + *-on*.] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampage (ram'pāj or ram-pāj'), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-age*.] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage*; to go on a *rampage*. [Colloq.]

She's been on the *ram-page* this last spell about five minutes. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the *rampage*, seems to Continental courts a terror.
Spectator (London), June 28, 1890.

rampage (ram'pāj or ram-pāj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampaged*, ppr. *rampaging*. [Also (Sc.) *rampauge*; < *rampage*, *n.*] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.]

Were I best go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will *rampauge* on my return
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xvi.

Now we will see how these *rampaging* Hurons lived when outlying in ambushments.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]

An' they *rampaged* about [on horseback] wi' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the men
Tennyson, Village Wife, vii.

How do you propose to go *rampaging* all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā'jus), *a.* [Also *rampagious* (and *rampacious*, q. v.); < *rampage* + *-ous*.] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt*, Provost, xv. (*Davies.*)

A lion — a mighty, conquering, generous, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week's Holiday.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede v.

Hence — 2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]

There comes along a missionary, . . with a *rampagious* gingham.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The ornamentation is for the most part in *rampageous* rocaille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.]

One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in *rampagiousness* and lack of manners.
Athenæum, No. 3249, p. 115.

rampair†, *v. t.* [< F. *remparer*, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see *rampire*, *rampart*.] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Theyr frame is raysed of excedynge hyghe trees, sette close together and fast *rampaired* in the grounde, so standyng a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees loyne together.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 68).

rampalliant, rampallion† (ram-pal'yan, -yon), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-allian*, *-allion*, a vague termination of contempt, as in *rapscallion*, *rumgallion*.] Rapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65.

Out upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

I was almost strangled with my own band by twa *rampallians*, wha wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-house. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

rampancy (ram'pan-si), *n.* [< *rampan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spirituall.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

This height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

rampant (ram'pant), *a.* [< ME. **rampant*, also *rampand*, *rampend*, < OF. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, creep, climb: see *ramp*.] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, *rampant* weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and *rampant*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95.

2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestricted.

He is tragicall on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

The custom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so *rampant* on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seems not to have spread to Parenzo itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not *rampant*.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be *rampant*.
Miss Braddon, Only a Clod, xxvi.

3. Ramping; rearing.

The tawny lion . . . springs, as broke from bonds,
And *rampant* shakes his brinded mane.
Milton, P. L., vii. 466.

When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant*; which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 16.

4. In *her.*, rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also *ramping*, *effrayé*. See also cut under *affronté*.



Lion Rampant.

Old Nevil's crest,
The *rampant* bear chain'd to the ragged staff.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See *counter-rampant*.—**Rampant arch**, in *arch.*, an arch whose imposts or abutments are not on the same level.—**Rampant bandage**, a bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.—**Rampant displayed**, in *her.*, facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.—**Rampant gardant**, in *her.*, having the same attitude as in rampant, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield —that is, affronte —**Rampant indorsed.** See *counter-rampant*.—**Rampant in full aspect.** Same as *rampant displayed*.—**Rampant passant**, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position —**Rampant regardant**, in *her.*, rampant, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the direction of its tail.—**Rampant sejant**, in *her.*, seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—**Rampant vault.** See *vault*.



Rampant Arches.

a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opera, Paris; *b*, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice

rampantly (ram'pant-li), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

rampart (ram'pärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rampar*, *ramper*, *rampare*, *rampire*, *rumpier*; < OF. *rempart* (with excrescent *t*), *rempar* (F. *rempart*), a rampart of a fort, < *remparer*, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart (F. *remparer*, refl., fortify oneself), < *re-*, again, + *emparer*, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. *emparer*, seize, take possession of), < *en-* + *parer*, defend: see *pare*[1], *parry*. Cf. It. *riparo* (= Pg. *reparo*), a defense, < *riparare*, defend, = Pg. *reparar*, repair, shelter: see *repair*[1]. Cf. *parapet*, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch but the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops, guns, etc. See cut under *parapet*.

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the *rampier* of the enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

When bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,
Or cast a *rampart*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 678.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.
Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 205.

Hence — 2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What *rampire* can my human frailty raise
Against the assault of fate?
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural *rampart* of rocks.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Rampart gun. See *gun*[1].=Syn. See *fortification*.

rampart (ram'pärt), *v. t.* [Formerly also *rampire*, *ramper*; < *rampart*, *rampire*, *n.*] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 47.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks.
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, vii.

'Neath *rampired* Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance!
Browning, Hervé Riel.

rampart-grenade (ram'pärt-grē-nād'), *n.* See *grenade*.

rampart-slope (ram'pärt-slōp), *n.* In *fort.*, the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.

rampet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ramp*.

ramper[1] (ram'pėr), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rampart*.—2. A turnpike road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramper[2] (ram'pėr), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-er*[1].] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] *Encyc. Dict.*

ramph-. For words beginning thus, see *rhamph-*.

rampick, rampike (ram'pik, ram'pīk), *n.* [Formerly also *rampick*, *rampike*; appar. < *ran-* (identified by some with *ran-* in *ran-tree*, *roan-tree*, mountain-ash (cf. *rantle-tree*)) + *pick*[1] or *pike*[1].] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U. S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike*.]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough,
He combes and trims them with a *rampicke* bough.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell.*)

The aged *ranpick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by . . . hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed *ram-pikes*.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iii.

rampicked (ram'pikt), *a.* [< *rampick* + *-ed*[2].] See *rampick*.

According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. *Halliwell.*

rampiert, *n.* An obsolete form of *rampart*.

rampike, *n.* See *rampick*.

ramping (ram'ping), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *rampant*, 4.

rampion (ram'pi-on), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from It. *ramponzolo*, *raperonzolo*, *raperonzo* = Sp. *reponche*, *ruponce* = Pg. *raponto*, *ruponto* = OF. *raiponce*, *reponce*, *raiponse* = LG. *rapunsje* = G. *rapunzel* = Sw. Dan. *rapunzel* (ML. *rapurcium*), a plant, the *Campanula Rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, < ML. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[3]. For the form, cf. Sp. *rapuncio*, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, *Campanula Rapunculus*, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully *garden rampion*.—2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Horned rampion**, a general name of the species of *Phyteuma*, plants related to the bellflowers, and called *horned* because the slender corolla-lobes in some species remain long coherent in a conical beak.—**Large rampion**, said to be a name of the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis*.

rampire, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic variant of *rampart* (which see).

rampired (ram'pīrd), *a.* [< *rampire* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under *rampart*, *v.*

rampish† (ram'pish), *a.* [< *ramp* + *-ish*[1].] Rampant. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rampler (ramp'lėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ramplor*; appar. equiv. to *ramper*[2], lit. one who ramps, or to *rambler*, one who rambles or roves: see *ramper*[2], *rambler*.] I. *n.* A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's ——, a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 226.

II. *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply *chudder*. See *chudder*.

rampostan, *n.* Same as *rambutan*.

ramps[1] (ramps), *n. pl.* Same as *ramsons*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps[2] (ramps), *n.* Same as *rampion*.

rampse (ramps), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampsed*, ppr. *rampsing*. [Variant of *ramp*.] To climb. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rampsman (ramps'man), *n.*; pl. *rampsmen* (-men). [Appar. < *ramp* + poss. gen. *-s* + *man*. Cf. *cracksman*.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. *The Slang Dictionary*, p. 211.

ram-riding (ram'rī″ding), *n.* See the quotation.

> One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-riding*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them.
> *The Speaker*, April 19, 1890, I. 427.

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* [< *ram*[2] + *rod*.] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-fire-arms. (Compare *rammer*.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifles, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furnished at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel.

ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bū″o-net), *n.* A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet: when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramroddy (ram'rod-i), *a.* [< *ramrod* + *-y*[1].] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

> The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter *ramroddy* and uncompromising.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Ramsden's eyepiece. See *eyepiece*.

ramshackle[1] (ram'shak-l), *a.* and *n.* [Also, as adj., *ramshackled*, Sc. *ramshacked*; < Icel. *ramskakkr*, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, crazy"; < *ramr*, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + *skakkr*, wry, distorted, unequal, > Sc. *shach*, distort: see *shach*. The second element in the E. word is appar. conformed to *shackle*; cf. Icel. *skökull*, Sw. *skakel*, Dan. *skagle*, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see *shackle*.] I. *a.* Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregulated; chaotic.

> There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

> To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the *ram shackle* movements of the machine.
> *Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 135.

> In the present complex, artificial, and generally *ramshackle* condition of municipal organization in America.
> *The American*, IX. 229.

II. *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

> Gin yon chield had shaved twa niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bludy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*
> *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, I. 109.

ramshackle[2] (ram'shak-l), *v.* A corrupt form of *ransack*, confused with *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackled (ram'shak-ld), *a.* [Sc. *ramshackled*, < *ramshackle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackly (ram'shak-li), *a.* [< *ramshackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

> This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old *ramshackly* house she lived in.
> *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.

ram's-head (ramz'hed), *n.* 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium arietinum*, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form suggesting the name.

2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

ram's-horn (ramz'hôrn), *n.* 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweeping the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil cephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramskin (ram'skin), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.*

ramsons (ram'zonz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *ramsens*, *ramsins*, sometimes corruptly *ramshorns*; irreg., with additional plural suffix *-s*, for **ramson*, **ramsen*, itself a plural in ME., < ME. **ramsen* (< AS. *hramsan*), pl. (for which are found *ramsis*, *ramzys*, *ramseys*, with pl. *-s*) of singular **ramse* (> E. dial. **ramse*, *ramps*, *ramsh*, also *ramsy*, *ramsey*), < AS. *hramsa* (pl. *hramsan*), broad-leafed garlic, = Bav. dial. *ramsen*, *ramsel* = Sw. **rams* (in comp. *rams-lök* (*lök* = E. *leek*), bear-garlic) = Dan. *rams*, also in comp. *rams-løg* (*løg* = E. *leek*), garlic; cf. Lith. *kremusze*, *kremuszis*, wild garlic, Ir. *creamh*, garlic, Gr. *κρόμυον*, an onion.] A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

> Eate leekes in Lide and *ramsins* in May,
> And all the yeare after physicians may play.
> *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 121. (*Halliwell*.)

ram-stag (ram'stag), *n.* A gelded ram. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ram-stam (ram'stam), *a.* and *n.* [A riming compound, < *ram*[3] + *stam*, var. of *stamp*.] I. *a.* Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. *Halliwell*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> The haleum-scalrum, *ram stam* boys.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

II. *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

> Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ram-stam*, like you flea-luggit thing, Jamie.
> *Galt*, The Entail, III. 70.

ram-stam (ram'stam), *adv.* [< *ram-stam*, *a.*] Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

> The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), *n.* Same as *ramstead*.

ramstead-weed (ram'sted-wēd), *n.* Same as *ramstead*.

ramtil (ram'til), *n.* [E. Ind.] A plant, *Guizotia Abyssinica*, with oleiferous seeds.

ramule (ram'ūl), *n.* [< F. *ramule*, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] In *bot.*, same as *ramulus*.

ramuli, *n.* Plural of *ramulus*.

ramuliferous (ram-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramulus*, a little branch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing ramuli or branchlets.

ramulose (ram'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *ramulosus*: see *ramulous*.] Same as *ramulous*.—**Ramulose cell** or **areolet** of the wing, in *entom.*, a cell or areolet emitting a short nervure from the outer or posterior side.

ramulous (ram'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *ramuleux*, < L. *ramulosus*, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves), < *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] 1. In *bot.*, having many small branches.—2. In *entom.*, having one or more small branches; ramulose.

ramulus (ram'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ramuli* (-lī). [L., a little branch, dim. of *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramule*.] 1. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1861.—**Ramulus carotico-tympanicus**, one of the small branches of the internal carotid artery given off in the carotid canal to the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.*; pl. *rami* (-mī). [= F. *rame*, f., OF. *ram*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *ramo*, m., < L. *rāmus*, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. **radmus* = Gr. *ῥάδαμος*, a young branch; cf. Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, = L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*.] In *biol.*, a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The rami of the lower jaw, as in man, are the ascending branches at each end, as distinguished from the intermediate horizontal part, called the *body*; but in any case where such distinction is not marked, as in birds and reptiles, a ramus is either half of the mandible, or one of the gnathidia, usually composed of several distinct bones. See diagram under *bill*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *pleurodont*.—**Mandibular, pubic,** etc., **ramus.** See the adjectives.

ramuscule (rā-mus'kūl), *n.* [= F. *ramuscule*, < LL. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. A branchlet; a small spray.—2. In *anat.*, a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrate the substance of the brain.

ran[1] (ran). Preterit of *run*.

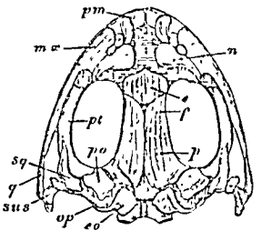
ran[2]† (ran), *n.* [< ME. **ran*, < AS. *rān*, robbery, open rapine, < Icel. *rān* = Dan. *ran*, robbery, depredation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.

ran[3] (ran), *n.* [Also *rann*; < ME. *ran*, *ron*, < W. *rhan*, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. *rann*, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

ran[4] (ran), *n.* [Perhaps a confused form of *rand*[1], strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *rope-making*, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.—3. *Naut.*, yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch. *Encyc. Dict.*

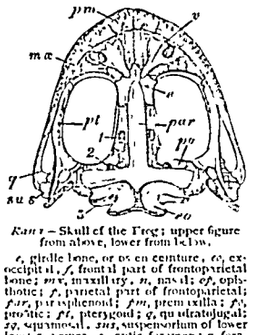
ran[5] (ran), *n.* Same as *rann*.

Rana[1] (rā'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rāna*, frog, prob. orig. **racna*, a croaker; cf. *raccare*, cry as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Linnean genus of aquatic salient anurous batrachians, typical of the family *Ranidæ*; the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conterminous with the present family *Ranidæ*.



Brain of *Rana esculenta*, from above, ×4.

Lol, olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon, with *I*, olfactory nerves; *Hc*, cerebral hemisphere, or prosencephalon; *Fho*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body; *Lop*, optic lobe; *C*, cerebellum; *Srh*, fourth ventricle; *Mo*, medulla oblongata.



Rana – Skull of the Frog: upper figure from above, lower from below.

c, girdle bone, or os en ceinture; *e*, exoccipital; *f*, frontal part of frontoparietal bone; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *op*, opisthotic; *p*, parietal part of frontoparietal; *par*, parasphenoid; *pm*, premaxilla; *pt*, pterotic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *sus*, suspensorium of lower jaw; *v*, vomer; *1*, optic foramen; *2*, foramen ovale; *3*, condyloid foramen.

See *frog*[1], and also cuts under *bullfrog*, *girdle-bone*, *Anura*[2], and *temporomastoid*.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797.

Rana[2] (rā'nä), *n.* [Hind. *rānā*, a prince, < Skt. *rājanya*, princely, royal, < *rājan*, a king, prince: see *raja*[2]. Cf. *rani*.] Prince: the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.

> *Rānā* Bhim Sink [of Dholpur], the tenth in descent from *Rānā* Singun Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwallor.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 147.

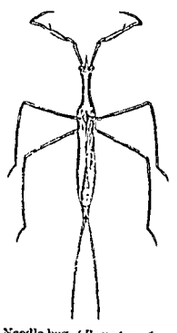
Ranæ (rā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rana*, frog: see *Rana*[1].] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.

Ranales (rā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Ran(unculus)*, the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by the commonly numerous stamens and pistils, all distinct and inserted on the receptacle or within it, and by the fleshy and usually copious albumen, surrounding a small or minute embryo. It includes about 1,800 species, grouped in 8 orders, of which the *Ranunculaceæ*, the leading family, and the *Dilleniaceæ* have generally one row of petals and one of five sepals. The other orders are remarkable among plants in having their petals commonly in two or more rows, and include the calycanthus and barberry families, the leaves in the first opposite, in the second usually compound; the magnolia and custard-apple families, trees with alternate leaves, in the first mainly stipulate; the moonseed family, consisting of vines; and the water-lilies, a family of aquatics.

ranarium (rā-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ranaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *rana*, frog (see *Rana*[1]), + *-arium*.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

> The Institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guinea-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in summer. It also possesses a *ranarium*, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease.
> *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 862.

Ranatra (ran'a-trä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A Fabrician (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidæ*. In these curious water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic and carnivorous. They are found in fresh-water ponds, and feed on fish-eggs, fry, and other water-bugs. *R. linearis* of Europe is an example; *R. fusca* is common in North America, where it is called *needle-bug*.



Needle bug (*Ranatra fusca*), two thirds natural size

2. [*l. c.*] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.

rance[1] (rans), *n.* [< OF. *rance*, a stick, wooden pin, F. *ranche*, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. OF. *ranchier*, *rancher*, F. *rancher*, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; < L. *ramex* (*ramic-*), a staff, < *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club: see *ramus*.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance[1] (rans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ranced*, ppr. *rancing*. [< OF. *rancer*, prop, < *rance*, a prop: see *rance*[1].] To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance[2]† (rans), *a.* An obsolete form of *Rhenish*.

Ane great pels of *Rance* wyne.
Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (*Jamieson.*)

rance[3]†, **raunce**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rance*, *raunce* (?), a kind of fine stone; < F. *rance*, *rance marbre*, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (< *Rance*[2]), belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhinestone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What lining *Rance*, what rapting Ivory,
Swims in these streams?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

She 's empty; hark! she sounds; there 's nothing in 't;
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [< LL. *rancescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rancescere*, inceptive of L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink: see *rancid* and *rancor*.] Becoming rancid or sour. *Imp. Dict.*

ranch[1] (ranch), *v. t.* [Also *raunch*; prob. a var. form of **rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, . . .
And *ranched* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

ranch[1] (ranch), *n.* [< *ranch*[1], *v.*] A deep scratch or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Griffade [F.], a *ranche* or clinch with a beast's claw.
Cotgrave.

ranch[2] (ranch), *n.* [Also *ranche*; < Sp. *rancho*: see *rancho*.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pasturage is called a *range*. See *range*, 7 (*a*).

2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranchers or rancheros; the body of persons employed on a ranch.

The Spanish rancho means a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the *ranch* or the "outfit." *L. Swinburne*, Scribner's Mag., II. 560.

ranch[2] (ranch), *v. i.* [< *ranch*[2], *n.*] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the humdrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth century. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle *ranching* in Colorado.
Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (ran'chėr), *n.* [< *ranch*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *ranchero*.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among *ranchers*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 97.

rancheria (rän-che-rē'ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *rancho*, a ranch: see *ranch*[2].] In Mexico, the dwelling-place of a ranchero or of rancheros; a herdsman's hut, or a village of herders; hence, a settlement, more or less permanent, of Indians.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later called *rancherias*, where they had an imperfect government, controlled by chiefs, councils, and priests.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own *rancherias*, and the agency was comparatively deserted for another week. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 398.

ranchero (rän-chā'rō), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *ranchero*, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herdsman, also owner of a rancho or small farm, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *rancho*.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho; specifically, one who has the oversight of a rancho, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as *ranchman*.



Ranchero

A fancy scrape hanging on a hook, with a *ranchero's* bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

ranch-house (ranch'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

Meanwhile the primitive *ranch-house*, outbuildings, and corrals are built. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXV. 499.

ranching (ran'ching), *n.* [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands.

ranchman (ranch'man), *n*; pl. *ranchmen* (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher.

At the main ranch there will be a cluster of log buildings, including a separate cabin for the foreman or *ranchman*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

rancho (ran'chō), *n.* [< Sp. *rancho*, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clean passage, = Pg. *rancho*, mess on a ship, soldie s' quarters; cf. *ranchar*, divide seamen into messes, Sp. *arrancharse*, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and horses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See *ranch*[2], *n.*

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [= OF. *rancide*, F. *ranci*, *rance* (> MD. *ranst*, *ranstigh*, D. *rans*, *ransig* = G. *ranzig*) = Pr. *ranc* = Sp. *rancio* = Pg. It. *rancido*, < L. *rancidus*, stinking, rank, rancid, offensive, < *rancere* (ML.), stink, in L. used only in ppr. *rancen(t-)s*, stinking; cf. *rancor*, from the same verb. The adj. *rank*[1] is not related.] 1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or soured from chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 79.

2. Repulsive to the moral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [Rare.]

One of the most *rancid* and obnoxious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage.
New York Tribune, May 16, 1890.

rancidify (ran-sid'i-fī), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *rancidified*, ppr. *rancidifying*. [< *rancid* + *-i-fy*.] To become or make rancid. [Rare.]

The oxidation or *rancidifying* of the cacao butter.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rancidité* (cf. Sp. *rancidez*, It. *rancidezza*), < L. as if **rancidita(t-)s*, < *rancidus*, rancid: see *rancid*.] The quality of being rancid; a rankly sour or tainted smell and taste, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid odor; mustily.

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

rancki†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rank*[1].

rancor, rancour (rang'kor), *n.* [Formerly also *rankor*; < ME. *rancor*, *rancour*, *rankowre*, < OF. *rancor*, *rancuer*, *rancoeur*, dial. *rancœur*, disgust, rancor, hatred, = Pr. *rancor* = OSp. *rancor*, Sp. *rencor* = Pg. *rancor* = It. *rancore*, < LL. *rancor*, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge, < L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink, be rancid: see *rancid*. Cf. the var. form OF. **rancure*, *rancune*, F. *rancune* = OPg. *rancura* = It. *rancura*, < ML. *rancura*, *rancuma*, rancor.] 1†. Sourness; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a soured or cankered disposition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no *rancour* dooth abide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venom of their *rancour's* gall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The *rancor* of an evill tongue.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

=Syn. 2. *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), gall, spleen, spite, spitefulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood.

rancorous, rancourous (rang'kor-us), *a.* [< OF. *rancuros*, *rancorus*, *rancurus* = Sp. *rencoroso*, < ML. *rancorosus*, rancorous, full of hate or spite, < L. *rancor*, rancor: see *rancor*.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity,
And in your shields display such *rancorous* minds?
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by *rancorous* and unprincipled enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. See *rancor*.

rancorously, rancourously (rang'kor-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with spiteful malice or vindictiveness.

rand[1] (rand), *n.* [< ME. *rand*, border, margin, edge, strip, slice, < AS. *rand*, *rond*, border, edge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = D. *rand* = MLG. *rant*, edge, border, etc., = OHG. *rant*, MHG. *rant*, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shield, G. *rand*, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = Icel. *rönd*, a stripe, a shield, = Sw. Dan. *rand*, a stripe, = Goth. **randa* (prob. found in the derived Sp. *randa*, lace or edging on garments); cf. Lith. *rumbas*, OBulg. *reby*, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to *rim*[1], q. v. Hence ult., through OF., E. *random*.] 1†. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream.—2†. A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in his wombe,
And with the *randes* of bakun his baly for to filten,
Than pertriches or ploueres or pekokes y-rosted.
Piers Ploweman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Giste de bœuf [F.], a *rand* of beef; a long and fleshie piece cut out from between the flank and buttock. *Cotgrave.*

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *shoemaking*: (*a*†) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. *Bailey.* (*b*†) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (*c*) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called *heel-rand*. See cut under *boot*.

rand[2]† (rand), *v. i.* [A var. of *rant*.] To storm; rant.

He was born to fill thy mouth, . . . he will teach thee to tear and *rand*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

randall-grass (ran'dal-gras), *n.* The meadow-fescue. See *Festuca*. [Virginia.]

Randallite (ran'dal-īt), *n.* [After Benjamin *Randall* (1749–1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Rare.]

randan (ran'dan), *n.* [Cf. *rand*[2]; perhaps in part due to *random*, random: see *random*. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with *range*, *v.*, 6.] 1. A noise or uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan* (also *on the randy*), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. Also called *randan-gig*. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran'dan-gig), *n.* Same as *randan*, 4.

> A sort of boat, . . . a *randan-gig* built for us by Searle of Putney, where . . . we used to keep her.
> *Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran'dan-īt), *n.* [< *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neighborhood of Clermont.

Randia (ran'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac *Rand*, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Gardenieæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite and axillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fusiform stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ovules, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetiolar stipules which are almost connate. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Africa. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obovate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as *R. aculeata*, known as *indigo-berry* and *inkberry*. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. *R. dumetorum*, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called *emetic nut*, is there a current drug, said also, like *Cocculus Indicus*, to have the property of stupefying fish.

randie, *a.* and *n.* See *randy*.

randing-machine (ran'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine.

randing-tool (ran'ding-tōl), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands.

randle-balk (ran'dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

randle-bar (ran'dl-bär), *n.* The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

randle-tree, *n.* See *rantle-tree*.

random (ran'dum), *n.*[1] [An altered form (assimilated to *whilom*, *seldom*, *ransom*, the latter also with orig. *n*) of the early mod. E. *randon*, < ME. *randon*, *randun*, *randoun*, force, impetuosity, < OF. *randon*, force, impetuosity, impetuous course, as of a torrent (*grands randons de pluie*, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases *à randon*, *à grand randon*, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (*courir du grant randon*, run with great fury); cf. It. dim. *randello*, *a randello*, at random; *a randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. *de rendon*, *de rondon*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. *at random*); perhaps < OHG. MHG. *rant*, G. *rand*, edge, brim, rim, margin: see *rand*[1].]

1†. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with *great*, as in the phrase *a great random*, with great speed or force.

> And thei rennen to gidre *a gret randoun*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

> The two kynges were derce and hardy, and mette with so *grete raundon* with speres that were grete and shorte.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

> But of hym thought he to faill in no wise,
> With *gret raundon* cam to hym in his gise.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5866.

> Coragiously the two kynges newely fought with *great random* and force. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

2†. A rush; spurt; gush.

> Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar, that caste oute of his throte so grete *raundon* of fiere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . . *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3†. A continuous flow of words; a harangue.

> *Randone*, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 423.

4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase *at random*—that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

> You flee with winges of often change *at random* where you please. *Turberville*, The Lover to a Gentlewoman.

> Sith late mischaunce had her compeld to chaunge
> The land for sea, *at randon* there to raunge.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

> Come not too neere me, I *at random* strike,
> For gods and men I now hate both alike.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178).

> Like orient pearls *at random* strung.
> *Sir W. Jones*, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

> The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

random (ran'dum), *a.* and *n.*[2] [By ellipsis from *at random*.] I. *a.* Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

> In common things that round us lie
> Some *random* truths he can impart.
> *Wordsworth*, A Poet's Epitaph.

> I would shoot, howe'er in vain,
> A *random* arrow from the brain.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

> You feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than any *random* specimen, though of his best, seems to prove.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 8.

Random choice, the selection of objects, subject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or collection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in general experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no serious doubt has ever been thrown upon it. It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of probability. See *probability*.—**Random courses**, in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones in horizontal beds, the stones being of unequal thickness, but exactly fitted together.—**Random line.** (*a*) In local probability, an infinite straight line supposed to be chosen in such a manner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the length of the latter. (*b*) In United States public land-surveying, a trial line on which temporary mile and half-mile stakes are set, for the purpose of getting the data for rerunning the same line and setting permanent stakes at the corners.—**Random point**, in local probability, a point supposed to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its lying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of that surface.—**Random-range ashlar, random-tooled ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3.—**Random shot**, a shot not intentionally directed to any point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.—**Random stonework**, in *masonry*, a construction formed of squared stones varying in thickness and not laid in courses. See cut under *ashlar*.—**Random tooling**, the act of bringing the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—**Random work**, random stonework.—**Random yarn**, in *dyeing*, yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of color at the top, so as to produce a clouded effect; clouded yarn.

> On the large scale the *random yarns* are coloured in machines. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 102.

II. *n.* Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (*a*) In *masonry*, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See *random stonework*, under I.

> 50 tons squares, 250 tons dressed *randoms*, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall. *Engineer*, LXVII. 117.

(*b*) In *dyeing*, clouded yarn. See *random yarn*, under I.

randomly (ran'dum-li), *adv.* [< *random* + *-ly*[2].] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

> An infusorium swims *randomly* about.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 4.

randont, *n.* An obsolete form of *random*.

randont (ran'don), *v. i.* [< OF. *randonner*, run swiftly, < *randon*, a swift course: see *random*.] To stray in a wild manner or at random.

> Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
> *Norton and Sackville*, Ferrex and Porrex, i. 2.

randy (ran'di), *a.* and *n.* [Also *randie*, *ranty*; < *rand*[2], *rant*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *randan*.] I. *a.* Disorderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> A merry core
> O' *randie*, gangrel bodies.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

II. *n.*; pl. *randies* (-diz). 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. Also called *randy-beggar*. [Scotch.]—2. A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> That scandalous *randy* of a girl.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xviii.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the *randy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reindeer*.

ranee, *n.* See *rani*.

Ranelagh mob†, **Ranelagh cap**†. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparently a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort near Dublin.

ranforce†, *v. t.* Same as *reinforce*. *Bailey.*

rang[1] (rang). Preterit of *ring*[2].

rang[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *rank*[2].

range (rānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ranged*, ppr. *ranging*. [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < ME. *rengen*, < OF. *renger*, F. *ranger* (= Pr. *rengar*), range, rank, order, array, < *rang*, a rank, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. *arrange*, *derange*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange.

> Than two of hem *renged* hem, and priked after the messagers as faste as the horse myght hem bere.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

> They had *raunged* their ships broad in a front ranke.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 957.

> For all the Etruscan armies
> Were *ranged* beneath his eye.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius.

2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

> The late Emperour Augustus all the world *raungeth* in this ranke of men fortunate. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45.

> So they *ranged* all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 93.

> The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, *ranged* themselves on the side of the Crown.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

> Among those inhabitants of the Roman dominion who were personally free, there were four classes, *ranged* in an ascending scale—provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

3†. To rank or reckon; consider; count.

> The Æthiops were as fair
> As other dames; now black with black despair:
> And in respect of their complexions changed,
> Are eachwhere since for luckless creatures *ranged*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

4†. To engage; occupy.

> That, of all other, was the most fatal and dangerous exploit that ever I was *ranged* in.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to *range* the forest for game or for poachers; to *range* a river or the coast in a boat.

> I found this credit,
> That he did *range* the town to seek me out.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 7.

> As they *ranged* the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly vsed by the Natiues.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

> To *range* the woods, to roam the park.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

> They made a decree, and tooke order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *raunging* sives.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary *ranging* east and west; houses *ranging* evenly with the street.

> Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childeren foughten full sore, ffor the Saisnes were mo than vij[m] in a flote. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

> Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
> Which way thy forests *range*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 14.

> The stones are of the same thickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornish below that *ranges* round, which might belong to a basement.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And *range* with humble livers in content,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

> This was cast upon the board,
> When all the full-faced presence of the Gods
> *Ranged* in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander.

Let reason *range* beyonde his creede.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

The Gaules from the Albane Glimes . . . *ranged* all over the champion and the sea coaste, and wasted the countrie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild his [man's] thoughts! how apt to *range!*
How apt to vary! apt to change!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he *ranges* swift and far.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for starting game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range.

All shrank — like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Next comes the teaching to *range*, which is about the most difficult part of breaking.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, *ranging* a bit wildly.
The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices *range* between wide limits; the plant *ranges* from Canada to Mexico.

Man *ranges* over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver *ranges*, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian species *ranging* into Africa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 673.

6. In *gun.*, to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot *ranged* too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself.—**To range by,** to sail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel.=**Syn. 3.** *Roam, Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, v.

range (rānj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < late ME. *range, reenge*, order, range, row (cf. OF. *rangie*, F. *rangée*, range, row, etc.); < *range*, *v.* The noun prob. in part involves ME. *reng*, pl. *renges, ringes*, rank, series, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. also (in def. 10) *rung*[2].] **1.** A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther be iiij rowes or *Ranges* of pylers thorow the Chirche.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p 17.

There is a long row or *range* of buildings.
Cornat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer *range* from the same hand.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 217.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolts of a *range* of niches.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

Specifically — (*a*) A line or chain of mountains, a cordillera: as, to skirt the *range;* to cross the *ranges*. [In mountainous regions, as parts of Australia and America, this specific use is common.] (*b*) In United States surveys of public land one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, consisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-line. See *township*. (*c*) In *geom.*, a series of points lying in one straight line.

2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the *range* of industries in a country; the whole *range* of events or of history; the *range* of prices or of operations; the *range* of one's thoughts or learning.

The *range* and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 99.

A man has not enough *range* of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.
Addison.

When I briefly speak of the Greek school of art with reference to questions of delineation, I mean the entire *range* of the schools from Homer's days to our own.
Ruskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.

In the *range* of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singular changes of meaning. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.

4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of capability; extent of reach: as, the *range* of a gun or a shot; the *range* of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for marking degrees of change); the *range* of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range in shooting is the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from *trajectory*, or the curvilinear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare *point-blank.*) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the piece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest *range*,
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and transports were within *range* of the fort.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 489.

The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be regarded as coming within the *range* of a practical policy.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 2.

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the *range* is too great for effective firing; the *range* of vision.— **6.** The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time: an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the *range* of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the *range* of Gothic architecture; the *range* of a man's influence.

The free bison's amplitude of *range*.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a *cattle-, stock-,* or *sheep-range*. The animals on a range are usually left to take care of themselves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for counting and selection and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, looking for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the *range*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 600.

(*b*) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of firearms: distinctively called a *rifle-range* or *shooting-range*.

8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *Sir R. L'Estrange* (*Latham.*)

9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the fire-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses supplied with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-utensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimney fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pots began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soups and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern sense, involving the application of heat conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.

It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *raunges* reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean; whether it be oven, or *ranges* for pots, they shall be broken down. Lev. xi. 35.

And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and *range*, as it is now enlarged, both up.
Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]

The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

11. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (*b*) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, or of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. — **12.** In *shoemaking*, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather.

The butt is first cut into long strips known as *ranges*, of varying width according to the purposes for which required. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. *Cotgrave; Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]—**Battle-range.** See *battle*[1].—**Broken-range stonework,** range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, thus breaking the uniformity. Compare *random stonework*, under *random*.—**Constituent of a range.** See *constituent*.—**Double-oven range,** a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot.—**Point-blank range.** See *point-blank*.—**Random-range ashlar.** See *ashlar*[3].—**Range curve.** See *curve*.—**Range stonework,** masonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved.—**Single-oven range,** a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to *double-oven range*.—**To get the range** of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact angle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at.=**Syn. 1.** Line, tier, file.—**4.** Sweep, reach.

rangé (roṅ-zhā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *ranger*, range, order: see *range*, *v.*] In *her.*, arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fesse-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient without the use of the expression "*rangé* in bend."

range-finder (rānj′fīn″dėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the range or distance of an object. The range-finder used in the United States navy is the invention of Lieutenant Fiske, U. S. N. Two telescopes, at the ends of the ship, are fitted with contacts, which move along arcs of resistance wire as the telescopes are directed at any object. The wires are connected as a Wheatstone bridge, the galvanometer of which is placed in a secure place below the water-line of the ship. The act of directing the telescopes toward any object disturbs the "balance of the bridge," and makes the galvanometer needle deflect by an amount proportional to the conveyance of the telescopes and inversely proportional to the distance. The scale of the galvanometer is divided into yards; so that the needle automatically points to the graduation representing the distance of the object.

range-heads (rānj′hedz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the windlass-bitts.

range-lights (rānj′lits), *n. pl.* **1.** Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. —**2.** Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of course to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary side and steaming lights.

rangement† (rānj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *rangement*, < *renger, ranger*, range: see *range*, *v.*] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 468.

ranger (rān′jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunger;* < *range* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rangeur*, one who arranges.] **1.** One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my *rangers* bold,
That I pay meat and fee
To search the forest far an' wide?
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

Specifically — **2.** In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont,
For feare of *raungers* and the great hunt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan *rangers*. Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimes used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught *Rangers* in the British army.

"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, . . . "that this is a band of *rangers* chosen for the most desperate service?" *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.] —**5.** A dog that beats the ground.—**6**†. A sieve. *Holland.*—**7.** A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of seabream, is called in English *ranger*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.]—**Partizan ranger.** See *partizan*.

rangerine (ran′jėr-in), *a.* Same as *rangiferine*.

Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of *rangerine* deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribou are believed to be mere varieties. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIV. 265.

rangership (rān'jėr-ship), *n.* [< *ranger* + *-ship.*] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

range-stove (rānj'stōv), *n.* A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.

range-table (rānj'tā″bl), *n.* A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.

Rangia (ran'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Rang*, a French conchologist.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Rangiidæ*. The *R. cyrenoides* is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also called *Gnathodon*. *Des Moulins*, 1832.

2. In *Actinozoa*, a genus of ctenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Rangifer (ran'ji-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps accom. < OF. *rangier*, *ranger*, *rancher*, *ranglier*, a reindeer (appar. < Icel. *hreinn* = OSw. *ren*, reindeer), + L. *fera*, a wild beast.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing arctic and subarctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and *caribou*.

rangiferine (ran-jif'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Rangifer* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging or relating to the genus *Rangifer;* resembling a reindeer. Also *rangerine*.

Rangiidæ (ran-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rangia* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Rangia*. The animal has short siphons connected at the base, a large lingulform foot, long palpi, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve with salient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior lateral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cartilage.

2. A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an African species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation.

ranging-rod (rān'jing-rod), *n.* A surveyors' rod or pole.

Rangoon creeper. See *Quisqualis*.

Rangoon tar. See *tar*.

rangy (rān'ji), *a.* [< *range* + *-y*[1].] 1. In *stock-breeding*, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a *rangy* yoke of oxen (that is, good travelers, capable of making good speed, as in plowing); *rangy* steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a roving life, as that of a sailor. [U. S.]

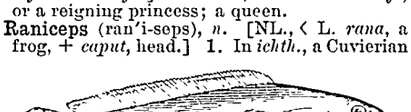
> The ponies . . . used for the circle-riding in the morning have need rather to be strong and *rangey*.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, I.

2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

> A large *rangy* shed for the horses.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 452.

rani, ranee (ran'ē), *n.* [Also *rany*, *rannee*, *ranny;* < Hind. *rāni*, < Skt. *rājñī*, queen, fem. of *rājan:* see *raja*.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen.

Raniceps (ran'i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *rana*, a frog, + *caput*, head.] 1. In *ichth.*, a Cuvierian



Tadpole hake (*Raniceps raninus*).

genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family *Ranicipitidæ*. *R. raninus* is known as the *tadpole-hake*.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous.

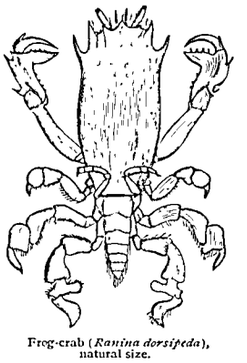
Ranicipitidæ (ran″i-si-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raniceps* (*Ranicipit-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Raniceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the *Gadidæ*, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continued backward over the operculum, the suspensorium of the lower jaw is very oblique, and the pyloric cæca are rudimentary or reduced to two.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses and precoracoids, and with omosternum; the frog family. It is the most extensive family of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera, being known. See *frog*[1], and cuts under *omosternum* and *Rana*[1].

raniform (ran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *raniformis*, < L. *rana*, a frog, + *forma*, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to the *Raniformes;* ranine: distinguished from *bufoniform*.

Raniformes (ran-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raniformis:* see *raniform*.] A division of batrachians, including the true frogs: distinguished from *Bufoniformes*.

Ranina[1] (rā-nī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), fem. sing. of *raninus:* see *ranine*.] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of *Raninidæ*, containing such frog-crabs as *R. dorsipeda*.



Frog-crab (*Ranina dorsipeda*), natural size.

Ranina[2] (rā-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification, a division of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs.

Raninæ (rā-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-inæ.*] The true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family *Ranidæ*.

ranine (rā'nin), *a.* [< F. *ranin*, < NL. *raninus*, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. In *herpet.*, pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the *Ranidæ;* raniform.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a *ranula* is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein.

raninian (rā-nin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *ranine* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Raninidæ*.

Raninidæ (rā-nin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of anomurous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ranina*. They have a smooth ovate-oblong carapace, the last pair of legs reduced and subdorsal, and the abdomen short, partially extended, and not folded under the thorax. The species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. See cut under *Ranina*[1].

raninoid (ran'i-noid), *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninoidea;* raninian.

Raninoidea (ran-i-noi'dē-ị), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anomurous crustaceans, represented by the raninians.

ranite (ran'it), *n.* [< Icel. *Rān*, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from the alteration of elæolite: it occurs in southern Norway, and is essentially the same as hydronephelite.

ranivorous (rā-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + *vorare*, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*.

rank[1] (rangk), *a.* [< ME. *rank*, *ranc*, *ronk*, *raunk*, *renk*, strong, proud, also rancid (influenced by OF. *rance*, *ranci*, rancid: see *rancid*); < AS. *ranc*, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = D. MLG. LG. G. *rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = Sw. *rank*, long and thin, = Dan. *rank*, straight, erect, slender.]

1†. Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

> There arof all the rowte with there *Ranke* shippes,
> Cast ancres with cables that kene were of byt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4701.

> Sochа *rancke* and full writer must vse, if he will do wise-He, the exercise of a verie good kinde of Epitome.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 112.

> When folke bene fat, and riches *rancke*,
> It is a signe of helth. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> Her *rank* teeth the glittering poisons chaw.
> *Middleton*, Entertainment to King James.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; unmitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, *rank* poison; *rank* treason; *rank* nonsense.

> The *renke* rebelle has been un-to my rounde table,
> Redy aye with Romaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

> Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were
> With filth of gory blod, and venim *rank*.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> Willie mourns o'er her in vain,
> And to his mother he has gane,
> That vile *rank* witch, o' vilest kind!
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 163).

> *Rank* corruption, mining all within,
> Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

> Run, run, ye rogues, ye precious rogues, ye *rank* rogues!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> What are these but *rank* pedants?
> *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants.

> Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. Gen. xli. 5.

> *Rank* weeds, that every art and care defy,
> Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 5.

> As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
> Among the high *rank* grass that sweeps his sides.
> *Bryant*, The Prairies.

4. Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

> I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
> Who else must be let blood, who else is *rank*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 152.

5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

> Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a *rank* taste or odor.

> To thy fair flower add the *rank* smell of weeds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

> And because they [the Caphrarians] always annoint themselues with grease and fat, they yeeld a *ranke* smell.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 693.

> Whence arise
> But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
> *Rank* at the core, though tempting to the eyes.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

> A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the *rank* smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, ii.

Hence—7. Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

> My wife 's a hobby-horse, deserves a name
> As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 277.

> The London Cuckolds, the most *rank* play that ever succeeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] in the highest court favour. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 14.

> The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the *rank* words which offend American sensibilities.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 557.

8†. Ruttish; in heat.

> The ewes, being *rank*,
> In the end of autumn turned to the rams.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 81.

9. In *law*, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modus.—10. In *mech.*, cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

> A roughing tool with *rank* feed or a finish tool with fine feed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LI. 32.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. [Slang, U. S.]—12. Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

rank[1]† (rangk), *adv.* [< *rank*[1], *a.*] Rankly; strongly; furiously.

> The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
> And ayme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

> He 's irrecoverable; mad, *ranke* mad.
> *Marston*, What you Will, i. 1.

rank[1]† (rangk), *v. i.* [ME. **ranken*, *ronken;* < *rank*[1], *a.*] To become rank.

> Er hit *ronke* on rote. *Anglia*, iv. 19.

rank[2] (rangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*, *ranke;* < ME. *renk*, usually *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, a row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station, < OF. *renc*, *reng*, later *rang*, F. *rang* (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *rang*), F. dial. *ringue*, *raing* = Pr. *renc* = OCat. *renc*, a rank, row, range; < OHG. *hring*, *hrinc*, MHG. *rinc*, G. *ring*, a ring, = E. *ring:* see *ring*[1], *n.* Cf. *harangue*, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The Bret. *renk* is < F.; Ir. *ranc* < E.] 1. A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See *range*, 1.]

> And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes hew
> In endlesse *rancks* along enranged were.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

> If therefore we look upon the *rank* or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we behold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of all.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 80.

> Two equall *ranks* of Orient Pearls impale
> The open throat.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach *rank* that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

Specifically—(*a*) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation: distinguished from *file*3, 5. See *rank and file*, under *file*3.

And Merlin that iode fro oo *renge* to a-nother ascride hem often "ore auaunt." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranke*, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 358.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind *rank*, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold. *Macaulay*, Horatius.

Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers: as, the *ranks* are full: to rise from the *ranks*; to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

The Knight of Rokeby led his *ranks*
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 22.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the *ranks*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 340.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (*d*) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (*e*) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

2†. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a *ranche*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition *ranks*; the *ranks* of the Anarchists.

Thou wert honest,
Ever among the *rank* of good men counted.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Then from his Lordship I shall learn
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One *rank* as weel 's another.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the *ranks* of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not i' the worst *rank* of manhood
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

Specifically, of persons—(*a*) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military *rank*; the *rank* of baron or marquis; the *rank* of general or admiral; the *rank* of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major-general with rear admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant (senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The *rank* of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 91.

(*b*) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for *Rank*, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sovereign's gift of *Rank*, even though that *Rank* be but ten years old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5†. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant *ranks* and silly freaks of enthusiasm!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of lines. (*a*) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (*b*) The number of lines of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane.—**A split in the ranks**, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humiliation of acknowledging *a split in* their own *ranks*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

Rank and file. See *file*3.—**Rank of a complex**, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—**Rank of a curve**, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in space.—**Rank of a surface**, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—**To break ranks.** See *break*. —**To fill the ranks**, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—**To keep rank†**, to be in keeping; be consistent.

Some strange effect which will not well *keep ranck*
With the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit: as, he *takes rank* as a very original poet.—**To take rank of**, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank: as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons *take rank of* all other nobles. Compare *rank*2, *v. t.*, 3.—**To take rank with**, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be entitled to like official or social consideration: as, a captain in the navy *takes rank with* a colonel in the army.

rank2 (rangk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck*; < *rank*2, *n.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by it selfe, and *ranckt* in comely rew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

A many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and *rank'd* in Kent.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another, *ranked* themselues 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

Horse and chariots *rank'd* in loose array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 2.

I will not *rank* myself in the number of the first.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we *rank* thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Hume.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general *ranks* all other generals. [U. S.]—**4.** To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

Anciently the people [of Magnesia] were *ranked* according to their different tribes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 55.

By *ranking* all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to be found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 13.

5†. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot *rank* you in a nobler friendship
Than your great service to the state deserves.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I, that before was *ranked* in such content,
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

6†. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
To touch the pinnace.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell*, under *range*.)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

Your cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come *ranking* home at evening time.
Carlyle.

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to *rank* above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who *ranked* far below him in intellectual powers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gorizia *ranks* as an ecclesiastical metropolis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3†. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a' clad in the grene;
The knight was armed capaple,
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed;
And I wot they *rank'd* right bonilie.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

Harke! they are at hande; *ranke* handsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

4. In *British law*: (*a*) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,534 is expected to *rank* against assets estimated at £18,120 15s. 2d.
Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

rank-axis (rangk'ak"sis), *n.* A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-brained† (rangk'brānd), *a.* Wrong-headed; crack-brained.

rank-curve (rangk'kėrv), *n.* A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

ranker (rang'kėr), *n.* [< *rank*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—**2.** A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are *rankers*.
St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

ranking (rang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rank*2, *v.*] The act of one who ranks.—**Ranking and sale, or ranking of creditors**, in *Scots law*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete. It corresponds to the English process of marshaling securities in an action for redemption or foreclosure.

rankle (rang'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rankled*, ppr. *rankling*. [Early mod. E. also *rankill*, *rankyll*; < ME. *ranclen*, freq. of *rank*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To operate rankly or with painful effect; cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound: used of either physical or mental influences.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 291.

[He] looked the rage that *rankled* in his heart.
Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

Or jealousy, with *rankling* tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's *rankling* spear
The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here?
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long *rankled* in the minds of some whom Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 322.

2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank poison to his pores,
And make his swoln and *rankling* sinews crack.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse *rankleth* to himself, infects not others. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 19.

A wound i' the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; . . . But a wound to the soul? That *rankles* worse and worse.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

II. *trans.* **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to respire,
And on their Paynim foes avenge their *ranckled* ire.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

2†. To corrode.

Here, because his mouth waters at the money, his [Judas's] teeth *rankle* the woman's credit, for so I find malignant reprovers styled: corrodunt, non corrigunt; correptores, immo corruptores—they do not mend, but make worse; they bite, they gnaw.
Rev. T. Adams, Works (Sermon on John xii. 6), II. 224.

rankly (rangk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rankly*, *ronkly*; < *rank*1 + *-ly*2.] **1†.** With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.

Herk renk! is this ryȝt, so *ronkly* to wrath
For any dede that I haf don other demed the ȝet?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 431.

2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, *rankly* poisonous; *rankly* treasonable; weeds that grow *rankly*.—**3.** Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough, in all conscience, of idolatry.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii. (*Latham.*)

4. Grossly; foully.

The whole ear of Denmark
Is by a forged process of my death
Rankly abused. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 38.

rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ranknesse*; < *rank*1 + *-ness.*] **1†.** Physical strength; effective force; potency.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, *rankness* of growth; the *rankness* of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—**3†.** Insolence; presumption.

I will physic your *rankness*, and yet give no thousand crowns neither. *Shak.*, As you Like It, i. 1. 91.

4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive increase; exuberance; extravagance; excess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the inducing causes.

I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the *rankenesse* and frutefulnesse of the grounde, kyne, swyne, and horses doo marueiously increase in these regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 161).

Bred by the *rankness* of the plenteous land.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native *rankness* or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk'plān), *n.* The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk'point), *n.* The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk'rā′di-ant), *n.* A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding† (rangk'rī′ding), *a.* Riding furiously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their Galloways.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

rank-scented (rangk'sen′ted), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, *rank-scented* many. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

rank-surface (rangk'sėr′fās), *n.* A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, *n.* See *ran*[3].

rannee, *n.* See *rani*.

rannel† (ran'el), *n.* [< F. *ranelle*, toad, dim. of L. *rana*, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a roinish *rannel*, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran'el-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

rannent. A Middle English preterit plural of *run*. *Chaucer*.

ranny† (ran'i), *n.* [Also *ranney;* supposed to be ult. a corruption (through OF.) of L. *araneus*, se. *mus*, a kind of mouse: see *shrew* and *araneous*.] The shrew or shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*.

Sammonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or *ranney*, blind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

ranoid (rā'noid), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *herpet.*, same as *ranine:* distinguished from *bufonoid*.

ranpick†, **ranpike**†, *n.* Same as *rampick*.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.* [Prop. *ransake*, the form *ransack* being due in part to association with *sack*[2], pillage (see def. 2); < ME. *ransaken, ransakyn, raunsaken*, < Icel. *rannsaka* (= Sw. Norw. *ransaka* = Dan. *ransage*), search a house, ransack, < *rann* (for **rasn*), a house, abode (= AS. *ræsn*, a plank, ceiling, = Goth. *razn*, a house), + *saka*, fight, hurt, harm, appar. taken in this compound with the sense of the related *sækja*, seek, = AS. *sēcan*, seek: see *seek* and *sake*.] I. *trans.* 1. To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts of; explore, point by point, for what is desired; overhaul in detail.

In a morwenyng
When Phebus, with his firy torches rede,
Ransaked hath every lover in hys drede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 28.

All the articlis there in conteynid they shall *ransakyn* besyly, and diseussyn soo discretly in here remembraunce that both in will . . . shal not omyttyn for to complishe the seyd articles *Paston Letters*, I 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he *ransacked* all Monasteries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Chalices or Shrines he took to his own use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

Cicero . . . *ransacks* all nature, and pours forth a redundancy of figures even with a lavish hand.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2†. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

Their vow is made
To *ransack* Troy.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., i., l. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly *ransacked* and ruinated by meanes of the civil warres.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—4†. To violate; deflower: as, "*ransackt* chastity," *Spenser*.

II. *intrans.* To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her,
And *ransack* deeply in her bosom tender.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst
Had *ransakt* through his ribs and sweete white brest at once had burst. *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

ransack (ran'sak), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rannsak, rannsōkn*, a ransacking; from the verb.] 1. Detailed search or inquisition; careful investigation. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way,
Has scap'd the *ransack* of my rambling thought?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

To compile, however, a real account of her [Madame Récamier] would necessitate the *ransack* of all the memoirs, correspondence, and anecdotage concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 309.

2†. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels putting into the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threatning 'em with nothing but *Ransack* and Destruction.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack*. *J. Webster*.

ransacker† (ran'sak-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raunsaker;* < *ransack* + *-er*[1].] One who ransacks; a careful searcher; a pillager.

That es to say, *Raunsaker* of the myghte of Godd and of His Maieste with-owttene gret clennes and meknes sall be ouerlayde and oppresside of Hym-selfe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

ransake†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ransack*.

ranshackle† (ran'shak-l), *v. t.* A variant of *ransack*, simulating *ramshackle*[1].

They loosed the kye out, ane and a',
And *ranshackled* the house right wel.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ransome, raunsom;* < ME. *ransome, raunsom, rawnsome, ranson, ransoun, raunson, raunsun, rawnison* (for the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *random*) = D. *rantsoen* = MLG. LG. *ranzūn, ransūn* = G. *ranzion* = Dan. *ranson* = Sw. *ranson*, < OF. *rançon, rençon, raenson, raenchon*, F. *rançon* = Pr. *reemsos, rezempto*, mod. *rançoun*, < L. *redemptio(n-)*, ransom, redemption: see *redemption*, of which *ransom* is a much shrunken form.] 1. Redemption for a price; a holding for redemption; also, release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy for a consideration; liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with-oute *raunsom*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

You beseche and pray,
Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-lif go,
Taking this peple to *ranson* also!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4205.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

The Money raised for his *Ransom* was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the,
Soffred deth to pay the *raunison*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a *ransom* for many. Mark x. 45.

3†. Atonement; expiation.

If heauty sorrow
Be a sufficient *ransom* for offence,
I tender't here. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 75.

ransom (ran'sum), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *raunsome;* < ME. **raunsonen, rauncconen*, < OF. *rançonner*, ransom; from the noun.] 1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy off from penalty.

A robbere was *yrauncconned* rather than thel alle,
With-outen any penaunce of purgatorie, to perpetuel blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 420.

This was hard fortune; but, if alive and taken,
They shall be *ransom'd*, let it be at millions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in His eyes
Who *ransom'd* us, and haler too, than I.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Hos. xiii. 14.

3†. To hold at ransom; demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company . . . dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *raunsomynge* of the townes as by pillage ouer all the countrey.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. (*Richardson.*)

4†. To set free for a price; give up the custody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . *ransom* him to any French courtier for a new-devised courtesy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 65.

5†. To atone for; expiate.

Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich and *ransom* all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-able*.] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as *ransomable*.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 13. (*Davies.*)

ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* A war contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port.

ransomer (ran'sum-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raunsomer*, < OF. *rançonneur*, < *rançonner*, ransom: see *ransom*, *v.*] One who ransoms or redeems.

The onlie sauior, redeemer, and *raunsomer* of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.
Foxe, Martyrs, an. 1555.

ransom-free (ran'sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restor'd to his abode.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 147.

ransomless (ran'sum-les), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-less*.] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free,
And *ransomless* return!
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indear'd to thee,
Passe to thy country, *ransomlesse* and free.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 423).

ranstead (ran'sted), *n.* [Also *ransted;* frequently also *ramstead, ramsted;* said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named *Ranstead*.] The common toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip bright-orange.

rant (rant), *v. i.* [< OD. *ranten*, also *randen*, dote, be enraged, = LG. *randen*, attack any one, call out to any one, = G. *ranzen*, toss about, make a noise; cf. G. dial. *rant*, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] 1. To speak or declaim violently and with little sense; rave: used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a *ranting* preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll *rant* as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 307.

They say you're angry, and *rant* mightily,
Because I love the same as you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Rich Rival.

Make not your Hecuba with fury rage,
And show a *ranting* grief upon the stage.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 563.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' quaffing and laughing,
They *ranted* and they sang.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

rant (rant), *n.* [< *rant, v.*] 1. Boisterous, empty declamation; fierce or high-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; bombast.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury*.

2. A ranting speech; a bombastic or boisterous utterance.

After all their *rants* about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dispatch himself if he saw cause. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his *rants*, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympathies were really with the natives.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merrymaking, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But [without] thee, what were our fairs and *rants*?
Burns, Scotch Drink.

I hae a good conscience, . . . unless it be about a *rant* amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ii.

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. =Syn. 1. *Fustian, Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* [Prob. an imitative var. of *randan*.] Same as *randan*.

ranter[1] (ran'tėr), *n.* [< *rant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher, actor, or the like.—2. [*cap.*] A name applied—(*a*) By way of reproach, to the members of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (*b*) Also, opprobriously, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc.—3. A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (*Halliwell*.)

Yours, saint or sinner, Rob the *Ranter*.
Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large beer-jug.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *ranter*[2], *n.*] To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

ranter[3] (ran'tėr), *v. t.* Same as *renter*[2].

ranterism (ran'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *ranter*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism.

rantersh (ran'tėrz), *n. pl.* A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. *Drapers' Dict.*

rantingly (ran'ting-li), *adv.* In a ranting manner. (*a*) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (*b*) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomely.

Sae *rantingly*, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the gallows-tree.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. < *ranty* + *pole* = *poll*[1], head: see *poll*[1]. Cf. *dodipoll*.] I. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon't, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate!
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This *rantipole* hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward *rantipole* was that I saw thee speaking to? *J. Baillie*.

I was always considered as a *rantipole*, for whom anything was good enough.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies*.)

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rantipoled*, ppr. *rantipoling*. [< *rantipole*, *n.*] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench, she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot*.

rantism[1]† (ran'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαντισμός*, a sprinkling, < *ῥαντίζειν*, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism. *Bp. Andrews*.

rantism[2] (ran'tizm), *n.* [< *rant* + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; ranterism. *Johnson*.

rantle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē), *n.* [Cf. *ran-tree*, a dial. form of *roan-tree*; cf. also *ranpick*, *rampick*.] 1. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the rooftree.—2. A beam which runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—3. Figuratively, a tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

rantock (ran'tok), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Orkneys.]

ran-tree (ran'trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *roan-tree*. Also *rantry*.

ranty (ran'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *rant* + *-y*[1].] Same as *randy*. [Prov. Eng.]

ranula (ran'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *ranulæ* (-lē). [= F. *ranule*, < L. *ranula*, a little frog, also a small swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A cystic tumor caused by the obstruction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nuhn gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looseness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranulæ.

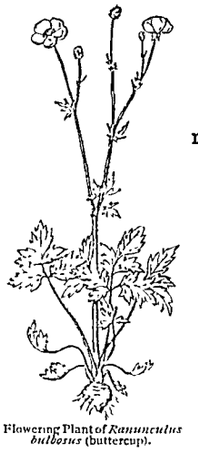
ranular (ran'ū-lėr), *a.* [= F. *ranulaire*; as *ranula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

Ranunculaceæ (rą-nung-kū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Ranunculus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Ranales*, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by some at 1,200, by Durand at 680, are included in 5 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of all the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also remarkably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as *Xanthorhiza*. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without stipules; *Clematis* is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The order is often known as the buttercup or crowfoot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other characteristic plants, as the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an acrid and caustic principle, which sometimes becomes a dangerous narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see *hellebore*, *aconite*, *Hydrastis*, *Actæa*, *Cimicifuga*), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in water, but intensified by the action of acids, alcohol, etc. The order was one of the earliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (as *Multisiliquæ* by Linnæus, 1751), and has long been placed at the head of the polypetalous families of dicotyledons standing as the first order of plants in the most widely accepted classifications, from De Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rą-nung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ranunculaceus*, < *Ranunculus*, q. v. Cf. *Ranunculaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ranunculaceæ*; resembling the ranunculus.

Ranunculeæ (rą-nung-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Ranunculus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is characterized by carpels with one ascending ovule, becoming achenes in fruit, by numerous radical leaves, and (excepting in the two species of *Oxygraphis*) by the additional presence of alternate stem-leaves. It includes the type genus *Ranunculus*, and 3 other genera embracing 8 species.

Ranunculus (rą-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaspard Bauhin, 1623), < L. *ranunculus*, a medicinal plant, also called *batrachion*, perhaps crowfoot (> It. *ranuncolo*, Sp. *ranúnculo*, Pg. *ranunculo*, D. *ranonkel*, G. Dan. Sw. *ranunkel*, crowfoot), dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. A large genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and of the tribe *Ranunculeæ*. It is characterized by the perfect flowers with from three to five caducous sepals, three to five or even fifteen conspicuous petals, each marked at the base by a nectar-bearing scale or pit, and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the world, abundant in temperate and cold regions, with a few on mountain tops in the tropics; 16 species are British, and about 47 occur in the United States, besides at least 9 others in Alaska; 23 are found in the Atlantic States. The genus is remarkable for its development northward, extending to the Aleutian Islands and Point Barrow, and even to Port Conger, 81° 44′ north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fuegian *R. biternatus*. The species have usually a perennial base or rootstock, and bear deeply divided leaves, entire in a few species, and yellow or white terminal flowers (pink in *R. Andersoni* of Nevada), which are generally bright and showy, and have numerous and conspicuous short yellow stamens and a smaller central mass of yellow or greenish pistils. The more common species, with bright-yellow flowers and palmately divided leaves, are known as *buttercup* and *crowfoot*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, which have also the old local names of *butter-flower*, *butter-daisy*, *blister-plant*, *crow-flower*, and in Scotland *yellow gowan*. (See also *goldcup*, and cut under *ovary*[1].) A number of yellow species are cultivated under the name *garden ranunculus*, as *R. speciosus*, a favorite source of cut flowers, and especially the Persian *R. Asiaticus*, with three-parted leaves, parent of a hundred varieties, mostly double, and including scarlet and other colors. *R. aconitifolius*, a tall European species with five-parted leaves, is cultivated in white double-flowered varieties under the names *bachelor's-buttons* and *fair-maids-of-France* or *-of-Kent*. The bright-yellow flowers of *R. insignis*, a densely woolly New Zealand species, are nearly 2 inches across. Several white-flowered species are remarkable for their growth in rock-crevices amid perpetual snow, especially *R. glacialis* of the Alps, and also the yellow-flowered *R. Thora*, the mountain wolf's-bane. A few weedy species have prickly fruit, as *R. arvensis* of England (for which see *hungerweed*, *hedgehog*, 3, and *joy*, 4). Many species are so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gathered, but are sometimes eaten, when dried, by cattle. *R. sceleratus*, said to be the most acrid species, is eaten boiled as a salad in Wallachia, as are also the roots of *R. bulbosus*, the acridity disappearing on boiling. *R. auricomus* (see *goldilocks*) is exceptional in the absence of this acrid principle, as also *R. aquatilis*, which sometimes forms almost the entire food of cattle. This and several other species, the water-crowfoots, are immersed aquatics with finely dissected foliage, forming deep-green feathery masses which bear white emersed flowers; among them is *R. Lyallii* of New Zealand, one of the most ornamental species, there known as *water-lily*. The yellow water-crowfoot, *R. multifidus*, found from North Carolina to Point Barrow, has kidney-shaped and cut floating leaves. Several species with long and mainly undivided leaves are known as *spearwort*. For *R. Ficaria*, celebrated as one of the earliest English flowers, and as *Wordsworth's flower*, see *celandine*, 2, *pilewort*, and *figwort*, 2. See also cut under *achenium*.


Flowering Plant of *Ranunculus bulbosus* (buttercup).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ranunculi* (-lī).] A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

ranverset, *v. t.* See *renverse*.

Ranvier's nodes. See *nodes of Ranvier*, under *node*.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. *Ranzani*, an Italian naturalist.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Molidæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

ranz des vaches (roⁿs dā vâsh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (*a*) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. *ranz*, connected, in this view, with G. *ranzen*, make a noise, drum with the fingers (cf. *ranken*, bray as an ass); *des*, comp. of *de*, of, and *les*, pl. of def. art.; *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, < L. *vacca*, a cow (see *vaccine*); (*b*) in another view, 'the line of cows,' *ranz* being taken as a var. of *rangs*, pl. of *rang*, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn): see *rank*[2].] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung.

Raoulia (rą-ō'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1867), named after E. *Raoul*, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalieæ*. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus *Gnaphalium* (the everlasting), but more than in the other next-allied genus, *Helichrysum*. All the flowers bear a bifid style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They bear white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in *R. grandiflora* and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris* are known in New Zealand as *sheep-plants*, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.

rap[1] (rap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, strike, beat, rap; cf. *rap*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. freq. *raffeln*, G. *rappeln*, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with *rap*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knocker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.

His hote newe chosen love he chaunged into hate,
And sodainly with mighty mace gan *rap* hir on the pate.
Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes.

With one great Peal they *rap* the Door,
Like Footmen on a Visiting Day.
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

2. To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went along through the gathering mist, was always *rapping* his whip somewhere.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To utter sharply; speak out: usually with *out* (see phrase below).

237

One *raps* an oath, another deals a curse;
He never better bowl'd; this never worse.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

To rap out. (*a*) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to *rap out* an oath or a lie.

He could roundlie *rap out* so manie vgle othes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 57.

The first was a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

(*b*) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to *rap out* a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmission of spiritual intelligence in this way through the instrumentality of mediums.=Syn. 1. To thump, whack.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

The clementes gonne to rusche & *rappe*,
And smet downe chirches & templis with crak.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

2†. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross, Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to *rap* for admittance.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 12.

Whan she cam to the king's court,
She *rappit* wi' a ring.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and *raps* at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely: compare *to rap out* (*a*), above. [Thieves' cant.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 13. (*Davies.*)

rap[1] (rap), *n.* [< ME. *rap*, *rappe* = Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap, smart blow; cf. *rap*[1], *v.*] 1. A heavy or quick, smart blow; a sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.

The right arme with a *rappe* reft fro the shuldurs.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7689.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great *rappe*. *Hall*, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double *rap*.
Colman the Younger, Broad Grins, The Newcastle Apothecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the *raps* and the "astral bells," which Mr. Sinnett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 201.

rap[2] (rap), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [<ME. *rappen*, <Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. G. *raffen*, snatch; dial. (LG.) *rappen*, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. *raff*). Cf. *rape*[1] and *rape*[2]. The pp. *rapped*, *rapt*, became confused with *rapt*, < L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, snatch, which is not connected with the Teut. word: see *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2].] 1†. To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; carry off; transport; ravish.

Some shall be *rapt* and taken alive, as St. Paul saith.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Think ye that . . . they will not pluck from you whatsoever they can *rap* or reave?
Apostolic Benediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522 [(Foxe's Martyrs, II. 59).

He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) *raps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

But when these people grew niggardly in their offerings, it [the room] was *rapt* from thence.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 522.

2. To transport out of one's self; affect with ecstasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; engross.

What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you? Are you well?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 51.

I found thee weeping, and . . .
Am *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun.
Pope, Messiah, l. 7.

To rap and rend (originally *to rape and ren*: see *rape*[2]), to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

All they could *rap, and rend*, and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From foe and from friend
He'd *rap and* he'd *rend*, . . .
That Holy Church might have more to spend.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 206.

rap[3] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped*, ppr. *rapping*. [Also *rape*; prob. due in part to *rap*[1], but in part representing ME. *repen*, < AS. *hrepian*, touch, treat, = OFries. *reppa*, touch, move, = MD. *reppen*, move, = LG. *reppen*, touch, move, > G. *rappen*, scrape, = Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = Sw. *repa*, scratch. Cf. *rape*[6].] To scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rap[4] (rap), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rap*[1]. There is nothing to connect the word with MHG. G. *rappe*, a coin so called: see *rappe*[2].] A counterfeit coin of bad metal which passed current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I., before the issue of Wood's halfpence. Its intrinsic value was half a farthing. Hence the phrases *not worth a rap, to care not a rap*, implying something of no value.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter i.

They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a *rap*'s left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

I don't care a *rap* where I go.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 301.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.

It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a *rap halfpenny*.
Blackwood's Mag., XCVI. 392.

rap[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rope*.

rap[6]†, A Middle English preterit of *reap*. *Wyclif.*

rap[7] (rap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards. *E. H. Knight.*

Rapaces (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rapax*, rapacious: see *rapacious*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the beasts of prey; carnivorous quadrupeds; the *Carnivora*, now called *Feræ*. Also *Rapacia*.—2. In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; rapacious birds; the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*.

Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *rapax*: see *Rapaces*.] Rapacious mammals; beasts of prey: synonymous with *Rapaces*, 1.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *a.* [= F. *rapace* = Pr. *rapatz* = Sp. *rapaz* = It. *rapace*, < L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious, < *rapere*, seize: see *rape*[2].] 1. Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extortion; predatory; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by capture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, *rapacious* birds or fishes.

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand
The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vii.

A *rapacious* man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapacity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* disposition; *rapacious* demands.

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton, P. L., xi. 258.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is the *rapacious* appetite of gain.
Cowley, Avarice.

=Syn. 1. *Rapacious*, *Ravenous*, *Voracious*. *Rapacious*, literally disposed to seize, may note, as the others do not, a distinctive characteristic of certain classes of animals; the tiger is a *rapacious* animal, but often not *ravenous* or *voracious*. *Ravenous* implies hunger of an extreme sort, shown in eagerness to eat. *Voracious* means that one eats or is disposed to eat a great deal, without reference to the degree of hunger: a glutton is *voracious*. Samuel Johnson tended to be a *voracious* eater, because in his early life he had often gone hungry till he was *ravenous*.

rapaciously (rā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent seizure.

rapaciousness (rā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being rapacious; inclination to seize violently or unjustly.

rapacity (rā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapacité* = Pr. *rapacitat* = Sp. *rapacidad* = Pg. *rapacidade* = It. *rapacità*, < L. *rapacita(t-)s*, rapacity, < *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious: see *rapacious*.] The character of being rapacious; the exercise of a rapacious or predaceous disposition; the act or practice of seizing by force, as plunder or prey, or of obtaining by extortion or chicanery, as unjust gains: as, the *rapacity* of pirates, of usurers, or of wild beasts.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the *rapacity* of monarchs has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much of their produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dö'rą), *n.* [Also *rappadura*; < Sp. Pg. *rapadura*, shavings or scrapings, < *rapar*, shave, scrape, = F. *râper*, OF. *rasper*, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds.

raparee, *n.* See *rapparee*.

Rapatea (rą-pā'tē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the order *Rapateaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a spiral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucre of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Guiana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leafless scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and spreading petals united below into a hyaline tube.

Rapateaceæ (rā-pā-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koernicke, 1871), < *Rapatea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Coronariæ*, typified by the genus *Rapatea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three petals, six stamens with long anthers opening by a pore, a three-celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albumen. It includes about 22 species, of 6 genera, once classed among the rushes, and now placed between them and the spiderworts. They are perennial herbs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marsh-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, sessile or petioled, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in dense involucrate heads resembling those of the *Compositæ*.

rape[1]† (rāp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rapen*, < Icel. *hrapa*, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = Norw. *rapa*, slip, fall, = Dan. *rappe*, make haste; cf. MLG. *reppen*, hasten, hurry, G. refl. *rappeln*, hasten, hurry. Cf. *rape*[1], *a.* and *n.*, also *rape*[2], *rap*[2], of which *rape*[1] is in part a doublet.] To make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Pas fro my presens on poyne of thi lyffe,
And *rape* of [from] my rewme in a rad haste,
Or thou shall lelly be lost and thou leng ogliter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1893.

"For I may nought lette," quod that leode, and lyarde he bistrydeth,
And *raped hym* to-Iherusalem-ward the rigte waye to ryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 79.

rape[1]† (rāp), *n.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *v.*] Haste; precipitancy; a precipitate course.

Row forthe in a *rape* right to the banke,
Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5633.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renewe,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape;
And al is thorgh thy necligence and *rape*.
Chaucer, Scrivener, l. 7.

rape[1]† (rāp), *a.* [< ME. *rape* = D. *rap*, < Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: see *rape*[1], *v.*] Quick; hasty.

Than byspak his brother, that *rape* was of rees.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 101.

rape[1]† (rāp), *adv.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *a.*] Quickly; hastily.

I sey and swere hym ful *rape*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6516.

rape[2] (rāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [< ME. *rapen* (= MD. *rapen*, *raepen*, D. *rapen*, gather, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, seize, = Norw. *rapa*, tear off), a var. of *rappen*, seize: see *rap*[2]. This verb has been partly confused with L. *rapere*, seize, whence ult. E. *rapid*, *rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapt*[2], etc.: see *rap*[2], *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2], etc.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fiches han sum mesure; whanne thei hungren thei *rapyn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To commit the crime of rape.

There's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 349. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong,
And swift to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—**To rape and rent**, to seize and plunder. Compare *to rap and rend*, under *rap*[2].

For, though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye shul nat winne a myte in that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may *rape and renne*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 411.

rape[2] (rāp), *n.* [< *rape*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away: as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women; Pope's "*Rape* of the Lock."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape;
Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his *rape*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman*, Odyssey.

2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Forcibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean violence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 either with or without her consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly death, as it is still in some jurisdictions, but is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *criminal assault*.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away; a captured person or thing. [Rare.]

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor Death her *raps* restore!
Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in *Eng. law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rape[3] (rāp), *n.* [< Icel. *hreppr*, a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,' < Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, touch: see *rap*[3].] A division of the county of Sussex, in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The *Rape* . . . is . . . a mere geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 15.

rape[1] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape*, also *rave*, < OF. *rape*, also *rabe*, later *rave*, F. dial. *reuve*, *reve*, *rabi*, *rova* = Pr. Sp. *raba*, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. *rabão*, horse-radish), = D. *raap* = OHG. *raba*, MHG. *rabe*, *rape*, *rappe*, rape, turnip, G. *rapps*, rape-seed, = LG. *raap*, rape; akin to OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe*, *rüebe*, G. *rübe*, rape, turnip, etc. = LG. *rove*, *rowe* = Dan. *roe* = Sw. *rofva*, turnip; cf. OBulg. *repa* = Serv. *repa* = Bohem. *rzhepa* = Pol. *rzepa* = Russ. *repa* = Lith. *ropé*, *rapé* = Albanian *repe*, a turnip, < L. *rapa*, also *rapum*, a turnip, rape, = Gr. *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip; cf. Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, *ῥαφάνη*, a radish; *ῥαφανος*, a cabbage; root unknown.] 1†. A turnip. *Halliwell.*—2. The colza, coleseed, or rape-seed, a cruciferous plant including the *Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus* of Linnæus, the latter form now considered to be a variety, together with the common turnip, of *B. campestris*, which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. Of the two forms named, the former, sometimes called *summer rape*, has rough leaves, and the latter, called *winter rape*, smooth leaves. Rape is extensively grown in Europe and in India for its oleaginous seeds, the source of rape-oil. It is also sown for its leaves, which are used as food for sheep, and are produced in gardens for use as a salad.

rape[5] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape* = MHG. *rappe*, *rape*, G. *rapp*, a stalk of grapes, < OF. *rape*, F. *râpe* = Pr. *raspa* = It. *raspo*, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.

Til grapes to the presse beo set
Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. *pl.* The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes. *E. H. Knight.*

rape[6] (rāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [Prob. a var. of *rap*[3], perhaps affected by F. *râper* (= Sp. Pg. *rapar*), rasp: see *rasp*[1].] To scratch; abrade; scarify. [Prov. Eng.]

Interesting reading; wasn't it? I wish they'd *rape* the character of some other innocent—ha!
The Money-makers, p. 78.

rape[7] (rāp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rope*.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but″ėr-flī), *n.* A pierian, *Pieris rapæ*, known in the United States as the *imported cabbage-butterfly*, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*, and compare figures under *Pieris*. [Eng.]

rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape (see *rape*[4]) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure.

rapeful† (rāp'fûl), *a.* [< *rape*[2] + *-ful*.] Given to rape or violence. [Rare.]

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

rapely† (rāp'li), *adv.* [ME., also *raply*, *rapliche*, etc.; < *rape*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly.

Then seih we a Samaritan cam syttynge on a mule,
Rydynge full *raply* the way that we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

Upsterte the champioun *rapely* anon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 219.

rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed. It was formerly, as in India still, applied chiefly to illumination, but is now largely consumed for lubricating and in india-rubber manufacturing. Also called *cabbage-oil*, *colza-oil*, *rape-seed oil*.

rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the rape, or the plant itself; cole-seed.—**Rape-seed oil.** Same as *rape-oil*.

rape-wine (rāp'wīn), *n.* A poor thin wine prepared from the murk or stalks, skins, and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed.

rap-full (rap'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *rap*[1] + *full*[1].]
I. *a.* Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.
II. *n.* A sail full of wind: also called a *smooth full*.

rapfully† (rap'fûl-i), *adv.* With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [Rare.]

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee flrd Sicil Ætna,
And a seabelch grounting on tough rocks *rapfully* frapping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

Raphaelesque (raf″ā-el-esk'), *a.* [Also *Raffaelesque*; < *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance (see *Raphaelism*), + *-esque*.] Of or resembling the style, color, or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino).

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *raffaelesque* and the japannish.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 6.

Raphaelism (raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [< *Raphael* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles of art introduced by Raphael, the famous Italian painter (1483–1520); the style or method of Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf'ā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Raphael* + *-ite*[2]; see *Raphaelism*.] One who adopts the principles or follows the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaelitism (raf'ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [< *Raphaelite* + *-ism*.] The principles or methods of the Raphaelites; pursuit of or adherence to the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaneæ (rā-fā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Raphanus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by an elongated unjointed indehiscent pod, which is a cylindrical or moniliform one-celled and many-seeded silique, or is divided into many small one-seeded cells (in one or two rows), which at length fall apart. It includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the Old World, and chiefly Asiatic.

Raphanus (raf'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *raphanus*, < Gr. *ῥάφανος*, cabbage, radish, *ῥαφανίς*, radish, akin to *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, turnip, L. *rapa*, *rapum*, turnip: see *rape*[4].] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the radish, type of the tribe *Raphaneæ*. It is characterized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a pithy substance or sometimes remain continuous throughout. The 6 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or biennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and elongated bractless racemes of slender-pedicelled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (genus *Raphanistrum*, Tournefort, 1700) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated necklace-like cell which composes the rest of the pod, as *R. Landra*, a yellow-flowered Italian weed with large radical leaves, eaten as a salad, and *R. Raphanistrum*, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See *radish*.

raphe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhaphe*; < Gr. *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew: see *rhapsode*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chalaza, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a fleshy testa of the seed. See cuts under *anatropous* and *hemitropous*. (*b*) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connecting the three nodules when present. (See *nodule*.) The usual primary classification of genera depends upon its presence or absence.—2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and constituting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of decussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.—**Raphe of the corpus callosum**, a longitudinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface, bounded by the mesial longitudinal striæ.—**Raphe of the medulla oblongata**, the median septum, composed of fibers which run in part dorsoventrally, in part longitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.—**Raphe of the palate**, a linear median ridge extending from a small papilla in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the anterior palatine foramen, back to the uvula.—**Raphe of the penis**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—**Raphe of the perineum**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum backward on the perineum.—**Raphe of the pharynx**, the median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Raphe of the scrotum**, a slight median ridge extending forward to the under side of the penis, and backward along the perineum to the margin of the anus.—**Raphe of the tongue**, a slight furrow along the middle of the dorsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the foramen cæcum.

Raphia (rā'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), < *raffia*, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ*, type of the subtribe *Raphieæ* (which is distinguished from the true ratan-palms, *Calameæ*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by pinnately divided leaves crowning an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which becomes one-celled, is beaked with the three terminal stigmas, and has a thick pericarp tessellated with overlapping scales, spongy within and containing a single oblong furrowed seed with very hard osseous albumen. There are 5 species, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, with one, *R. tædigera*, the jupati-palm (which see), native in America from the mouths of the Amazon to Nicaragua. All inhabit low swampy lands and banks near tide-water. Their trunks are unarmed and of little height, but their leaves are spiny and often over 50 feet in length, the entire tree becoming thus 60 or 70 feet in height to their erect tips. The large pendulous flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened catkins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornaments. *R. Raffia*, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the *raffia-palm*. (See *raffia*.) *R. vinifera* supplies the toddy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways.


Raphia vinifera.

raphides, *n.* Plural of *raphis*.

Raphidia (rā-fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, a pin: see *raphis*.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ* or giving name to the family *Raphidiidæ*. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a pterostigma. The larvæ differ from all other *Sialidæ* in not being aquatic; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pacific coast, although common in Europe.

raphidian (rā-fid'i-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing raphides: as, *raphidian* cells in a plant.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Raphidia*.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, pin, + L. *ferre*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, containing raphides.

Raphidiidæ (raf-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1824), < *Raphidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects: now merged in the *Sialidæ*.

raphigraph (raf'i-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς*, a needle, pin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

actuated by a keyboard, and operating in conjunction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueless from its complication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions.

raphis (rā'fis), *n.*; pl. *raphides* (raf'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαπίς*, a needle, pin, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch. Cf. *raphe*.] In *bot.*, one of the acicular crystals, most often composed of oxalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has less properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also *rhaphis*.

rapid (rap'id), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *rapide* (OF. vernacularly *rade, ra*) = Sp. *rápido* = Pg. It. *rapido*, swift, < L. *rapidus*, snatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < *rapere*, snatch, akin to Gr. *ἁρπάζειν*, seize (see *harpy*): see *rap*², *rape*². II. *n.* F. *rapide*, a swift current in a stream, pl. *rapides*, rapids; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving or doing swiftly or with celerity; acting or performing with speed; quick in motion or execution: as, a *rapid* horse; a *rapid* worker or speaker.

> Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With *rapid* wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 532.
>
> Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that bear
> The changing seasons of the year.
> *Carew*, Celum Britannicum, iv.
>
> Against his Will, you chain your frighted King
> On *rapid* Rhine's divided Bed.
> *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, iii. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; a *rapid* conflagration.

> The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; executed speedily.

> My father's eloquence was too *rapid* to stay for any man; — away it went *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3
>
> Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Oldmixon filled his *rapid* page
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 116.
>
> It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the *rapid* movement of near objects contrasted with the slow motion of distant ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. **1-3.** Fast, fleet, expeditious, hasty, hurried.

II. *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

> No true Time himself
> Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
> Dearer and nearer, as the *rapid* of life
> Shoots to the fall *Tennyson*, A Dedication
>
> The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rä-pē-da-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *rapido*, rapid: see *rapid*.] In *music*, rapidly; in a rapid manner.

rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapidité* (cf. Sp. Pg. *rapidez*) = It. *rapidità*, < L. *rapidita(t-)s*, rapidity, swiftness, < *rapidus*, rapid: see *rapid*.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance.

> Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation *Addison.*
>
> The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have measured their *rapidities*
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 205.

=Syn. *Speed, Swiftness*, etc (see *quickness*), haste, expedition, despatch

rapidly (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate.

rapidness (rap'id-nes), *n.* The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly; rapidity.

rapido (räp'i-dō), *adv.* [It.: see *rapid*.] In *music*, with rapidity or agility: commonly applied to a running passage.

rapier (rā'pièr), *n.* [= D. *rapier, rappier* = LG. *rapier* = G. *rappier* = Sw. Dan. *rapir*, < OF. *rapiere, raspiere*, F. *rapière*, F. dial. *rapaire* (ML. *rapparia*), a rapier; prob., as the form *raspiere* and various allusions indicate, of Spanish origin, a name given orig. in contempt, as if 'a poker,' < Sp. *raspadera*, a raker, < *raspar, rapar* = Pg. *rapar* = OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, scratch, rasp, < OHG. *raspôn*, rasp, etc.: see *rasp*¹.] **1.** A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged sword, used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler held in the left hand to parry the thrust. See cut under *sword*.

> And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
> Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.
>
> Who had girt vnto them a *Rapyer* and Dagger, gilt, point pendante. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.
>
> Some . . . will not sticke to call Hercules himselfe a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club and not at the *rapyer* and dagger.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
>
> The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffes and break the *rapiers'* points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their *rapiers*.
> *Stowe*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

> By a *rapier* is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

rapier-dance† (rā'piėr-dāns), *n.* A dance formerly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execution of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See *sword-dance*. *Halliwell.*

rapier-fish (rā'piėr-fish), *n.* A sword-fish.

rapillo (ra-pil'ō), *n.* [< F. *rapille* (Cotgrave) = It. *rapillo*, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rapin*; < OF. *rapine*, F. *rapine* = Pr. *rapina* = Sp. *rapiña* = Pg. It. *rapina*, < L. *rapina*, rapine, plunder, robbery, < *rapere*, seize: see *rapid*, *rape*². Cf. *ravine*², *raven*², from the same source.] **1.** The violent seizure and carrying off of property; open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

> They lived therefore mostly by *rapin*, pillaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fight ing *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 107.
>
> Plunder and *rapine* completed the devastations which war had begun. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

2†. Violence; force; ravishment.

> Her graceful innocence, her every air
> Of gesture, or least action, overawed
> His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
> His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 461.

=Syn. **1.** Plunder, spoliation, robbery, depredation. See *pillage*.

rapine† (rap'in), *v. t.* [< F. *rapiner*, rapine, plunder; from the noun. Cf. *ravin*², *v.*, from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

> A Tyrant doth not only *rapine* his Subjects, but spoils and robs Churches. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping (rā'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rape*², *v.*] **1.** In *her.*, devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is necessary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey

2. Ravishing.

> Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore,
> Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
> Her buried glory. *W. Browne*, Pastorals, i. 5.

rapinous† (rap'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *rapinoso*, < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *rapine*. Cf. *ravinous*, a doublet of *rapinous*.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

> All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinous* deedes
> In all the cane, he knew
> *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap'laċh), *n.* Same as *raploch*.

raploch, raplock (rap'loċh, -lok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *raplach, raplack*; origin obscure.] **I.** *n.* Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.]

> My Muse, poor hizzie!
> Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
> She's seldom lazy.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to Davie.

raply† (rap'li), *adv.* See *rapely*.

rappt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rap*².

rappadura, *n.* See *rapadura*.

rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* [< Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. *repair*, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. *rapal*, noise; *rapach*, noisy: see *rabble*¹.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

> The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom.
> *Laws of Will. III.* (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Va grants and Vagrancy, p. 396.
>
> The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called *rapparees*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.
>
> The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerns," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-savage population of beggars.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

rappet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *rap*¹, *rap*², etc.

rappee (ra-pē'), *n.* [= G. *rapee, rappeh* = Dan. *rapee*, < F. *râpé*, a kind of snuff, < *râpé*, pp. of *râper*, rasp, scrape, grate: see *rasp*¹.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than maccouba, of either a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

> In early times the duly sauced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes"— tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuffer, by means of a "snuff rasp," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "râpé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 427.

rappel (ra-pel'), *n.* [< F. *rappel*, OF. *rapiel* (ML. *rapellum*), verbal n. of *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, repeal, revoke: see *repeal*.] **1.** The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.— **2.** An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a sort of rattle.

rappen (rap'en), *n.*; pl. *rappen*. [Swiss G. *rappen*, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. *rappe*, a coin first struck at Freiburg in Baden, with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms, < *rappe*, a collateral form of *rabe* = E. *raven*: see *raven*¹.] A Swiss coin and denomination of money. At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 *rappen* (equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.



Obverse. Reverse.
Rappen of Bâlon, 1802; British Museum. (Size of original.)

rapper (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *rap*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rapper.— **2.** The knocker of a door. [Rare.]— **3.** In *coal-mining*, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.— **4.** An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See *to rap out* (*a*), under *rap*¹, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
> *Ep. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200.

rapping (rap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rap*¹, *v.*] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers; spirit-rapping.

rapping (rap'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *rap*¹, *v.*] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]

Rappist (rap'ist), *n.* [< *Rapp*, name of the founder (see *Harmonist*, 4), + *-ist*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

Rappite (rap'īt), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

rapport (ra-pōrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *rapporter*, relate, refer: see *report*, *v.*] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

> When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, . . . others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man, . . . extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

rapport (ra-pōr'), *n.* [F. *rapport*, OF. *raport*, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement, = Pg. *raporte* = It. *rapporto*, report, relation: see *report*, *n.*] **1.** Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase *en rapport*, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

> It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

2. In *French law*, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prōsh'mon), *n.* [F., reunion, reconciliation, < *rapprocher*, approach again, <

re-, back, + *approcher*, approach: see *approach*.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present *rapprochement* between the Turk and the Muscovite. *The Academy*, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 379.

He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a *rapprochement* between metaphysic and science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 491.

rapscallion (rap-skal'yon), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascally, disorderly, or despicable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascallion.

Well, *rapscallions!* and what now!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 87.

There isn't any low, friendless *rapscallion* in this town that hasn't got me for his friend.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xi.

rapscallionry (rap-skal'yon-ri), *n.* [< *rapscallion* + *-ry*.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.]

rapt[1] (rapt). A preterit and past participle of *rap*[1].

rapt[2] (rapt), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. spelling of *rapped*, pp. of *rap*[2], confused with L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, seize: see *rap*[2], and cf. *rapt*[3].] Seized with ecstasy; transported; exalted; ecstatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my *rapt* heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 122.

Looks commercing with the skies,
Thy *rapt* soul sitting in thine eyes
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 40.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air around them.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *v. t.* [< L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, freq. of *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize: see *rapt*[2], and cf. *rap*[2], *rape*[2].] 1. To seize or grasp: seize and carry off; ravish.

The Lybian lion, . . .
Out-rushing from his den, *rapts* all away.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 97.

We are a man distinct . . .
From those whom custom *rapteth* in her press.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To transport as with ecstasy; enrapture.

So those that dwell in me, and live by frugal toil,
When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapt* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 411.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *n.* [< F. *rapt*, OF. *rat*, *rap* = Pr. *rap* = Sp. Pg. *rapto* = It. *ratto*, < L. *raptus*, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, snatch: see *rapt*[2], *a.*, and cf. *rapture*.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

Dissimulyng traunces and *raptes*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25

He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a *rapte*, wonderfully tormentynge hym selfe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 215)

An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.
Ep. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 174.

Raptatores (rap-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raptator*, < L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] In *ornith.*, same as *Raptores*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Raptatoria (rap-ta-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, same as *Raptoria*.

raptatorial (rap-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *raptatory* + *-al*.] Same as *raptorial*.

raptatory (rap'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **raptatorius*, < *raptator*, a robber, plunderer: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, formed for seizing prey; raptorial.

rapter† (rap'tėr), *n.* Same as *raptor*, 1.

raptor (rap'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *raptor* = It. *rattore*, < L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer, abductor, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, carry off: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] 1†. A ravisher; a plunderer.

To have her harmless life by the lewd *raptor* spilt.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 140.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] An order of *Aves*, the *Accipitres* of Linnæus, the *Raptatores*, *Rapaces*, or *Dictamorphæ* of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cered beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws; the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oil-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. Cæca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurved. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belonging to the two families *Falconidæ* and *Strigidæ*. The *Raptores* are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African *Gypogeranides*; (2) the American *Cathartides*; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, *Accipitres*; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnal birds of prey, the owls, *Striges*.



Raptores.
1, head and foot of golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*); 2, head and foot of gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

Raptoria (rap-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *raptor*, robber: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, in Westwood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the *Mantidæ* (which see). Westwood's *Raptoria* were a part of Latreille's *Cursoria*, the rest of which Westwood called *Ambulatoria* and *Cursoria*. Also *Raptatoria*.

raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *raptori-ous* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the *Raptores* or *Raptoria*.—2. Fitted for seizing and holding; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—**Raptorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ and tarsi turn back on the femur, often fitting into it like the blade of a pocket-knife into a handle, the tibiæ may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut under *Mantis*.

II. *n.* A bird of prey; a member of the *Raptores*.

raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. **raptorius*, < L. *raptor*, a robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] In *entom.*, same as *raptorial*. *Kirby*. [Rare.]

rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* [< *rapt*[1] + *-ure*.] 1†. A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 161.

When St. Paul had his *rapture* into heaven, he saw fine things. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found;
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 299

With the *rapture* of great winds to blow
About earth's shaken cognes.
Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 1.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (*a*) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoyment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of something.

I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 426.

(*b*) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; lofty or soaring enthusiasm; exalted or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stoick apathy, sees truth as in a *rapture*, and cleaves to it. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, Epil. to the Satires, i. 3.

There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore . . .
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

4. A manifestation of mental transport; an ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain-sick *raptures*
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 122.

Are not groans and tears
Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

5†. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 223.

=Syn. 3. Transport, bliss, exaltation.

raptured (rap'tūrd), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ed*[2].] In a state of rapture: characterized by rapture or ecstasy; enraptured.

'Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
With rev'rence at the lofty wonder gaz'd.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 199.

The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too-daring. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1333.

That favored strain was Surrey's *raptured* line.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *rapture* + *-ist*.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap'tūr-us), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ous*.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, *rapturous* exultation; a *rapturous* look; a *rapturous* scene.

His welcome, before enthusiastic, was now *rapturous*.
Everett, Orations, I. 480.

rapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner: with rapture; ecstatically.

raptus melancholicus (rap'tus mel-an-kol'i-kus). [NL.: L. *raptus*, a seizure; *melancholicus*, melancholic: see *rapt*[2], *n.*, and *melancholic*.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish.

raquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

raquette (ra-ket'), *n.* [F.] A racket.—**Raquette head-dress**, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and temples, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of chignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darned net embroidery, or some similar material.

rara (rā'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cutter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See cut under *Phytotoma*.

rara avis (rā'rā ā'vis), pl. *raræ aves* (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L., in full *rara avis in terris*, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii. 2, 26) to the peacock: *rara*, fem. of *rarus*, rare, uncommon; *avis*, bird: see *rare*[1] and *Aves*.] A rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy.

rare[1] (rār), *a.* [< ME. *rare* = D. *raar* = MLG. *rār*, LG. *raar* = G. Dan. Sw. *rar*, < OF. *rare*, *rere*, F. *rare*, dial. *raire*, *rale*, *rasc* = Sp. Pg. It. *raro*, < L. *rarus*, thin, not dense, thinly scattered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a *rare* substance; the *rare* atmosphere of high mountains.

The fiend
O'er log or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way.
Milton, P. L., ii. 948.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times, *rarer* than gold. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 8.

2. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Cucumber in this moone is sowen *rare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green:
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as *rare* as phœnix.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 17.

It is the *rarest* thing that ever I saw in any place, neyther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hath the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 192.

When so many have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the *rare* man who has written too little or just enough. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 161.

Hence—4. Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

Good discent, *rare* features, vertuous partes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

I think my love as *rare*
As any she belied with false compare.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of *rare* News in France.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a *rare* joke.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

She 's a *rare* hand at sausages; there 's noane like her in a' the three Ridings. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

=Syn. 3. *Rare, Scarce*, infrequent, unusual. *Rare* implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are *rare*. *Scarce* properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. *Rare* means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where *scarce* would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. *Burke.*

Where words are *scarce*, they are seldom spent in vain.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

Then touch'd upon the game, how *scarce* it was
This season. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

rare[2] (rãr), *a.* [A dial. form of *rear*[2], q. v.] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, *rare* beef; a *rare* chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.]

New-laid eggs, which Bauds' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 98

Scanty mutton scrags on Fridays, and rather more savoury, but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or *rare*, on the Tuesdays *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

The word *rare*, applied to meat not cooked enough, did sound really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of yours presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare[3] (rãr), *adv.* [Also *rear;* prob. a reduction of *rather* (with sense of the positive *rath*): see *rather, rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. *rareripe* for *rathripe*.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

rare[4] (rãr), *v.* A dialectal form of *rear*[1]. [U. S.]

rare[5]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roar*.

rarebit (rãr'bit), *n.* [An altered form of *rabbit*[1] in the phrase *Welsh rabbit*, simulating an absurd derivation from *rare*[1] + *bit*, as if 'a rare delicacy.'] See *Welsh rabbit*, under *rabbit*[1].

raree-show (rar'ē-shō), *n.* [Appar. contracted from **rarity-show*, < *rarity* + *show*, *n.* (cf. G. *raritäten-kabinet*, a 'cabinet of curiosities or rarities,' *raritätenkasten*, peep-show, D. *rarekijkkas*, a 'rare show,' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child look'd into a *raree show* box.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 21.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *rarefaction* = Pr. *rarefaccio* = Sp. *rarefaccion* = Pg. *rarefacção* = It. *rarefazione*, < L. as if **rarefactio(n-)*, < *rarefacere*, pp. *rarefactus*, rarefy: see *rarefy*.] The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to *condensation*. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in an enlargement of the particles themselves, or finally in an intrusion of foreign particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to signify the second action.

Either we must say . . . that the selfsame body does not only obtain a greater space in *rarefaction*, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefied acquires larger dimensions without either leaving any vacuities betwixt its component corpuscles or admitting between them any new or extraneous substance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorous) way of *rarefaction* that our adversary has recourse.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, I. iii.

When the *rarefaction* of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rarefactif* = Pr. *rarefactiu* = Sp. Pg. *rarefactivo;* as *rarefaction*) + *-ive*.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a *rarefactive* disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth. *Lancet*, No. 3123, p. 684.

rarefiable (rar'ē-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< *rarefy* + *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rar'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarefied*, ppr. *rarefying*. [Also, incorrectly, *rarify:* < F. *raréfier* = Pr. *rarefiar* = Sp. *rarificar* = It. *rarificare*, < ML. as if **rarificare*, < L. *rarefacere* (> Pg. *rarefazer*), make thin or rare, < *rarus*, thin, rare, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much *rarified* like a mist, began to rise. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 113.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtillities. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

A body is commonly said to be *rarefied* or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do) . . . when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before. *Boyle*, Works, I. 144.

Rarefying osteitis, an osteitis in which the Haversian canals become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called *osteoporosis*.

II. *intrans.* To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

rarely[1] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen.

His friend alwayes shall doe best, and you shall *rarely* heare good of his enemy.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we *rarely* prize.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Ercles *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised an hunder men,
An hunder harness'd *rarely*.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

You can write *rarely* now, after all your schooling, I should think. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare *purely* in like use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rarely[2] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef *rarely* cooked.

rareness[1] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.—**2.** The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

If that the follye of men hadde not sette it [gold] in higher estimation for the *rareness* sake.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation
To all things are i' th' world.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. [Rare.]

Roses set in the midst of a pool, being supported by some stay; which is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them. *Sharp*, Sermons, II. i.

rareness[2] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking.

rareripe (rãr'rip), *a.* and *n.* [A reduction of *rathripe*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, *rareripe* peaches.

II. *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rarify (rar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarified*, ppr. *rarifying*. A common but incorrect spelling of *rarefy*.

rarita (rä-rē'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rara*.

rarity (rar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rarities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rarité, rareté*, F. *rareté* = Pr. *raritat, raretat* = Sp. *rarudad* = Pg. *raridade* = It. *rarità* = D. *rariteit* = G. *rarität* = Dan. Sw. *rarite t*, < L. *rarita(t-)s*, the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl., < *rarus*, thin, rare: see *rare*[1].] **1.** The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density:* as, the *rarity* of a gas.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos
Bentley, Sermons

A few birds . . . seemed to swim in an atmosphere of more than usual *rarity*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Gon. But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit.
Seb. As many vouched *rarities* are.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beauty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and *rarities* that yet remain.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a *rarity* intemperance abounds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

ras[1] (ras), *n.* [< Ar. *ras*, head; cf. *rais, reis*, head, chief: see *reis*[2].] **1.** A promontory; cape; peak: a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc. —**2.** In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chief minister, and also of generals and governors. The ras of the empire was for a long period—down to the accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855—the actual ruler, the nominal Negus being merely a puppet. The ras commonly owed his position to superior military strength as governor of some province.

ras[2] (rä), *n.* [F.: see *rash*[4].] A smooth material of wool, and also of silk: a French term used in English, especially in certain combinations.

rasamala (ras-ą-mä'lą), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java and parts of India, *Altingia excelsa*, of the *Hamamelideæ*, closely related to the liquidambars. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feet before branching.

rasant (rā'zant), *a.* [< F. *rasant*, m., *rasante*, f., ppr. of *raser*, touch, graze, raze: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *fort.*, sweeping or grazing. A *rasant fire* is a flanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that sweeps along near the ground. A *rasant line* is a direct line of fire of this kind. A *rasant flank* is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion.

rasberry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *raspberry*.

Rasbora (ras-bō'rą), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Rasborina*, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part.

Rasborina (ras-bō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rasbora* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Cyprinidæ*, represented by *Rasbora* and four other genera.

rascabiliant (ras-ka-bil'yan), *n.* [A perverted form of *rascallion*.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of *rascabilians*. *Breton*, Strange News, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

rascaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rascal*.

rascal (räs'kal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rascall;* < ME. *rascall, raskalle, rascaile, rascaille, rascayle, raskaille, rasskayle, rascalic, rascalye*, < OF. (AF.) *rascaille, raskaylle, raskayle*, a rabble, mob, F. *racaille*, "the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company" (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. **rasquer*, scrape, = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, = Olt. *rascare*, burnish, rub, furbish (see *rash*[5]), < LL. **rasicare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The commonalty of people; the vulgar herd; the general mass.

So rathely they rusche with roselde speris
That the *raskaille* was rade, and rane to the grefes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mars and swich *rascaille*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1853.

The church is sometime taken for the common *rascal* of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnally without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 114.

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.

I wondir not hyly thoug heed-dere thou ffallid;
ffor litill on zoure lyf the list ffor to rewe
On *rascaile* that rorid with ribbis so lene,
ffor ffaute of her ffode that ffatereris stelen.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 110.

Other bestys all,
Where so ye theym fynde, *rascall* ye shall them call.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 31.

Horns? Even so. Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 58.

3†. A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.

'Tis true, I have been a *rascal*, as you are,
A fellow of no mention, nor no mark,
Just such another piece of dirt, so fashion'd.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

objurgation with much latitude, and often, like *rogue*, with slight meaning. Compare *rascally*.

I have matter in my head . . . against your cony-catching *rascals*, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 128.

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber.*

There were many men who wore green turbans, he said, that were very great *rascals;* but he was a Saint, which was better than a Sherriffe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

II. *a.* **1.** Paltry; worthless; unworthy of consideration; in a special use, unfit for the chase, as a lean deer: used of things or animals. [Obsolescent.]

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts!
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 80.

2. Low; mean; base; common; ignoble; vulgar; knavish: used of persons, formerly with reference to class or occupation, but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty. [Not now common as an adjective.]

Paul, being in prison in Rome, did write divers epistles, in which he expresseth the names of many which were in comparison of Peter but *rascal* personages; but of Peter he speaketh never a word.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 145.

Metaphore . . . as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knaue, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 191.

Clodius shrieked for help. His *rascal* followers rushed in with lighted torches. *Froude*, Cæsar, xv.

rascaldom (ras'kal-dum), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-dom.*] **1.** The sphere or domain of rascals; a class or body of rascally persons.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian *rascaldom* been behaving itself in my absence? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, ii.

View of the *rascaldom* of Paris, tragical at this time (for where is now that reiving and stealing, that squeaking and jabbering—of lies?), otherwise unprofitable.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, II. xvii.).

2. Rascally character or action; the spirit or practice of rascals; rascalism. [Rare.]

The "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to produce a fourth R — of *rascaldom*.
Froude, at St. Andrews, March, 1869.

Falstaff . . . is a character of the broadest comedy, . . . enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negation of reason — in other words, the rank *rascaldom* he is calling by its name.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, The Comic.

rascaldry† (ras'kal-dri), *n.* [For **rascalry*, < *rascal* + *-ry.*] A body or the class of rascals; the common herd; the rabble. [Rare.]

So base a *rascaldry*
As is too farre from thought of chyualry.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

rascalism (ras'kal-izm), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ism.*] The spirit or practice of a rascal or of rascals; rascally character or quality.

A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv. (*Davies.*)

rascality (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ity.*] **1.** Low or mean people collectively; rascals in general; rascaldom: now used chiefly in the moral sense. See *rascal*, *a.*, 2.

Your baboons, and your jackanapes, being the scum and *rascality* of all hedge-creepers, they go in jerkins and mandilions. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 69.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville.*

A favorite remedy [expulsion] with the Scotch for the purpose of disembarrassing themselves of their superfluous *rascality*.
Kibton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 129.

2. The character or an action of a rascal; the quality of being a rascal; low or mean trickery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; fraud.

Why, goodman Hobby-horse, if we out of our gentility offer'd you to begin, must you out of your *rascality* needs take it? *R. Taylor*, Hog hath Lost its Pearl, iii.

This letter (full of *rascallities* against King Ch. II. and his Court). *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 629.

rascal-like (ras'kal-lik), *a.* Like a rascal, in any sense; in the quotation, like a lean deer.

If we be English deer, be then in blood;
Not *rascal-like*, to fall down with a pinch.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 49.

rascallion (ras-kal'yon), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ion.* Hence var. *rapscallion.*] A low, mean wretch; a rapscallion.

Used him so like a base *rascallion*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 327.

rascally (ras'kal-i), *a.* [< *rascal* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a rascal; base; mean; trickish; scampish: used of persons or things with much latitude, often with slight meaning.

These same abominable, vile, . . . *rascally* verses.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Well, Mr. Sharper, would you think it? In all this time — as I hope for a Truncheon — this *rascally* Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

None of your *rascally* "dips"— but sound,
Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 94.

rascle†, *v. i.* See *raxle.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rased*, ppr. *rasing.* [Early mod. E. also *race* (confused with *race*[6]); < ME. *rasen*, *racen* (= D. *rasen* = G. *rasiren* = Sw. *raséra*), < OF. *raser*, F. *raser* = Sp. Pg. *rasar* = It. *rasare*, < ML. *rasare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch, shave, rub, smooth, level, graze, touch, strip; akin to *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). Hence ult. *erase*, *razor*, *razee*, *rascal*, *rash*[5], *abrade*, etc.] **1.** To scrape or glance along the surface of; scratch; graze; shave.

A friendly checke killeth thee, when a rasor cannot *rase* thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 381.

Have you been stung by wasps, or angry bees,
Or *rased* with some rude bramble or rough briar?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His breast 's of such well tempered proofe
It may be *rac'd*, not peare't, by savage tooth
Of foaming malice.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

Nor miss'd its aim, but where the plumage danc'd
Raz'd the smooth cone, and thence obliquely glanc'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 454.

This inside line is *rased* or scratched in.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 39.

2. To obliterate by scraping; erase; cancel; hence, to strike out of existence; annul; destroy: often with *out*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I have a licence and all; it is but *razing out* one name and putting in another.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I write, indite, I point, I *rase*, I quote,
I interline, I blot, correct, I note.
Drayton, Matilda to K. John.

And in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite *out* their native language
Milton, P. L., xii. 53.

He *razeth* all his foes with fire and sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 1.

3. To level with the ground or the supporting surface; tear down or demolish; reduce to ruins: in this sense now always spelled *raze.*

Bellona storms,
With all her battering engines bent to *rase*
Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 923.

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 378.

Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had *razed* the church, even to the foundation thereof, and laid the honour of the crown low in the dust. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

The strangers . . . who found a fiendish pleasure in *razing* magnificent cities. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=**Syn. 3.** *Raze*, *Demolish.* See *demolish.*

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *rase*[1], *v.*] A scratch; an abrasion; a slight wound.

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

rase[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rase[3]†, *v. t.* Same as *race*[5].

rased (rāzd), *a.* [< *rase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasée (ra-zā'), *a.* [< F. *rasé*, pp. of *raser*, rase: see *rase*[1].] In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

rasgado (ras-gä'dō), *n.* [Sp., a rent, break, laceration, < *rasgar*, rend, break: see *rascal.*] In guitar-playing, an effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb; a kind of arpeggio.

rash[1] (rash), *a.* [< ME. *rash*, *rasch*, hasty, headstrong; not found in AS. except in the rare verb *ræscan*, move quickly (of light), quiver, glitter, *ræscettan*, crackle, sparkle (= OHG. *raskezzan*, sparkle); = D. *rasch*, quick, swift, = MLG. *rasch* = OHG. *rasc*, also *rosch*, MHG. *rasch*, also *resch*, *risch*, G. *rasch*, quick, swift, = Dan. Sw. *rask*, brisk, quick, rash, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous (> *röskir*, quick); with adj. formative *-sk* (*-sh*), from the root of AS. *ræde*, quick (> *rædnes*, quickness), = MD. *rade*, *raede*, D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*), quick (see *rath*[1]), and of OFries. *reth*, *rad* = MD. D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, G. *rad*, wheel, = Ir. *roth* = L. *rota* = Lith. *ratas*, wheel, = Skt. *ratha*, a wagon, chariot, war-chariot. Cf. *rash*[2].] **1**†. Quick; sudden; hasty.

Quer meruelous meres so mad arayed,
Of raas [race, way, course] thag I were *rasch* & ronk,
3et rapely ther-inne I watz restayed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1166.

As strong
As aconitum or *rash* gunpowder.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 48.

2. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; headstrong; impetuous; venturesome: as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

In her faire eyes two living lamps did flame, . . .
That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholders sight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 23.

Be not *rash* with thy mouth. Eccl. v. 2.

For, though I am not splenitive and *rash*,
Yet have I something in me dangerous.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat!
Milton, P. L., ix. 780.

Of the dead what hast thou heard
That maketh thee so *rash* and unafeared?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 240.

3. Marked by or manifesting inconsiderate haste in speech or action; resulting from temerity or recklessness: as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

Of all my *rash* adventures past
This frantic feat must prove the last!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

The plan is *rash;* the project desperate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 52.

4†. Requiring haste; urgent.

My lord, I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 62.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Enterprising*, *Foolhardy*, etc. (see *adventurous*), precipitate, hasty, headlong, inconsiderate, careless, heedless. See list under *reckless.*

rash[1] (rash), *v. t.* [< *rash*[1], *a.* Cf. AS. *ræscan* = G. *raschen* = Sw. *raska*, move quickly, = Dan. *raske*, refl., rise; from the adj.] **1**†. To put together hurriedly; prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* [var. *raked*] vp at that present, in such shortnesse of time. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439. (*Richardson.*)

2. To publish imprudently; blab. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**3.** To cook too rapidly; burn from haste: as, the beef has been *rashed* in the roasting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rash[2] (rash), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Sw. Dan. *rask*, quick, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous; cf. Icel. *röskvask*, refl., ripen (said of persons): see *rash*[1].] **I.** *a.* So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily, as corn from dry straw in handling. [Local, Eng.]

II. *n.* Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local, Eng.]

rash[3]† (rash), *v. t.* [By apheresis from **arash*, var. of *arace*, < ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arachen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier*, mixed with *crachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, uproot, tear up, eradicate: see *arace*[1] and *eradicate*, and cf. *race*[5]. But the form and sense seem to be due in part to the verb *rash*[1]. Hence perhaps *rash-er*[1].] To tear or slash violently; lacerate; rend; hack; hew; slice.

Like two mad mastiffes, each on other flew,
And shields did share, and mailes did *rash*, and helmes did hew. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 17.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 11. (*Nares.*)

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashed* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

rash[4] (rash), *n.* [(*a*) = D. LG. *ras* = G. *rasch*, woolen cloth, = Dan. *rask*, serge, = Sw. *rask*, a kind of cloth; prob. < OF. *ras*, a woolen stuff, F. *ras*, short-nap cloth, = Sp. It. *raso*, a smooth cloth material; cf. Sp. dim. *rasilla*, serge; perhaps < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, scrape, rub: see *rase*[1]. (*b*) Cf. It. *rascia*, serge, 'rash,' said by Muratori to be < *Rascia*, a region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to have originated. (*c*) Cf. also *arras*, tapestry, = It. *arazzo* = MHG. *arraz*, *arras* (ML. *arrasium*, *arracium*), also, by apheresis, It. *razzo* = Pg. *raz*, arras, < F. *Arras*, also *Aras*, a town in northern France where arras was first made. Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred.] A kind of inferior manufacture of silk or of silk and stuff.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing . . .
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21. (*Nares.*)

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tufftaffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Satires, iv. 34.

I see it, mistress; 'tis good stuff indeed;
It is a silk *rash;* I can pattern it.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 3.

rash[5] (rash), *n.* [< OF. *rasche*, also *rasque*, rash, scurf, F. *roche*, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. *rasca*, itch; < Pr. *rascar* = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, etc., < LL. **rasicare*, scratch (cf. L. *rasitare*, shave often), freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1], and cf. *rascal*.] A more or less extensive eruption on the skin.

rash[6] (rash), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' *rashes*.
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20.

rasher[1] (rash'ėr), *n.* [(*a*) < *rash*[1] + *-er*[1] (cf. "*rasher* on the coals, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted"—Minsheu) (see *rash*[1], *v.*); or (*b*) < *rash*[3], slice, + *-er*[1]; the suffix *-er* being taken passively in either case.] In *cookery*, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, meat broiled vpon the coles, a *rasher*. *Florio*, 1598.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's *rasher*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled *rashers*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, I. 313.

rasher[2] (rash'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *rascacio* = Pg. *rascacio*, also *rascas*, names of the European *Scorpæna scrofa* and related fishes.] A scorpænoid fish of California, *Sebastichthys* or *Sebastodes miniatus*, of a red color variously marked. It is one of a large group of rock-fish or rock-cod, others of which no doubt have the same name.

rashful† (rash'fûl), *a.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ful*.] Rash; hasty: precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with hastie doome and *rashfull* sentence straight
Will vaunt that women in that age were all with vertue fraught.
Turberville, Dispraise of Women that allure and love not.

rashling† (rash'ling), *n.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A rash person. [Rare.]

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.

rashness (rash'nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous haste; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.

Such bold asseverations as in him [the apostle Paul] were admirable should in your mouths but argue *rashness*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

And though he stumbles in a full career,
Yet *rashness* is a better fault than fear.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Prol., l. 21.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This *rashness*, that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=Syn. 1. *Rashness*, *Temerity*. *Rashness* has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, *temerity* the seleetness and dignity of the Latin. *Temerity* implies personal danger, physical or other: as, the *temerity* of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; *temerity* in going upon thin ice. *Rashness* is broader in this respect. *Rashness* goes by the feelings without the judgment; *temerity* rather disregards the judgment. *Temerity* refers rather to the disposition, *rashness* to the conduct. See *adventurous*.

For *rashness* is not courage. *Rashness* flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 336.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them [the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

rasint, *n.* An obsolete form of *resin*.

rasing (rā'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rase*[1], *v.*] In *ship-building*, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron (rā'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A kind of calking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to recalking.

rasing-knife (rā'zing-nīf), *n.* A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc.

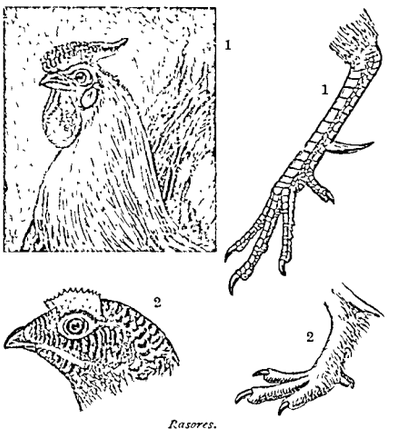
rasion (rā'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *rasio(n-)*, a scraping, shaving, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1].] **1**†. A scraping or shaving; rasure. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** In *pharm.*, the division of substances by the rasp or file. *Dunglison*.

raskailet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rascal*.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a schismatic: a dissenter. There are many sects of Raskolniks, most of them differing from the Orthodox Church by even greater conservatism in ritual, etc. Some sects retain the office of priest, while others are Presbyterian or Independent in polity; others, again, are of wildly fanatical and antinomian character.

rasoo (ra-sō'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying-squirrel of India, a species of *Pteromys*.

Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rasor*, a scraper (applied to a fiddler), < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **1**†. In Illiger's system (1811), the rasorial birds, or scratchers, an order of *Aves*, including the gallinaceous and columbaceous birds.—**2.** The



Rasores.
1, 1, head and foot of dunghill-cock; 2, 2, head and foot of moorfowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

same excluding the pigeons: now usually called *Gallinæ* (which see).

rasorial (rā-sō'ri-al), *a.* [NL., < *Rasores* + *-al*.] Given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; belonging to the *Rasores*, especially in the second sense of that word; gallinaceous.

rasp[1] (rąsp), *v.* [< ME. *raspen*, *rospen*, < OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, grate, rasp, = Sp. Pg. *raspar* = It. *raspare*, scrape, rasp, < ML. *rasparc*, scrape, rake, < OHG. *raspōn*, MHG. *raspen*, scrape together (cf. D. MLG. *raspen* = MHG. freq. *raspelen*, G. *raspeln*, rasp, = Dan. *raspe* = Sw. *raspa*, rasp, in part from the noun); cf. OHG. *hrespan*, MHG. *respen*, rake together, pluck; Icel. *rispa*, scratch (> Sc. *risp*); prob. from the root of OHG. **raffon*, MHG. G. *raffen*, etc., seize: see *rap*[2]. Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.* Hence ult. (prob.) *rapier*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To abrade by rubbing or grating with a coarsely rough instrument; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or something comparable to it.

Al that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken,
Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] *rospen* & raken.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and *rasp* it.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [in sugar-making] has been *rasped* to shreds [by a rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, II. 1879.

2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly, as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to *rasp* one's feelings; to *rasp* out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves
I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids
Rasp the mysterious silence.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

Grating songs a listening crowd endures,
Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. *intrans.* To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel *rasped* against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his dainty nature.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 5.

rasp[1] (rąsp), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *rasp* = G. *raspe*, < OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe* (> G. *rappe*) (= It. *raspa*), a rasp, grater, < *rasper*, F. *râper*, grate, rasp, file: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. In cabinet-rasps, wood-rasps, and farriers' rasps the teeth are cut in lines sloping down from the left- to the right-hand side; in rasps for use in making boot- and shoe-lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way; and rasps for makers of gun-stocks and saddletrees are cut with teeth arrayed in circular lines or in crescent form: sometimes used figuratively.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the *rasp* of winter bristles rising through and among the soft summer-coat.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the *rasp* and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

3. The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—**4.** A rasping surface. (*a*†) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) The rough surface of the tongue of some animals.

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the *rasp* of their tongues.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

rasp[2] (rąsp), *n.* [Formerly also *respe*, also *raspis*, *raspise*, *raspice*, *respass* (with occasional pl. *raspisses*), appar. orig. pl., prop. *raspes* (the berries), used as sing. (the bush, and later transferred to a single berry ?), prob. < *rasp*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *raspberry*, < *rasp*[1] + *berry*[1], with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. *raspo*, a raspberry (Florio): see *rasp*[1].] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See *raspberry*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth foorth ferne and bramble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde *raspes*, which two are tokens of coulde regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172).

For kindes of fruites, they haue . . . *rasps*, strawberies, and hurtilberies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Rosey had done eating up her pine-apple, artlessly confessing . . . that she preferred it to the *rasps* and hinny-blobs in her grandmamma's garden.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp[3] (rąsp), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *räuspern*, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; eject wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Let them bind gold to their aching head, drink Cleopatra's draught (precious stones dissolved), to ease their *rasping* stomach. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomacke, and (*rasping* since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

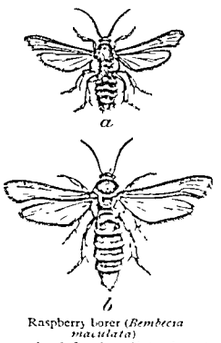
raspatory (ras'pą-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *raspatories* (-riz). [< ML. *raspatorium* (cf. Sp. Pg. *raspador*, a scraper), < *raspare*, rasp, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical operations.

raspberry (rąz'ber''i), *n.*; pl. *raspberries* (-iz). [Formerly also *rasberry* and *raspis-berry*; < *rasp*[1], or *rasp*[2] (see *rasp*[2]), + *berry*[1].] **1.** The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe, thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive use as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jellies and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) taking her horne of plentie,
Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daintie,
As peares, plums, apples, the sweet *raspis-berry*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. The plant that produces this berry. The common garden raspberry, the first of the name, is *Rubus Idæus*, a native of Europe and Asiatic Russia—a shrub with perennial creeping rootstock, nearly erect, prickly, biennial stems, and a red pleasant fruit. It was cultivated by the Romans in the fourth century, and is the source of the best raspberries, affording many varieties, some of them yellow-fruited. The wild red raspberry, *R. strigosus*, of North America, is a very similar plant, but not quite so tall, the leaves being thinner, and the fruit not so firm, large, or well-flavored. It is common northward, especially on newly cleared grounds, and its fruit is much gathered; while under cultivation it has yielded several good varieties. The black raspberry, thimbleberry, or blackcap is the American *R. occidentalis*, a shrub with long recurved biennial stems, rooting at the tips, and a black fruit. It is very productive with little care, and affords good garden varieties.—**Dwarf raspberry**, an unimportant American species, *Rubus triflorus*, with herbaceous trailing or ascending stems, resembling a blackberry.—**Flowering raspberry**, a name of two American species, *Rubus odoratus*, the purple, and *R. Nutkanus*, the white flowering raspberry. The former is a rather ornamental shrub of the eastern United States, with ample three- to five-lobed leaves, and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer, the fruit of little worth. In England it is sometimes called *Virginian raspberry*. *R. Nutkanus* is a similar western species with white flowers; also, and better, called *salmon-berry*.—**Himalayan raspberry**, *Rubus roseifolius*, an East Indian species widely naturalized and cultivated in warm countries, and often grown as a greenhouse shrub, on account of its profusion of white, often double, flowers. The large fruit consists of many minute orange-red grains.—**Raspberry vinegar**, a drink made with sugar, vinegar, and the juice of raspberries.—**Virginian raspberry**. See *flowering raspberry*.

raspberry-borer (rāz'ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes or hornet-moths, *Bembecia marginata*, common in the United States. It bores the roots of raspberries and blackberries. The larva of a beetle, *Oberea bimaculata*, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.



Raspberry borer (*Bembecia marginata*)
a, male; *b*, female. (Natural size.)

raspberry-bush (rāz'ber-i-bŭsh), *n.* The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry.

raspberry-jam tree (raz'ber-i-jam trē). One of the Australian wattle-trees, *Acacia acuminata*. Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the odor of jam made from raspberries.

rasped (räspt), *a.* [Pp. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—2. In *bookbinding*, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken off, but are not beveled.

rasper (räs'pėr), *n.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (*b*) A rasping-machine; an instrument for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grating is Champonnois' *rasper*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1838.

2. In *hunting*, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fences . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional *rasper* that will come well up to five. *The Century*, XXXII. 396.

3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]

rasp-house (räsp'hous), *n.* A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping, for use in dyeing, etc.

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspicet, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

rasping (räs'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filing*[1], 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, *raspings*, or powder. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 337.

rasping (räs'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. Characterized by grating or scraping; as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating.—2. In *hunting*, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot . . . make him keep his seat over a *rasping* fence. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 60.

raspingly (räs'ping-li), *adv.* With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. *T. H. Burnett*, Pretty Polly Pemberton, vii.

rasping-machine (räs'ping-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine.—2. A machine for grating beet-root, for making sugar. *E. H. Knight.*

rasping-mill (räs'ping-mil), *n.* A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper.

raspis†, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

The *raspis* is planted in gardens. *Gerard.*

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 522.

rasp-palm (räsp'päm), *n.* A common palm of the Amazon region, *Iriartea exorhiza*, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass beneath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

rasp-pod (räsp'pod), *n.* An Australian tree, *Flindersia australis:* so named from its woody capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters.

rasp-punch (räsp'punch), *n.* A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for forming the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turning upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered.

raspy (räs'pi), *a.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 197. (*Davies.*)

rasse[1] (ras), *n.* [< Javanese *rasa*, smell, taste, < Skt. *rasa*, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus *Viverricula*, *V. malaccensis*, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay peninsula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the *Malacca weasel*. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite.

rasse[2]†, *n.* [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a *rasse* of a rok hit reste at the laste,
On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 446.

rastral (ras'trąl), *n.* [< *rastrum* + *-al*.] Same as *rastrum*.

rastrite (ras'trīt), *n.* A zoöphyte of the genus *Rastrites;* a graptolite.

Rastrites (ras-trī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes: same as *Graptolithus*.

rastrum (ras'trum), *n.*; pl. *rastra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, hoe, mattock, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1].] 1. A five-pointed pen for ruling staffs for music; a music-pen.—2. A herse.

rasure (rā'zūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *razure;* < F. *rasure* = Sp. Pg. It. *rasura*, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure, < L. *rasura*, a shaving, scraping, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1]. Cf. *erasure*.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they race some their faces, some their bodies, after diuers formes, as if it were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which *rasure* can neuer be done away againe during life.
Hakluyt's Voyages III. 674.

A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 13.

2†. Same as *erasure*.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury. *Bp. Burnet.*

rat[1] (rat), *n.* [Formerly also *ratt;* < ME. *ratte*, *rotte*, pl. *rattes*, < AS. *ræt* (*rætt-*) = MD. *ratte*, D. *rat* = OLG. *ratta*, MLG. *ratte*, LG. *ratte*, also *rat*, *rot* = OHG. *ratо*, m., *ratta*, f., MHG. *rat*, *rate*, m., *ratte*, *rate*, f., MHG. also *ratz*, *ratze*, G. *ratze*, m., = Icel. *rotta* = Sw. *råtta* = Dan. *rotte*, a rat; cf. F. Pr. *rat* = Sp. Pg. *rato* = It. *ratto* = ML. *ratus*, *rattus;* cf. also Ir. Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are unknown. Some refer the word to the root seen in L. *radere*, scratch, scrape (see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]), *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). The forms of the word *cat* are equally wide-spread.] 1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, as *M. rattus*, the black rat, and *M. decumanus*, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from *mouse*. The distinction between *rat* and *mouse*, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoologically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost.

2. Any rodent of the family *Muridæ;* a murine; in the plural, the *Muridæ*. In this sense, *rat* includes *mouse*. American rats or mice are a particular section of the subfamily *Murinæ*, called *Sigmodontes*, confined to America, where no other *Murinæ* are indigenous. Field rats, water-rats, meadow-mice, or voles are *Muridæ* of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *Muridæ*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*, *Nesokia*, and *Nesomys*.

3. Any rodent of the suborder *Myomorpha*. Different animals of several families, as *Dipodidæ*, *Zapodidæ*, *Saccomyidæ*, *Geomyidæ*, *Spalacidæ*, are often known as *rats* of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under *mole-rat*.

4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many species of *Octodontidæ* are called *rats:* as, the *spiny rats* of the subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. Some large aquatic shrews are known as *muskrats*. (See *Myogale*.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as *kangaroo-rats*. (See *bettong*, and cuts under *kangaroo-rat* and *Echimys*.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically—(*a*) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one opposed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.]

He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism had been only the coquetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Ministry. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) A workman who accepts lower wages than those current at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The *rats* who refuse suffer accordingly. *The American*, III. 181.

(*c*†) A clergyman: so called in contempt. *Halliwell.*

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860–70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the crescent-shaped pillows on which it was put up, the startling names of which were *rats* and mice. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

Alexandrian rat, a gray or rufous-backed and white-bellied variety of *Mus rattus*, to which the name *M. alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria in Egypt, but which is not specifically distinct from the black rat.—**Bamboo-rat**, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. The bay bamboo rat is *R. badius*. The species are also called *canets*. See cut under *Rhizomys*.—**Bandicoot rat**. (*a*) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Phlæomyinæ*, and genus *Nesokia*, of which there are several species, all Indian. *N. griffithi* is an example. See cut under *Nesokia*. (*b*) Same as *bandicoot*, 2.—**Black rat**, *Mus rattus*, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as *roof-rat* (*Mus tectorum*) and *white-bellied rat*. See cut under *Muridæ*.—**Hare-tailed rat**. See *lemming*.—**Maori rat**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—**Mountain rat**, the large bushy-tailed wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, *Neotoma cinerea;* the pack-rat. [U. S.]—**Norway rat**, the common rat, *Mus decumanus*.—**Pack-rat**, the mountain rat, *Neotoma cinerea;* so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.]—**Pharaonic rat, Pharaoh's rat**, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1555). See *Herpestes*. Also called *Pharaoh's mouse*.—**Pouched rat**. See *pouched*.—**To have a rat in the garret**, to be slightly crack-brained: same as *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (which see, under *bee*).—**To smell a rat**, to be suspicious that all is not right; have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Hudibras, "I *smell a rat:*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 821.

rat[1] (rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ratted*, ppr. *ratting*. [< *rat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To catch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-catcher.—2. To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates for advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci devant friends curse the hour that he *ratted*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of *ratting*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 275.

3. To work for less than current wages, to refuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite *it*. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 5 (*b*). [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 6. [Rare.]

Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, *ratted*, and crimped—as gay, as bewitching, and defiant—as ever. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, x.

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to *rat* an office or a shop. [Colloq.]

rat[2]† (rat), *n.* [Usually in pl. *rats*, < ME. *rattes*, rags; either from the verb, ME. *ratten*, tear (see *rat*[2], *v.*), or < Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, = Norw. *rat*, rubbish: cf. Sw. Norw. *rata*, reject, refuse (see *rate*[1]).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

I *rattes* and i clutes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 227.

rat[2]† (rat), *v. t.* [< ME. *ratten* = MHG. *ratzen*, tear: cf. *rat*[2], *n.*] To tear.

How watz thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap [to] nege,
In ou so *ratted* a robe & rent at the sydes?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 144.

rat[3] (rat), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *rot;* cf. *drat*[2], in similar use.] A term of objurgation, used in the imperative.

rat[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *redeth*, the third person singular present indicative of *read*[1]. *Piers Plowman.*

rata (rä'tạ), *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, *Metrosideros robusta*, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. florida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or less extended by settlers to other species of the genus. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of brilliant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, scarlet. See *pre-tree* and *Metrosideros.*

ratability (rā-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ratable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being ratable. *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 535.

ratable (rā'tạ-bl), *a.* [Also *rateable*; < *rate*[2] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Orre were *ratable* to two markes of silver.
Camden, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the divine praises of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.
Blackstone, Com., III. ii.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (rā'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

ratably (rā'tạ-bli), *adv.* According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratablue*, according to theyr abilityes, towardes theyr maintenaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and *ratably*.
National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

ratafia (rat-a-fē'ạ), *n.* [Formerly also *ratifia*, *ratifie*, *ratifice*, also *ratafiaz*; = D., etc., *ratafia*, < F. *ratafia*, formerly also *ratafiat* (cf. F. *tafia*, rum, arrack), = Sp. *ratafia* = Pg. *ratafia*, < Malay *araq*, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. *'araq*, juice, distilled spirit: see *arrack*), + *tafia*, *taffia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drams of *Ratifee* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pendants. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 201.

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three *ratafias*, soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 1.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Formerly also *rattoon*, *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*; = D. Sw. Dan. *rotting* (NL. *Rotang*), < F. *rotin*, *rotang* = Sp. *rota*, < Malay *rotan*, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus *Calamus*, a few of the genus *Rhapis*; a ratan-palm. The species of *Calamus* are prevailingly climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch—ascending the tallest trees, falling in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and islands. The species of *Rhapis* are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing ones as *ground ratans.*

2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are *Calamus Rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. erectus*, and *C. Royleanus*. The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and fissile character, ratan is applied to very numerous uses. In native regions the product of *C. rudentum* and other species is split and twisted in vast quantities into all sizes of cordage from cables to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common use. In some places the stems of climbing ratans are used for the suspension of foot-bridges of great length. In China whole houses are made of ratan, there afforded chiefly by *Rhapis flabelliformis*. Matting made of split ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of riee-sieves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chair-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost superseded willow in making the large baskets required in manufacturing and other industries.

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt. *Pepys*, Diary, an. 1660.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *v. t.* [< *ratan, rattan*[2], *n.*] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, *rattaned* sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 3.

2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]

ratan-cane (ra-tan'kān), *n.* Same as *ratan*, 3.

ratanhine (rat'an-in), *n.* [< Braz. Pg. *ratanhia* (see *ratany*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.

ratany (rat'ạ-ni), *n.* [Also *rattany*, *ratanhy*, and *rhatany*; = F. *ratanhia*, < Braz. Pg. *ratanhia*, < Peruv. *ratana*, native name.] 1. A procumbent South American shrub, *Krameria triandra*, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is silver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears star-like lake-colored flowers singly in the upper axils. See *Krameria* and *ratany-root.*


Ratany (*Krameria triandra*).

2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant: same as *ratany-root.* — **Pará, Brazilian,** or **Ceara ratany,** a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from *Krameria argentea* of northeastern Brazil.

ratany-root (rat'ạ-ni-röt), *n.* The root-substance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.

rataplan (rat-a-plon'), *n.* [F.; imitative. Cf. *rattan*[3], *rat-a-tat.*] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub."

rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *rat-tat*, *rat-tat-too.*] A rattling sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum.

rat-catcher (rat'kach$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.

rat-catching (rat'kach$^{\prime}$ing), *n.* The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by ratcatchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.

ratch[1] (rach), *r.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1], or in part a var. of *retch*[1] or *reach*[1]: see *rack*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch or pull asunder.—2. To spot or streak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of smacks *ratching* to the eastward on our port bow. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

ratch[1] (rach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[1], *n.* In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. *ratchet.*] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel.*—2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch[2]† (rach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rach*, *rache*; < ME. *racche*, *rache*, < AS. *ræcc*, a dog, = Icel. *rakki*, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

As they ryde talkynge,
A *rach* ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way.
Thanne seyde old and yonge,
From her first gynnynge,
They ne sawe honde never so gay.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs: the first is called a *rache*; and this is a footscenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks; the female hercof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28.

ratch[3] (rach), *v. t.* Same as *rash*[3]. [Scotch.]

ratch[4] (rach), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *ratchel.*] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratched (racht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ratch*[3], *v.*] Ragged; in a ruinous state. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

ratchel (rach'el), *n.* [Also *ratchell*, *ratchil*; cf. *ratch*[4], *ratcher.* Perhaps < G. *rutschel*, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on the other, < *rutschen*, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ratcher (rach'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *ratch*[4], *ratchel.*] A rock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratchet (rach'et), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-et.*] A detent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a *pallet.* (See *ratchet-wheel*, *click*[1], 3, *paul*, and *detent.*) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet appears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the *ratchet* bed-key, etc.

ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

ratchet-burner (rach'et-bėr$^{\prime}$nėr), *n.* A burner for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points.

ratchet-coupling (rach'et-kup$^{\prime}$ling), *n.* A device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a sleeve on the exterior shaft of a driving-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as long as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the sleeve slips over the ratchet until the machinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock.

ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), *n.* A form of screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever.

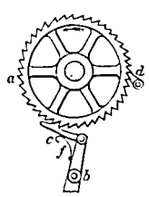
ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A lever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

ratchet-pedal (rach'et-ped$^{\prime}$al), *n.* See *pedal.*

ratchet-post (rach'et-pōst), *n.* *Milit.*, a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the top-carriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.

ratchet-punch (rach'et-punch), *n.* A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.

ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the cut is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, and *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The pawl *c* is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring *f*. The other ratchet, *d*, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction. Also called *click-wheel.* See also cut under *pawl.*


Ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wrench (rach'et-rench), *n.* A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach'e-ti), *a.* [< *ratchet* + *-y*[1].] Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.

Raikes . . . poured out a *ratchety* but vehement panegyric. *The Money-Makers*, p. 128.

ratchil, *n.* See *ratchel.*

ratchment (rach'ment), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-ment.*] In *arch.*, a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary.*

rate[1] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating.* [< ME. *raten*, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. *rata*, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. *ratgods*, refuse goods), = Norw. *rata*, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. *rat*, refuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. *rata*, bad, worthless: see *rat*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be *rated* of his studying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 277.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 84.

His mother is angry, *rates* him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

No words may *rate*, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his blouddy feast.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. *intrans.* To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldingly: with *at*.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe *rate* and braule *at* him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Such a one
As all day long hath *rated at* her child,
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

rate[2] (rāt), *n.* [< OF. *rate*, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rata* = G. *rate*, < ML. *rata*, rate, proportion (L. *pro rata parte*, or *pro rata portione*, or simply *pro rata*, according to a certain part or portion (see *pro rata, pro-rate*)): fem. of L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri* (ind. *reor*), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. derived E. *rate*[3], *ratio, ration, reason, arcason, arraign*[1], etc., *ratify*, etc.] 1. A reckoning by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the *rate* of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, $6 for every $100 for every year); the *rate* per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid *rate* of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The *rate* of usance here with us in Venice.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 46.

One of the necessary properties of pure Motion is Velocity. It is not possible to think of Motion without thinking of a corresponding *Rate* of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest *rate* along the high roads was ten miles an hour.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one *rate* for unrefined and another *rate* for refined sugars. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 31.

2. Charge or valuation according to a scale or standard; comparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 213.

I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper *rate* than I accustomed; look not for it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

They have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear *rate*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 302.

Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn *rate*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 139.

3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income or value: as, poor-*rates* or church-*rates* in Great Britain.

They paid the Church and Parish *Rate*,
And took, but read not the Receit.
Prior, An Epitaph.

The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayable from the local *rates*, to employ and pay those out of work. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

A sewers *rate*, however, was known as early as the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 477.

4†. A proportion allotted or permitted; an allotment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food which in her duresse she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain *rate* every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant *rate* of living or of expenditure. See *at any rate*, *at no rate*, below.

With wyse men there is rest & peace, after a blessed *rate*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at a plentiful *rate*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before. *Addison*.

Hence—6†. Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7†. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

With the common *rate* of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and over are of the first rate, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the second rate, of 1,000 and above but below 3,000 tons of the third rate, of less than 1,000 tons of the fourth rate. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term *class* is used instead of *rate*, and relates not so much to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc.

9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as *rating*[2], 2.—10. In *horology*, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomers a positive rate, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face.—**At any rate**, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay *at any rate*; *at any rate* the claim is a valid one.

I have no friend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Which I'll preserve *at any rate*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

At no rate, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]

This day *at no rate*
Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw
My heavy wrath vpon thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See *county*, *landing*, etc.—**Rate of change**, in *math.*, the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the *rate of change* of x^2 relatively to x is $2x$.—**Rate of exchange**. Same as *course of exchange* (which see, under *exchange*).—**Rate of profit**. See *profit*. (See also *church-rate*, *poor-rate*.)—**Syn.** 3. *Assessment*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

rate[2] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [< *rate*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To reckon by comparative estimation: regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; hold at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise: fix the value or price of.

If thou be'st *rated* by thy estimation.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 26.

The frigid productions of a later age are *rated* at no more than their proper value. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon.

Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes *rated*, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, and also the souldiours paye.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Look on my George: I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you *rate* him at, Moses?
Moses. Four guineas. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman.—4. To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. See *rate*[1], *n.*, 10.

Our chronometers, *rated* but two weeks ago at Upernavik. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68.

Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for determining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches.

II. *intrans.* To have value, rank, standing, or estimation: as, the vessel *rates* as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis flour *rated* very low.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate[3]†, (rāt), *n.* [< ML. *rata*, f., a stipulation, contract, *ratum*, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, think, deem, judge: see *rate*[2].] A ratification.

Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 503.

rate[3]†, *v. t.* [< *rate*[3], *n.* Cf. *ratify*.] To ratify.

To *rate* the truce they swore. *Chapman*.

rateable, *a.* See *ratable*.

rate-book (rāt'bůk), *n.* A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

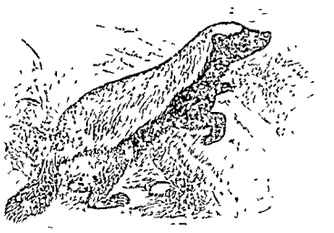
Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., l. 43.

rateen, *n.* See *ratteen*.

ratel (rā'tel), *n.* [< F. *ratel*, dim. of *rat*, a rat: see *rat*[1].] A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mellivorinæ*, as *Mellivora capensis* or *M. ratellus*, the honey-ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. indica*, that of India; a honey-badger. See *Mellivora*, and cut in next column.

ratepayer (rāt'pā″ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the *ratepayers*, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.



Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*).

They have already in many towns supplied us, at the expense of the *ratepayers*, with hospitals, museums, free libraries, art galleries, baths, and parks.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 17.

ratepaying (rāt'pā″ing), *a.* Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a *ratepaying* or property basis for the parliamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 4.

rater (rā'tėr), *n.* [< *rate*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīŦн), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, according to the custom of the place. *Sir A. Fitzherbert*, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).

rat-fish (rat'fish), *n.* A selachian fish, the *Chimæra collicei*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

rat-goose (rat'gös), *n.* [< *rat-*, said to be imitative, + *goose*. Cf. *clack-goose*, another name of the same bird.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*: so called from its cry.

rath[1] (ràŦн), *a.* [Also improp. *rathe*; < ME. *rath*, *rad*, *rædd*, quick, early, < AS. *hræth*, *hreth*, also *hræd* (pl. *hrade*), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) = OHG. *hrad*, *hrat*, *rat*, MHG. *rad*, *rat* = Icel. *hradhr*, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms without the aspirate merge with similar forms mentioned under *rash*[1], q. v. Hence *rath*[1], *adv.*, and *rather*.] 1†. Quick; swift; speedy.—2. Early; coming before others, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis gene *rathest* actendence.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The *rather* lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 142.

Thy converse drew us with delight,
The men of *rathe* and riper years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Near; proximate.

rath[1] (ràŦн), *adv.* [Also *rathe*; < ME. *rathe*, < AS. *hrathe*, quickly, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1], *a.*] 1†. Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hise salte teris gan he bathe
The ruby in his signet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1088.

Thane this ryche mane *rathe* arayes his byernez,
Rowlede his Romaynez, and realle knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter,
To serue this lady lelly bothe late and *rathe*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 13.

What eyleth yow so *rathe* for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 99.

But lesynges with her false flaterye . . .
Accepte ben now *rathest* unto grace.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 427.

Rathe she rose, half-cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Rath ripe, early ripe. See *rathripe*.

rath[2] (rath), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rathe*; < Ir. *rath*, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as *Rathkeale*, *Rathlin*, etc.

There is a great use amongst the Irish to make great assemblyes togither upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge betwene townesship and townesship, or one private person and another.
Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The *Rath* was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

the tribe or court. Sometimes also the *Rath* consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvallations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever intended to be surrounded with water.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

rath[3] (rät), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to certain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five *raths* or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath[4] (rät), *n.* [Hind. *rath*, a carriage, < Skt. *ratha*, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

Every day the State *rath*, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, p. 30.

rat-hare (rat'hãr), *n.* Same as *pika*.

rathe, *a.* and *adv.* See *rath*[1].

rathelt, *v. t.* [ME. *rathelen;* origin obscure.] To fix; root.

Gawayn graythely hit bydez & glent with no membre,
Bot stode stylle as the ston, other a stubbe auther,
That *ratheled* is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2292.

rathelyt, *adv.* See *rathly*.

rather (raтн'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *rather, rether,* < AS. *hrathor,* more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of *hrathe,* quick, soon. early: see *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. superl. *rathest* (obs.), < ME. *rathest, ratheste,* soonest, earliest, < AS. *hrathost:* see *rath*[1].] 1†. More quickly; quicker. See *rath*[1], *adv.*, 1.—2†. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped sterres of the north arisen *rather* than the degree of hire longitude, and alle the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude
Chaucer, Astrolabe, I 21.

And 3it schal erthe vn to erthe *rather* than he wolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 88

3. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

4. In preference; preferably; with better reason; better.

Give us of your oil. . . . Not so. . . . but go ye *rather* to them that sell, and buy for yourselves Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye *rather* dye then ever from her service swerve
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 16.

Had he who drew such gladness ever wept?
Ask *rather* could he else have seen at all,
Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept?
Lowell, To a Friend

5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, *rather*) got a supply of money *Howell*, Letters, IV. 2

A certain woman . . . had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse Mark v. 26.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 96.

Covered with dust and blood and wounds and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims *rather* than like warriors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—7. In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat; qualifying a verb.

He sought her through the world, but sought in vain,
And, nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 709.

Wal, of course he made his court to Ruth, and the General, he *rather* backed him up in it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: usually qualifying an adverb or an adjective: as, she is *rather* pretty. [Chiefly colloq.]

An Indian camp is a *rather* interesting though very dirty place to visit. *The Century*, XXXVI. 39.

[In this sense often used ironically, in answering a question, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "*Rather*," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it *Dickens*.]

Had rather. See *to have rather*, under *have*.—**Leet rather.** See *leet*[1].—**Rather better than,** somewhat in excess of: rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, *rather better than* three to one *G. P. R. James*, Attila Noël, p. 69.

Rather . . . than otherwise. See *otherwise*.—**The rather,** by so much the more; especially, for better reason, for particular cause

You are come to me in happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 91.

This I *the rather* write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (raтн'ėr-ish), *adv.* [< *rather* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Lavalette is *ratherish* against Popish temporality; Gen. Guyon is rather favorable to it.
New York Tribune, April 22, 1862.

Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

Rathke's trabeculæ. See *trabecula*.

rathly†, *adv.* [ME., also *rathely, radly, radliche,* < AS. *hrædlice,* quickly, hastily, speedily, < *hræth,* quick: see *rath*[1].] In a rath manner; quickly; suddenly.

Thomas *rathely* vpe he rase.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

Ryse we now full *radly*, rest here no longer,
And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772.

rat-hole (rat'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.—2. In *printing*, same as *pigeonhole*, 6.

ratholite (rath'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *pectolite*.

rathripe (räтн'rīp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **rathripe*, < AS. *ræthripe, hræthripe,* early ripe, < *hræth,* quick, + *ripe,* ripe: see *rath*[1] and *ripe*. Cf. *rareripe*.]
I. *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits. *Fuller*.

Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

II. *n.* A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ratifiat, ratifiet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *ratafia*.

ratification (rat'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ratificacion,* < OF. *ratification, ratificacion,* F. *ratification* = Pr. *ratificacion* = Sp. *ratificacion* = Pg. *ratificação* = It. *ratificazione,* < ML. *ratificatio(n-),* < *ratificare,* ratify: see *ratify*.] 1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the *ratification* of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England sent sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the *ratyfycacion* of the league concluded at Cambray.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the *ratification* was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory
Jefferson, Autobiography, p. 16.

2. In *law*, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, although done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act. Intention to ratify is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.—**Ratification by a wife,** in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.—**Ratification meeting,** in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support

ratifier (rat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratified,* ppr. *ratifying.* [< OF. *ratifier,* F. *ratifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ratificar* = It. *ratificare,* < ML. *ratificare,* confirm, ratify, < L. *ratus,* fixed, settled, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *rate*[2] and *-fy*.] 1. To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.
1 Mac. xi. 34.

Covenants will be *ratified* and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian oath. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Shaking hands with emphasis, . . . as if they were *ratifying* some solemn league and covenant.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. To validate by some formal act of approval; accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Peace signed by both Kings was *ratified* by their two eldest Sons.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us *ratify*,
And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, unable to make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to *ratify* the agreement. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 677.

Ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of ratifying certain measures, acts, etc.: specifically used in United States politics of the conventions held by the several States of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787.

ratihabition† (rat'i-hā-bish'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ratihabicion* = Pg. *ratihabição* = It. *ratiabizione,* < LL. *ratihabitio(n-),* ratification at law, < L. *ratus,* fixed, settled (see *rate*[2]), + *habere,* have: see *habit*.] Approval, as of something done or to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

In matters criminal, *ratihabition,* or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. *Jer. Taylor*.

To assume their full powers, they had letters of commission or of *ratihabition,* or powers of attorney, such as were usually furnished to proctors or representative officers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 747.

rating[1] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[1], *v.*] A scolding.

rating[2] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[2], *v.*] 1. A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation; determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competition by regulations as to *rating*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

The following table of *ratings* and of the number pensioned at each rate shows how the allowance is distributed among invalid survivors. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 636.

2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8) by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

ratio (rā'shiō), *n.* [< L. *ratio,* a reckoning, account, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < *reri,* pp. *ratus,* think, deem, estimate: see *rate*[2], and cf. *ration* and *reason*, from the same L. noun.] 1. The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quotient of similar quantities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with different associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as a quantity—a usage leading to intolerable complications. Thus, instead of saying that the momentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity—a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical—the older writers say that the momenta of two particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays several errors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematicians *ratio* is now conceived and spoken of as synonymous with *quotient*.

The numbers which specify a strain are mere *ratios*, and are therefore independent of units.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

2. Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant *ratio* kept between the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 327.

3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the *ratio* and essential ground of the gospel doctrine. *Waterland*.

4. In *musical acoustics*, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.—5. In *civil law*, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—**Alternate ratio,** the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion.—**Anharmonic ratio.** See *anharmonic*.—**Arithmetical ratio.** See *arithmetical*.—**Change-ratio.** See *change*.—**Composition of ratios,** the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—**Compound ratio.** See *compound*[1].—**Consequent of a ratio.** See *consequent*.—**Direct ratio.** (*a*) A ratio not inverse. (*b*) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the *direct ratio* of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also *direct proportion*.—**Direction ratio, duple ratio.** See the qualifying words.—**Dissimilar ratios,** unequal quotients.—**Division of a ratio.** See *division*.—**Duplicate ratio,** a ratio of squares. The old writers, instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time, say that the spaces are in the *duplicate ratios* of the times.—**Inverse or reciprocal ratio,** in *math.*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—**Irrational ratio,** a ratio of surds.—**Measure of a ratio.** See *measure*.—**Mixed ratio.** See *mixed*[1].—**Modular ratio.** See *modular*.—**Multiplicate ratio,** a ratio of powers.—**Oxygen ratio,** in *mineral.*, the ratio between the number of oxygen

atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic compounds in the composition of a mineral. The oxygen ratio of silica, sesquioxid, and protoxid in garnet is 2 : 1 : 1. —**Pedal ratio**, in *anc. pros.*, the proportion of the number of times in the arsis to that in the thesis, or vice versa. The pedal ratio (λόγος ποδικός) is usually either *equal* or *isorrhythmic ratio* (1 : 1), *diplasic* or *double ratio* (1 : 2), or *hemiolic ratio* (2 : 3 = 1 : 1½). Besides these three, the ordinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently recognized—the *triplasic* or *triple ratio* (1 : 3), and the *epitritic ratio* (3 : 4 = 1 : 1⅓). The dochmius, regarded as a single foot, had a pedal ratio different from all these (3 : 5; ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ –). Isorrhythmic, diplasic, hemiolic, triplasic, epitritic, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios just named. See *foot*, 11, *irrational*, *rhythm*.—**Prime and ultimate ratios**, phrases first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the ultimate ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and the invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's "Principia" contains the development of prime and ultimate ratios, with various propositions.—**Progression with** *n* **ratios.** See *progression*.—**Quadruple ratio**, the ratio of 4 to 1.—**Quadruplicate ratio**, a ratio of fourth powers.—**Quintuple ratio**, the ratio of 5 to 1.—**Ratio cognoscendi** (L.), a reason.—**Ratio decidendi** (L.), in *law* the ground or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such a decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinions of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; hence what was the ratio decidendi is often a question for commentators and text-writers.—**Ratio essendi** (L.), a cause.—**Rational ratio**, a ratio between rational quantities.—**Ratio of equality.** See *equality*.—**Ratio of exchange**, in *polit. econ.*, the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspond in form and mode of measurement: as, the *ratio of exchange* between gold and silver, or between wheat and barley.

> When I proposed in the first edition of this book to use *Ratio of Exchange* instead of the word value, the expression had been so little if at all employed by English Economists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet *ratio* is unquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly and entirely correct.
>
> *W. S. Jevons*, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89.

Ratio of greater (or lesser) inequality, the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a greater).—**Ratio of similitude**, in *geom.*, the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See *homothetic*.—**Ratio sufficiens** (L.). Same as *sufficient reason* (which see, under *reason*).—**Reciprocal ratio.** Same as *inverse ratio*.—**Simple ratio.** (*a*) A ratio between first powers. (*b*) A ratio not compound.—**Subduple ratio.** See *duple*.—**Subduplicate ratio**, an inverse ratio of squares (*sub* in all names of ratio indicating the inversion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the *subduplicate ratio* of their distances from the gravitating center.—**Submultiple ratio**, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multiple of 3.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio.** See *extreme*.—**Triple ratio**, the ratio of 3 to 1.

ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Reasoning.—**Ratiocinant reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ratiocinated*, ppr. *ratiocinating*. [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari* (> It. *raziocinare* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinar* = F. *ratiociner*), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. *ratiocinium*, a reckoning, a computation, > It. *raziocinio* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinio*, reasoning), < *ratio(n-)*, reckoning, reason: see *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—**Ratiocinate reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *ratiocination* = Pr. *raciocinacio* = Sp. *raciocinacion* = Pg. *raciocinação* (cf. It. *raziocinamento*, *raziocinio*, reasoning), < L. *ratiocinatio(n-)*, reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, < *ratiocinari*, pp. *ratiocinatus*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.]

1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make *ratiocination* synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to probable reasoning.

> The great instrument that this work [spiritual meditation] is done by is *ratiocination*, reasoning the case with yourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thinking; or, if you will, call it consideration.
>
> *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

> The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.
>
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

> *Ratiocination* is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it catalogues the accumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the relations of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes.
>
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 273.

2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

> Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?
>
> *South.*

> *Ratiocination* denotes properly the process, but, improperly, also the product of reasoning.
>
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xv.

= Syn. *Reasoning*, etc. See *inference*.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *ratiocinatif*, < L. *ratiocinativus*, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

> The conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process.
>
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51.

> The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.
>
> *Coleridge.*

> Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keenness of the *ratiocinative* faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recognize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge.
>
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *ratiocinate* + *-ory*.] Same as *ratiocinative*. [Rare.]

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *n.* [< F. *ration* = Sp. *racion* = Pg. *ração*, *reção* = It. *razione*, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see *ratio*, *reason* (which are doublets of *ration*), and cf. *rate*².]

1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations are generally commuted for a money payment at a prescribed rate, and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances.

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

> At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consonants and all, would be a task fitter for the centurial adolescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal *ration* of years.
>
> *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *v. t.* [< *ration*, *n.*] 1. To supply with rations; provision.

> It had now become evident that the army could not be *rationed* by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 471.

2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

> The presence of hunger began; they began to *ration* out the bread. *The Nation*, March 9, 1871, p. 160.

rationability (rash'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *racionabilidad* = Pg. *racionabilidade* = It. *razionabilità*, < LL. *rationabilita(t-)s*, < *rationabilis*, reasonable: see *rationable*.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

> *Rationability*, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.
>
> *Bramhall*, ii. 24. (*Davies.*)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rationable* = Sp. *racionable* = Pg. *racionavel* = It. *razionabile*, < LL. *rationabilis*, reasonable, rational, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason*.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

> She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.
>
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxvi.

rational (rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *rationel*, *rationil*, F. *rationnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *racional* = It. *razionale*, < L. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, < *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*. II. *n.* < OF. *rational*, < ML. *rationale*, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

> He confesses a *rational* sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

> Devout from constitution rather than from *rational* conviction. *Macaulay*, Essays, History, p. 391.

> Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and *rational* when it is regarded as superable.
>
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal.

> It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

> Are these men *rational*, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, let. x.

> He [man] is *rational* and moral according to the organic internal conformation of his mind.
>
> *Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol (tr. by Gorman), p. 72.

> There has been an idea of good, suggested by the consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the *rational* nature common to all men.
>
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

> You are one
> Of the deepest politics I ever met,
> And the most subtly *rational*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> He had his Humour as other Men, but certainly he was a solid *rational* Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

> His bounties are more *rational* and moderate than before. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*: (*a*) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such, indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 12½, 9, are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (*b*) In Euclid's "Elements" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (*a*) and (*b*) *rational* (Latin *rationalis*) translates Greek ῥητος, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that words derived from Latin *ratio*, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek λογος, whose original meaning (a word) is entirely different.

5. In *anc. pros.*, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). A *rational time* (χρονος ῥητος) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, disemic times (times of two semeia) are rational, while irrational times (χρονοι ἄλογοι) can be expressed only by fractions (as ¾, 1½, 2½, 2⅔) of a semeion.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *function*.—**Rational certainty, cognition, cosmology.** See the nouns.—**Rational class of functions**, a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combinations of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions.—**Rational composition**, in *logic*: (*a*) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc. (*b*) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.—**Rational derivative.** See *derivative*.—**Rational formula.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Rational fraction, function.** See the nouns.—**Rational horizon.** (*a*) The astronomical horizon. (*b*) The limits of rational knowledge.—**Rational inference**, a ratiocinative inference or syllogism.—**Rational instinct**, an innate idea, or natural belief.—**Rational knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of an object through its cause or causes.

> The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, *rational knowledge*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., iii.

(*b*) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.—**Rational mechanics**, the science which establishes and puts into shape the laws of motion.—**Rational number**, a number expressible as an ordinary fraction, in contradistinction to a continued fraction.—**Rational power, proposition, ratio**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rational psychology.** See *psychology*.—**Rational theology**, theology so far as drawn from a priori ideas.—**Rational transformation**, the transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points.=Syn. *Rational*, *Reasonable*, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, *rational* is the more speculative, *reasonable* the more practical term; *rational* means possessing the faculty of reason, while *reasonable* means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to *unreasonable*—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become *irrational* and give *irrational* answers; when he is *rational* he may through weakness and fretfulness make *unreasonable* demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a *rational* proposition is one that might proceed from a *rational* mind; a *reasonable* proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is *irrational* to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is *unreasonable* to expect good work for poor pay. See *absurd*.

II. *n.* 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of *rationals*" is the rational world, the system of general or possible entities. The conception is Platonic.

> He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
> The world of *rationals*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of *Rationals*.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 362.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name *rational* for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew *chōshen*, an 'ornament,' according to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin *rationale*, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word λογεῖον or λογεῖον in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence—(*b*) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also *pectoral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appendage, the *rational*, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363.

rationale (rash-o-nā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational: see *rational*.] 1. The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The *rationale* of your scheme is just:
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free."
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its *rationale*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a *rationale* to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproach to the gravity of so greate an assembly of sober men.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 24, 1666.

Since the religion of one seems madness unto another, to afford an account or *rationale* of old rites requires no rigid reader *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a *rationale* of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.

3. Same as *rational*, 2.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See *rationalization*, etc.

rationalism (rash′on-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *rationalisme* = Sp. Pg. *racionalismo* = It. *razionalismo* = G. *rationalismus*; as *rational* + *-ism*.] 1. In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of persecution and of *rationalism* in place of obedience to authority *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, II. 4, 4.

2. In *theol.*: (*a*) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church from depravation really left it without defence against the scholastic *rationalism* *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

(*b*) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological system rationalism regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus opposed to *mysticism*, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a postulate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scripture and the supernatural origin of Christianity, but maintains as at least probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral law. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holds that the scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism and thus it eliminates from them all supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology

3. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18.

rationalist (rash′on-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *rationaliste* = Sp. Pg. *racionalista* = It. *razionalista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *rationalist*; as *rational* + *-ist*.] 1. One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists*; and what their reason dictates them in church or state stands for good, until they be convinced with better. *Clarendon*, State Papers, II. xi., Introd.

2. In *theol.*, one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See *rationalism*, 2 (*b*).—3. A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic (rash′on-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *rationalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, *rationalistic* opinions; a *rationalistic* interpretation.

From the publication of the essays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 111.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See *Monarchian*.

rationalistical (rash′on-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *rationalistic* + *-al*.] Same as *rationalistic*.

rationalistically (rash′on-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

rationality (rash-o-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rationalité* = Sp. *racionalidad* = Pg. *racionalidade* = It. *razionalità*, < LL. *rationalita(t-)s*, reasonableness, rationality, < L. *rationalis*, reasonable: see *rational*.] 1. The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Dr H. More.*

Yet the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination, and submit to its obstinate but delusory dictates. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

2. The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more *rationality* than worship of a painted stone.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

An essay on the "*Rationality* of History." . . . In which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational freedom. *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XIII. 406.

The solid black vote, cast, we said, without *rationality* at the behest of a few scoundrels *The Century*, XXX. 676.

rationalization (rash′on-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *rationalize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famous story of "Whittington and his Cat," and rejects the *rationalization* which explains the legend by supposing Whittington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a mediæval cat or merchant-vessel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 556.

2. In *alg.*, the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled *rationalisation*.

rationalize (rash′on-al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rationalized*, ppr. *rationalizing*. [< F. *rationaliser*; as *rational* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Eusebius tells us that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts the mythology, or legends that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophers endeavoured to *rationalize*, lighter, or explain away these legends; and the ritual or official religious observances. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 429.

When life has been duly *rationalized* by science, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative. *H. Spencer*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 357.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalized* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classified as observation demands.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to *rationalize* religion or the Scriptures.—3. In *alg.*, to free from radical signs.

II. *intrans.* To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] *rationalise* as the remarkable school of Cambridge Platonists *rationalised*, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 60.

To *rationalise* meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality.
W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, vi.

In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must *rationalize*.
Henry Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 23.

Also spelled *rationalise*.

rationalizer (rash′on-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled *rationaliser*.

Like many other *rationalisers*, he [Thomas Burnet] fancied himself to be confirming instead of weakening Scriptural authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. ¶ 8.

rationally (rash′on-al-i), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak *rationally*; to behave *rationally*.

rationalness (rash′on-al-nes), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

rationary (rash′on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rationnaire*, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. *rationarius*, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see *ration*.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]

ration-money (rā′shon-mun′i), *n.* Money paid as commutation for rations.

Ratitæ (rā-tī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Aves*, birds) of *ratitus*: see *ratite*.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with *Carinatæ*, to which all other existing birds belong. The *Ratitæ* are flightless, with more or less rudimentary wings; the sternum is a flattened or concavo-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapula and coracoid meeting at a very obtuse angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly arranged, the pterygoids articulating with the basisphenoid in a manner only paralleled in *Carinatæ* in the tinamous. The Cretaceous genus *Hesperornis* was ratite in sternal characters, but is excluded from *Ratitæ* by the possession of teeth. The families of living *Ratitæ* usually recognized are the *Struthionidæ*, *Rheidæ*, *Casuariidæ*, and *Apterygidæ*; the genera are *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius* and *Dromæus*, and *Apteryx*; the species are few. The extinct New Zealand moas (*Dinornithidæ* and *Palapteryyidæ*) and the Madagascar *Æpyornithidæ* are also *Ratitæ*. The name was introduced by B. Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost universal use.

ratitate (rat′i-tāt), *a.* [< *ratite* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *ratite*. [Rare.]

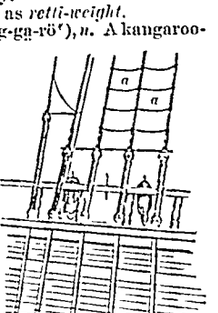
ratite (rā′tīt), *a.* [< NL. *ratitus*, < L. *ratis*, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breastbone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*.

ratiuncle (rā-shi-ung′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *ratiunculus*, dim. of L. *ratio(n-)*, a ratio: see *ratio*.] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weight, *n.* Same as *retti-weight*.

rat-kangaroo (rat′kang-ga-rö′), *n.* A kangaroo-rat; any species of *Hypsiprymnus*. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

ratline, ratlin (rat′-lin), *n.* [Also corruptly *ratling*, *rat-ling*; formerly also *rare-line*; appar. < *rat*[1] + *line*[2] (corrupted to *rare-line*, as if 'thin line'?); a seamen's joculur name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. *werfijn*, ratline, lit. 'web-line.'] *Naut.*,



Ratlines (*a*, *a*).

one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.—**Sheer ratline**, every fifth ratline, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud.

ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made.

ratling (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratmara (rat'mą-rą), *n.* [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing.

rat-mole (rat'mōl), *n.* Same as *mole-rat*.

ratont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

ratonert, *n.* See *rattener*.

Ratonia (rą-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A former genus of *Sapindaceæ*, now referred to *Matayba*. See *bastard mahogany*, under *mahogany*.

ratoon (ra-tön'), *n.* [Also *rattoon*; = Sp. *retoño*, a new sprout or shoot (> *retoñar*, sprout anew, put forth shoots again), < Hind. *ratun*, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than *ratoons* to cause the juices to granulate.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344.

Next year [second crop] the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first *ratoons*. . . . The second year it sprouts again, and is called second *ratoons*.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. *Imp. Dict.*

ratoon (ra-tön'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *retoñar*, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see *ratoon*, *n.*] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants.

The cocos, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will *ratoon* in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble *ratoon* but once. In Cuba it often *ratoons* six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

ratount, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to ascertain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill them most rapidly.

rat-poison (rat'poi'zn), *n.* 1. Something used to poison rats with, as a preparation of arsenic. —2. A West African shrub, *Chailletia toxicaria*, whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Chailletiaceæ*, a small order allied to the *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. In the West Indies *Hamelia patens* is called *rat-poison*.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [< *rat's*, poss. of *rat*[1], + *bane*[1], as in *henbane*, etc.: see *bane*[1].] 1. Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . you see by the example of the Romans that playes are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat up your cheese—
Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at,
Therefore 'tis just that *ratsbane* should reward us.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 3.

2. A plant, *Chailletia toxicaria*. See *rat-poison*, 2.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratsbaned*, ppr. *ratsbaning*. [< *ratsbane*, *n.*] To poison with ratsbane.

rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the genus *Ptyas*, *P. mucosus*, a native of India, Ceylon, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.

rat's-tail (rats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *rat-tail*.—2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.

ratt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rat*[1].

rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *farriery*: (*a*) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (*b*) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also *rat's-tail*.

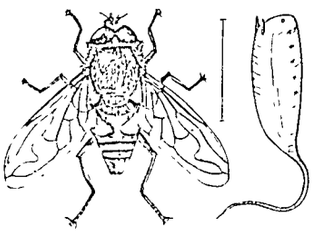
II. *a.* Same as *rat-tailed*.—**Rat-tail file, radish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See under *rat-tailed*.

rattail (rat'tāl), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, as *M. fabricii* or *M. rupestris*; the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under *Macrurus*.—2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants having tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and various grasses, including species of *Rottbollia* in the United States and *Ischæmum laxum* (*Andropogon nervosus*) in Australia.

rat-tailed (rat'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-necked bay.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat**, *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, an Australian marsupial.—**Rat-tailed larva or maggot**, the larva of certain syrphid flies, ending in a long slender stigmatophorous



Rat-tailed Maggot and Fly of *Eristalis tenax*
Line shows natural size of fly.

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which enables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden in mud, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—**Rat-tailed serpent**, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—**Rat-tailed shrew**. See *shrew*.

rattan[1], *n.* See *ratten*.

rattan[2], *n.* and *v.* See *ratan*.

rattan[3] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *rataplan*, imitation of the sound of a drum; cf. also *rat-tat*.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum; rataplan; rat-a-tat. [Rare.]

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

rattanas (rat'a-nas), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

rattany, *n.* See *ratanny*.

rat-tat (rat-tat'), *n.* Same as *rat-a-tat*.

A breeze always blowing and playing *rat-tat*
With the bow of the ribbon round your hat
Lowell, Appledore.

rat-tat-too (rat'tat-tö'), *n.* An intensified form of *rat-a-tat*.

The *rat-tat-too* of a drum was heard in the distance.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 24, 1886.

ratteen (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Also *ratine*; = D. *ratijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *ratin*, < F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth, = Sp. Pg. *ratina* = It. *rattina*; origin uncertain; prob. (like F. *rate*, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.] A kind of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze: it is chiefly employed for linings.

ratten (rat'n), *n.* [Also *rattan*, *ratton*, *rattin*, *rotten*, *rottan*; < ME. *raton*, *ratoun*, *ratone*, < OF. (and F.) *raton*, a rat, = Sp. *raton*, a mouse, < ML. *rato(n-)*, a rat: see *rat*[1]. Cf. *kitten* as related to *cat*.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a route of *ratones*, as it were,
And smale mys with hem mo than a thousand.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 165.

I comawnde alle the *ratons* that are here aboute,
That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald *rattons*
Had eaten his yellow hair.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

"A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp as a bull's bellow than a *rattan's* squeak." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), *v. t.* [< *ratten*, *n.* Cf. *rat*[1], *v.*] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimidation. The members of a trades-union ratten a fellow-workman who refuses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his dues, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing payment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the case of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely *rattening*: that is, they took away the tools of their debtors.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-vat throws it out of order, by oxidising the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of *rattening* not unknown in dye-works.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico printing, p. 518.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Commission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders of the union." It is satisfactory to know that this system . . . was chiefly confined to Sheffield and Manchester.
George Howell, Conflicts of Capital and Labor, vii. § 13.

rattenert, **rattonert**, *n.* [< ME. *ratoner*, *ratonere*, rat-catcher, < OF. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a *ratoner*, a rakere and hus knaue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371.

ratter[1] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An animal which catches rats, as a terrier.

ratter[2] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a workman who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See *ratting*, 2. [Colloq.]

The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against *ratters* and traitors. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 84.

rat-terrier (rat'ter'i-ėr), *n.* A small active dog used to kill rats.

rattery (rat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *ratter*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (*Davies.*)

rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [< F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth (see *ratteen*), + dim. *-et*.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

ratting (rat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rat*[1], *v.*, 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than established or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time.

rattish (rat'ish), *a.* [< *rat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [< ME. *ratelen*, rattle, clatter, etc., < AS. **hrætelan* (cf. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort') = D. *ratelen*, rattle, = LG. *rateln*, *rötteln* = MHG. *razzeln*, rage, roar, G. *rasseln* (> Dan. *rasle* = Sw. *rasla*), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. *razzen*, *ratzen*, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr. *σφαδάζειν*, swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. *rat-a-tat*, *rat-tat*, in imitation of a knock at a door, *rattan*[3], F. *rataplan*, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr. *κρότος*, a rattling noise, *κροτεῖν*, knock, rattle, *κρόταλον*, a rattle, *κροταλίζειν*, rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. *rackle*, a var. of *rattle*. Hence ult. *rail*[4], *Rallus*, *râle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. Job xxxix. 23.

To the dread *rattling* thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 44.

"Farewell!" she said, and vanished from the place;
The sheaf of arrows shook, and *rattled* in the case.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 282.

Swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn
His lips applies.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xxxiii.

One or two [rattlesnakes] coiled and *rattled* menacingly as I stepped near. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 201.

2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying noise.

And off my mourning-robes; grief, to the grave;
For I have gold, and therefore will be brave;
In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

I'll take a good *rattling* gallop.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 20.

Wagons . . . *rattling* along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

We *rattled* away at a merry pace out of the town.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to *rattle* on about trifles.

The *rattling* tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 102.

The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but *rattling* talkers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 183.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

Her chain she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes.
Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!
T. Noel, The Pauper's Drive.

2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to *rattle* off a string of names.

He *rattles* it out against Popery and arbitrary power.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The rolls were *rattled* off; the short, crisp commands went forth. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 172.

These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly *rattled* throughout the season. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my time were not more precious
Than thus to lose it, I would *rattle* thee,
It may be beat thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I *rattled* her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660.

5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so *rattled* my lord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England.
Cottington, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., II. 89.

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repenting to myself more than once (candor is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get *rattled!*"
Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 110.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *n.* [< ME. *ratle*, a rattle, < AS. **hræteln*, in comp. *hræthelwyrt*, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = MD. *ratele*, D. *ratel* = G. *rassel*, a rattle; from the verb: see *rattle*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *ratsche*, a rattle, clapper; Sw. *rassel*, clank, clash, clatter, etc.]

1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *Rattle*
Of those confounded Drums.
Prior, English Ballad on tr. of Bolleau's Taking of Namur, l. 10.

I aren't like a bird-clapper, forced to make a *rattle* when the wind blows on me *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, lii.

2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This *rattle* in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 218).

Receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering.
Heylin Life of Laud, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

I chid the servants and made a *rattle*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, lv.

3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet-wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly twirled by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a box or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing loose pebbles or other hard objects.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Basilea nearly enough resemble each other *Raleigh*

They use *Rattles* of the shell of a certaine fruite in which they put Stones or Graines, and call them Maraca, of which they haue some superstitious conceit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a *rattle*, tickled with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been brought up to understand the propensities of a *rattle*, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix

They call me their agreeable *Rattle*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle*. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

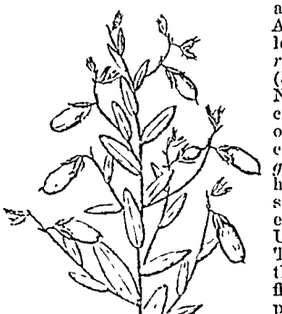
5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *rattlesnake*.—6. (*a*) An annual herb, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrous roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in fruit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally *penny-grass*, *penny-rattle*, *rattlebags*, *rattlebox*, and *rattle-penny*. (*b*) One of the Old World louseworts, *Pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—**The rattles.** (*a*) Croup. (*b*) The death-rattle.

rattle[2] (rat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [A back formation from *rattling*, a corruption of *ratline* but taken as a verbal noun in *-ing*, whence the assumed verb *rattle*.] *Naut.*, to furnish with ratlines.—**To rattle down**, to seize or fasten ratlines on (the shrouds of a vessel).

rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), *n.* See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).

rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar^{r}el), *n.* In *founding*, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores.

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—2. (*a*) A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*). (*b*) Any of the North American species of *Crotalaria*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (*c*) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*: so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.



Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

rattlebrain (rat'l-brān), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-bůsh), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* 1. Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed'ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse† (rat'l-mous), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *reremouse*.] A bat.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattle mouse*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pā^{t}ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'lėr), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a *rattler* for himself if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herself betwixt us.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

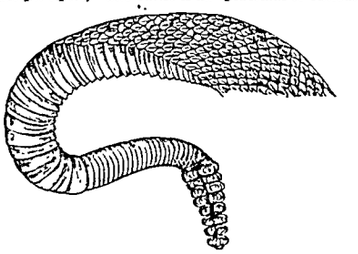
We have had *rattlers* killed every year; copperheads less frequently. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—**Diamond rattler**, the diamond rattlesnake.

rattleran (rat'l-ran), *n.* The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

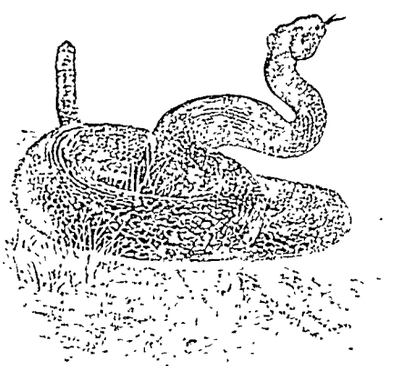
rattleskull (rat'l-skul), *n.* Same as *rattlepate*.

rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *snake*.] A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, whose tail ends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliform or solenoglyphic serpent, or pit-viper, of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Crotalophorus*. These poisonous reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back belong to the genus *Crotalus*; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to *Crotalophorus*, *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in proportion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See cut under *pit-viper*.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular



Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpents ends. It consists of several hard horny pieces loosely articulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakes are sluggish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attitude best adapted for striking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are held erect. The



Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*) coiled to strike.

snake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechanism of the jaws is such that, when the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position for piercing; and, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is spirted through each fang into the bitten part. (See cuts under *Crotalus* and *poison-fang*.) The poison, which is specially modified saliva, is secreted in a venom-gland near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom-duct to the tooth. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small animals upon which the snake feeds, and is often fatal to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane, though exceedingly poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the rattlesnake is edible, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitually feed upon these snakes. Among the best-known species are the banded and the diamond rattlesnakes, which inhabit eastern as well as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them *Crotalus pyrrhus*, of a reddish color. The commonest species of the west is the Missouri rattlesnake, *C. confluentus*, very widely distributed from the British to the Mexican boundary. Among the smaller species are the massasauga, *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), also known as the *sidewiper*, from its habit of wriggling obliquely. One species, *C. cerastes*, has a small horn over each eye.

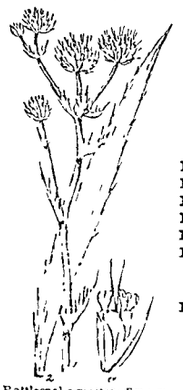
rattlesnake-fern (rat'l-snāk-fėrn), *n.* One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, *Botrychium Virginianum*, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The sterile segment of the frond is broadly triangular, thin and finely divided, and of ample size or often reduced. The name is apparently from the resemblance of the fruit to the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-gràs), *n.* An American grass, *Glyceria Canadensis*, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikelets, which are ovate, and flattish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, the quak-

ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*.

rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-ėrb), *n.* The baneberry or cohosh. See *Actæa*.

rattlesnake-master (rat'l-snāk-mās'tėr), *n.* One of several American plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (*a*) The false aloe, *Agave Virginica*, said to be so called in South Carolina. A tincture of this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic. (*b*) According to Pursh, *Liatris scariosa* and *L. squarrosa*, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (*c*) A species of eringo, *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, also called, like *Liatris*, *button-snakeroot*; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names.



Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccæfolium*).
1, upper part of the stem, with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower, with the bract *c*.

rattlesnake-plantain (rat'l-snāk-plan'tān), *n.* Any one of the three American species of *Goodyera*.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-röt), *n.* A plant, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, also *P. alba* and *P. altissima*, the first at least



Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*).
1, the inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with root; *a*, a head after anthesis; *b*, the *a* henium with the pappus

having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See *Prenanthes* and *cancer-weed*.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a slender stem a foot or two high, forking above into a loose corymb of a few yellow heads. The leaves, which are marked with purple veins, are situated mostly at the base. These and the root are thought to possess an astringent virtue.

rattletrap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.]

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her *rattle-traps* last year across the channel.
Mrs. Gore, Castles in the Air, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." *A rattletrap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care
Trollope, Barchester Towers, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, in numerous species. It includes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to *Oxytropis* in the Rocky Mountain region.

rattlewing (rat'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*. Also called *whistler*. [Eng.]

rattlewort (rat'l-wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *hrætelwyrt*, rattlewort, < **hrætele*, a rattle, + *wyrt*, wort: see *rattle*[1], *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Crotalaria*. Compare *rattle-box*, 2 (*b*).

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or otherwise assailing or attacking: as, to give one a *rattling*.

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. Making or adapted for making a rattle; hence, smart; sharp; lively in action, movement, or manners: as, a *rattling* rider; a *rattling* pace; a *rattling* game; a *rattling* girl.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' *rattling* rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, *rattling* stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.]

rattling[2] (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratton, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

rattoon[1], *n.* See *ratoon*.

rattoon[2]†, *n.* Same as *ratan*.

rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats; also, something resembling or suggesting such a trap.—**Rat-trap pedal.** See *pedal*.

rauchwacke (rāk'wak; G. pron. rouch'vä'ke), *n.* [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. *reek*), + *wacke*, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see *wacke*. Cf. *graywacke*.] Dolomite or dolomitic limestone, containing many small irregular cavities, frequently lined with crystals of brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occurrence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany.

raucid (rā'sid), *a.* [< L. **raucidus*, LL. dim. *raucidulus*, hoarse, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Same as *raucous*.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with *raucid* voice, bawling "sculls."
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

raucity (rā'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *raucité*, hoarseness, < L. *raucita(t-)s*, hoarseness, also snoring, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 700.

raucle (rā'kl), *a.* [A var. of *rackel*, *rackle*, rash, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

raucous (rā'kus), *a.* [= F. *rauque* = Pr. *raue*, *rauch* = Cat. *ronc* = Sp. *ronco*, *rauco* = Pg. *rouco* = It. *rauco*, < L. *raucus*, hoarse; cf. Skt. √ *ru*, cry out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a *raucous* voice or cry.

raucously (rā'kus-li), *adv.* In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely.

raught[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reach*[1].

raught[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reck*.

raun (rän), *n.* A dialectal form of *roe*[2].

rauncet, *n.* See *rance*[3].

raunceount, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ransom*.

raunch (ränch), *v. t.* Same as *ranch*[1].

raunsont, raunsount, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *ransom*.

rauracienne (rō-ras-ien'), *n.* In *dyeing*, same as *orseillin*.

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zon'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of *Rausan-Margaux*.

Rauwolfia (rau-wol'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, a German botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Rauwolfieæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with included stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpels, each with two ovules, in fruit becoming drupaceous and united, often beyond the middle. There are about 42 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle and finely and closely feather-veined. The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as *R. nitida*, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Several medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus *Ophioxylon* (Linnæus, 1767), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five, as *R. serpentina*, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is used in India and China as a febrifuge. *R. Sandwicensis*, the hao of the Hawaiians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals.

ravage (rav'äj), *n.* [< F. *ravage*, ravage, havoc, spoil, < *ravir*, bear away suddenly: see *ravish*.] Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an invading army; the *ravages* of passion or grief.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison*.

And many another suppliant crying came
With noise of *ravage* wrought by beast and man.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

=Syn. Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despoilment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, but to the destruction or appropriation of property.

ravage (rav'äj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ravaged*, ppr. *ravaging*. [< F. *ravager*, ravage; from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoc on; devastate; pillage; despoil.

Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato i. 1.

While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the *ravaged* landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 358.

=Syn. To plunder, waste. See the noun.

ravager (rav'äj-ėr), *n.* [< F. *ravageur*, < *ravager*, ravage: see *ravage*.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which lays waste.

Ravaton's operation. See *operation*.

rave[1] (rāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raved*, ppr. *raving*. [< ME. *raven*, rave, talk like a madman (cf. MD. freq. *ravelen*, D. *revelen*, dote, etc.), < OF. *raver*, *resver*, rave, dote, speak idly, F. *rêver*, dream (cf. OF. *ravasser*, rave, talk idly, *reve*, madness). = Sp. *rabiar*, rave, = Pg. *raivar*, rage (cf. It. *ar-rabbiare*, rage, go mad), < LL. **rabiare*, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, ML. *rabia*, rage, < L. *rabere*, rave, rage: see *rage*, *n.*, and cf. *rage*, *v.*, practically a doublet of *rave*[1]. Cf. also *reverie*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extravagance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raved*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndale, Works, p. 25.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Three days he lay and *raved*
And cried for death.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 336.

2. To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness, and usually with little judgment or coherence; declaim enthusiastically, immoderately, or ignorantly.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he *raves* in saying nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 249.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They *rave*, recite, and madden round the land.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously: used of the action of the elements.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine,
Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *rave*
The roring billowes in their proud disdaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 37.

On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which *races* a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

II. *trans.* To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell
Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 596.

rave[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *rive*.

rave[3]† (rāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *raven*; a secondary form of *riven*, after the pret. *rave*: see *rive*[1].] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 202. (*Halliwell.*)

rave[4] (rāv), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *reave*.] 1. Same as *reave*, 3.

Thairfoir I hald the subject vaine,
Wold *rave* us of our right
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or covering from (a house): same as *reave*, 4. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To rave up**, to pull up; gather together. [Prov. Eng.]

rave[4] (rāv), *n.* [< *rave*[4], *v.*] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away: as, a *rave* in an old building. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rave[5] (rāv), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

The *rave* bolts [in a bob-sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the *raves* rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 130.

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal bars, attached along the top of the sides of wagons, and sloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 679.

rave[6]† (rāv), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rave*, < L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[1].] A turnip.

Rave, as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

rave-hook (rāv'hůk), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a ripping-iron.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raveled* or *ravelled*, ppr. *raveling* or *ravelling*. [Formerly also *reavel* and (as a var. of the noun) *revel*; early mod. E. also **rivel*, *ryvell* (< OF. *riuler*, unravel, < LG.); < MD. *ravelen*, entangle (L. *intricare*, Kilian), ravel (Hexam, Sewel) (*uit ravelen*, ravel out, unravel), D. *rafelen*, unravel, unweave, = LG. *refflen*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, unravel, unweave; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with G. *raffeln*, snatch up, rake, *raffel*, a rake, grate for flax, < *raffen*, snatch: see *raff*, *raffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tangle; entangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tangled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely.

Sleeps that knits up the *ravell'd* Sleeue [that is, floss-silk] of Care *Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), II. 2. 37.

I've *ravell'd* a' my yellow hair
Coming against the wind
Glen Gindie (Child's Ballads, II. 12)

Minute glands, which resemble *ravelled* tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial cells.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 186

Hence —2. To involve; perplex; confuse.

What glory 's due to him that could dissolve
Such *ravell'd* int'rests, has the knot untied?
Waller.

3†. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions *Sir K. Digby.*

4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out*: in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, *ravel out* being equivalent to *unravel*.

Must I *ravel out*
My weaved-up follies?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 225.

The fiction pleased their lovers long enough,
The night still *ravell'd* what the day renew'd
Denham, in Pope's Odyssey, xix.

A favorite gown had been woven by her maids of cotton striped with silk, procured by *raveling* the general's discarded stockings *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become entangled or snarled, as the ends of loose and dangling threads, or a mass of loose hair. Hence —2. To become involved or confused; fall into perplexity.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel* and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 52.

Till by their own perplexities involved
They *ravel* more, still less resolved
Milton, S. A., l. 206.

3. To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—4. To become untwisted or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with *out*.

I *ravell out*, as sylke doth, je rivle *Palsgrave.*

Hence —5. To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord *ravell out*? do's he fret?
Marston, The Fawne, II. 1.

And this vast Work all *ravel out* again
To its first Nothing. *Cowley*, Davideis, I.

6†. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* [sic ed. 1620, 1671, *rake*, ed. 1651, 1658, read *ravel*] into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage
Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 109.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes.
Sir W. Temple.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *revel*; < *ravel*[1], *v.*] 1. A raveled thread; a raveling. [Rare.]

Life goes all to *ravels* and tatters. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. *pl.* The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. *Halliwell* (spelled *revels*). —3. In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guiding the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or for guiding the yarns wound on a balloon; an evener; a separator.

Also, in Scotch spelling, *raivel*.

ravel[2] (rav'el), *v.* Same as *rabble*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

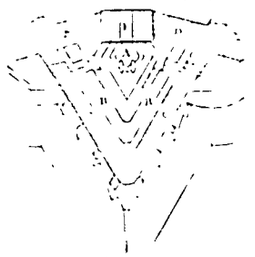
ravel-bread (rav'el-bred), *n.* Same as *raveled bread*. See *raveled*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raveledt, ravelledt, *a.* [< OF. *ravalé*, *ravallé*, brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of *ravaler*, *ravaller*, *ravailler*, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price, < *re-*, back, + *avaler*, let down, come down: see *avale*.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together.

The *raveled* is a kind of cheat bread, but it retaineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat. *Harrison*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third *raveled*, and the fourth in England called meslin (see *maslin*[2]), in Scotland mashloch. The *ravelled* was baken up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all. *Arnot*, Hist. of Edin. (*Jamieson.*)

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *rav'lin*, corruptly *ravelong*; < OF. *ravelin*, F. *ravelin*, m., OF. also *raveline*, f., = Sp. *revellin* = Pg. *revelim*, < Olt. *ravellino*, *revellino*, *revellino*, It. *rivellino*, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed, < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, a wall, rampart: see *wall*[1]. Cf. F. dial. *ravelin*, dim. of *ravin*, a ravine, hollow: see *ravine*[2].] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure *BB* is the ravelin, with *A* its redoubt, and *CC* its ditch. *DD* is the main ditch of the fortress, and *E* the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.



Ravelin.

We will erect
Walls and a *ravelin* that may safe our fleet and us protect. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

This book will live; it hath a genius; . . .
. . . here needs no words' expence
In bulwarks, *ravlins*, ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

raveling[1], **ravelling** (rav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ravel*[1], *v.*] A raveled thread or fiber; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric; as, to use *ravelings* for basting.

raveling[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ravelin*.

raveling-engine (rav'el-ing-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp; a rag-engine or tearing-cylinder.

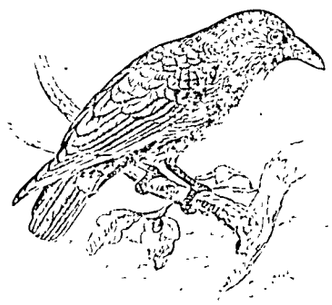
ravelledt, ravelling. See *raveled*, *raveling*[1].

ravelly (rav'el-i), *a.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Showing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and *ravelly*, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth.
The Century, XXXIX. 444.

ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-ment*.] A pulling or drawing apart, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagreement; embroilment.

raven[1] (rā'vn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raven*, *reven*, *revn*; pl. *ravenes*, *refnes*, *remes*; < AS. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, *hræmn*, *hremn* = D. *raven*, *rave*, *raaf* = MLG. *raven*, *rave*, LG. *rave* = OHG. *rabo*, also *hraban*, *raban*, *hram*, *ram*, MHG. *rabe*, also *rappe*, *raben*, *ram*, *ramm* (forms remaining in the proper names *Rapp* and *Wolf-ram*) = Icel. *hrafn* = OSw. *rafn*, *ramn* = Dan. *ravn* (not recorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. *crepare*, rattle: see *crepitation*, *discrepant*. The alleged etymological connection with L. *corvus*, Gr. κόραξ, raven, L. *cornix*, Gr. κορώνη, crow, Pol. *kruk*, a raven, Skt. *karava*, a raven, is not made out.] **I.** *n.* 1. A bird of the larger species of the genus *Corvus*, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plumage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or metallic sheen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the nostrils are concealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumules. The voice is raucous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about



Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American bird, though distinguished as *C. carnivorus*, is scarcely different. There are several similar though distinct species of various countries, among them *C. cryptoleucus* of western North America, which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck snowy-white. Ravens are easily tamed, and make very intelligent pets, but are thievish and troublesome. They may be taught to imitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivorous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and lays four or five greenish eggs heavily speckled with brown and blackish shades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is still abundant in the west. Ravens have from time immemorial been viewed with superstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode death.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 5. 40.

2. A kind of fish. See *sea-raven* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

II. *a.* Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, *raven* locks.

Smoothing the *raven* down
Of darkness till it smiled.
Milton, Comus, l. 251.

raven[2] (rav'n), *n.* [Also *ravin*; early mod. E. also *ravin*; < ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, *raryne*, *ravyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *rarvine*, *rabine*, prey, plunder, rapine, also rapidity, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. *rabina*, < L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage: see *rapine*, a doublet of *raven*[2].] 1. Plunder; rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence. [Archaic.]

And whan thei herde the horne a-noon thei slaked their reynes and spored their horse and smote in to the beste with grete *raryne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 324.

Oh gods!
Why do we like to feed the greedy *raven*
Of these blown men? *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to seyn, the foulis of *raryne*
Were heyest set.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 323.

Egles, Gledes, Ravens, and other Foules of *raveyne*, that eten Flesche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 309.

The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. Nah. II. 12.

raven[2] (rav'n), *v.* [Also *ravin*; < OF. *raviner*, seize by force, ravage, < L. **rapinare* (in deriv.), plunder, < *rapina*, plunder, impetuosity: see *raven*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See *ravened*.—2. To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survay of Cornewall, witnesseth that the Sea hath *ravened* from that Shire that whole Country of Lionesse. *Hakewill*, Apology, I. 3, § 2.

Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to *raven* and devour! *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To devour with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 2. 133.

They rather may be said to *raven* them to eate it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with rasors of stone *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

II. *intrans.* To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagascar.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order

Musaceæ, the banana family. It is characterized by a loculicidally three-valved and three-celled capsule with numerous seeds in six rows, and by separate long and narrow sepals and petals, three of each, all similar and unappendaged. There are but 2 species, natives one of Madagascar, the other of northern Brazil and Guiana. In both the stem is sometimes short, with the leaves almost all radical, at other times forming a tall woody trunk 1 foot to 30 feet high, ringed by leaf-scars. The handsome oblong and two-ranked leaves resemble those of the banana, and are of immense size, being considered the largest of bladed leaves known, with the exception perhaps of the Victoria lily. The long concave leafstalks are divided within into small cellular chambers, about a half-inch square, filled with a clear watery sap which forms a refreshing drink, whence the name *traveler's-tree*, used in botanic gardens for *R. Madagascariensis*. The leaves are also used as a thatch for the native huts. The large flowers are in a short many-flowered raceme within the spathe, and are followed by woody capsules and edible seeds with a bluish waxy pulpy blue aril which yields an essential oil. See *traveler's-tree*.

raven-cockatoo (rā'vn-kok-ạ-tö'), *n.* A black cockatoo. See *cockatoo*.

ravener† (rav'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raviner, ravinere, ravyner, ravinour, ravynour, ravynour*, < OF. *ravineor, ravinour*, < L. *rapinator*, a plunderer, robber, < *rapinare*, plunder, rob: see *raven*^{2}.] 1. One who ravens or plunders; a greedy plunderer; a devourer or pursuer.

We scorne swich *raviners* and hunters of fouleste thinges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 3.

And then he is such a *ravener* after fruit.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. A bird of prey. *Holland.*

ravening (rav'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *raven*^{2}, *v.*] Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* [extortion, R. V.] and wickedness. Luke xi. 39.

raveningly (rav'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily.

Liguirire somtymes is auldè and helluosè, that is griedily and *ravenyngly* or gluttonously to devour very much. *Udall*, Flowers, fol. 9b.

ravenous (rav'n-us), *a.* [< OF. *ravinos, ravineus, ravineus*, F. *ravineux*, violent, impetuous, = It. *rapinoso*, ravenous, etc., < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *raven*^{2}. Cf. *rapinous*.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured.
Ezek. xxxix. 4.

I wish some *ravenous* wolf had eaten thee!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 31.

2. Greedily eager for gratification; tending to rapacity or voracity: as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

Thy desires
Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and *ravenous*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 133.

=Syn. *Voracious*, etc. See *rapacious*.

ravenously (rav'n-us-li), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

ravenousness (rav'n-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ravenous; furious avidity; rage for prey.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them.
Sir M. Hale.

ravenry (rā'vn-ri), *n.*; pl. *raveuries* (-riz). [< *raven*^{1} + *-ry*.] A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept.

Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a *ravenry* . . . would insure protection.
Nature, XXXVII. 602.

Ravensara (rav-en-sā'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Sonnerat, 1782), < Malagasy *ravin-dzara*, said to mean 'good leaf.'] A genus of trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Perseaceæ*. It is distinguished by having the parts of the flower in threes, two-celled anthers, an enlarged perianth-tube closed over the ovary in fruit, and a seed with six lobes descending into as many false cells of the pericarp. The 3 or 4 species are smooth aromatic trees of Madagascar. *R. aromatica* has a clove-like fragrance throughout, and its fruit, called *clove-nutmeg* or *ravensara-nut*, is used in Madagascar as a spice.

raven's-duck (rā'vnz-duk), *n.* A fine kind of hempen sail-cloth.

ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *rabenstein*, a gallows (also a black stone), < *rabe*, = E. *raven*, + *stein* = E. *stone*: so called as a place where ravens (birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate. Cf. D. *raven-kop*, hangman, lit. 'raven-head': see *raven*^{1} and *stone*^{1}.] A gallows. [Rare.]

To and fro, as the night-winds blow,
The carcass of the assassin swings;
And then alone, on the *raven-stone*,
The raven flaps his dusky wings.
Byron, Manfred (first MS.), iii.

raver (rā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravare*; < *ravel* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. F. *rêveur*, dreamer.] One who raves or is furious; a maniac.

As old decrepite persons, yong Infantes, fooles, Madmen, and *Ravers*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94. (*Davies.*)

ravery† (rā'vėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *resverie*, raving, dreaming: see *ravel*^{1}, and cf. *reverie*.] The act or practice of raving; extravagance of speech or expression; a raving.

Reject them not as the *raveries* of a child.
Sir J. Sempill, Sacrilege Sacredly Handled, Int. (*Davies.*)

ravin† (rav'in), *n.* and *v.* See *raven*^{2}.

ravine^1, *n.* Same as *raven*^{2}.

ravine^2 (rạ-vēn'), *n.* [< ME. *ravine, rauyne*, < OF. *ravine, rabine*, a raging flood, a torrent, an inundation, a hollow worn by a torrent, a ravine, F. *ravine, ravin*, a ravine; a particular use of *ravine*, violence, impetuosity, plunder, < L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, plunder: see *rapine*, and cf. *raven*^{2}.] 1†. A raging flood.

A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way. *Cotgrave.*

2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully.=Syn. 2. *Glen, Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

ravined† (rav'ind), *a.* [Irreg. < *ravin, raven*^{2}, + *-ed*^{2}.] Ravenous.

Witches' mummy, maw and gulf
Of the *ravin'd* salt-sea shark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 24.

ravine-deer (rạ-vēn'dēr), *n.* The goat-antelope of the Deccan, which inhabits rocky places.



Ravine deer *Tetraceros quadricornis*

It has many names, vernacular and technical, as *blacktail, chikara, chowringha, kalsripie, Antilope chikara* or *quadricornis, Tetraceros quadricornis*, and *Tragops bennetti*.

raving (rā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *ravynge*; verbal n. of *ravel*^{1}, *v.*] Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

They are considered as lunatics, and therefore tolerated in their *ravings*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

raving (rā'ving), *p. a.* 1. Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.—2. Fit to excite admiration or enthusiasm; hence, amazing, intense, superlative, or the like. [Colloq. or slang.]

A letter of *raving* gallantry, which Orlando Furioso himself might have penned, potent with the condensed essence of old romance. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 262.

The veterans liked to recall over the old Madeira the wit and charms of the *raving* beauties who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar.
New Princeton Rev., I. 6.

ravingly (rā'ving-li), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; distractedly.

The swearer is *ravingly* mad; his own lips so pronounce him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 283.

ravisable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ravissable*, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] Ravenous.

And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves *ravisable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7016.

ravisant†, *a.* [ME., also *ravisaunt*; < OF. *ravisant, ravissant*, ppr. of *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*. Cf. *rarissant*.] Ravishing; ravening; predatory.

The wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,
With the schep gende so milde so lomb.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

ravish (rav'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *ravisshen, ravischen, ravisen, ravichen*, < OF. (and F.) *ravis-*, stem of certain parts of *ravir*, ravish, snatch away hastily, = It. *rapire*, < L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rape*^{2} and *rapid*. Cf. *ravage*.] 1. To seize and carry off; transport or take away forcibly; snatch away. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thanne thel seyn that he is *ravisht* in to another world, where he is a grettre Lord than he was here.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 251.

And the gret fray that the [they] mad in the tyme of masse it *ravyched* my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. *Paston Letters*, II. 81.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 38.

2. To transport mentally; enrapture; bring into a state of ecstasy, as of delight or fear.

Sore were all their mindes *ravished* wyth feare, that in maner half beside themselves they said . . .
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 173.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

The view of this most sweet Paradise [Mantua] . . . did even *ravish* my senses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 145.

My friend was *ravished* with the beauty, innocence, and sweetness that appeared in all their faces.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 47.

3. To deprive by seizure; dispossess violently: with *of*.

They may *ravish* me o' my life,
But they canna banish me fro' Heaven hie.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 57).

And am I blasted in my bud with treason?
Boldly and basely *of* my fair name *ravish'd*?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4. To violate the chastity of; commit rape upon; deflower.

Their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives *ravished*.
Isa. xiii. 16.

My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd,
My daughters *ravish'd*, and my city burn'd,
My bleeding infants dash'd against the floor.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 89.

ravish† (rav'ish), *n.* [< *ravish*, *v.*] Ravishment; ecstasy; a transport or rapture.

Most of them . . . had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz. some upon dreams and *ravishes* of spirit by fits; others upon the reformation of their lives. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 219, an. 1636.

ravisher (rav'ish-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravischour, ravissour*, < OF. *raviscor, ravisceur*, F. *ravisseur*, ravisher, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence.

Gods! shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 103.

2. One who violates the chastity of a woman.

Thou *ravisher*, thou traitor, thou false thief!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 888.

3. One who or that which transports with delight.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ravisshing, ravyschynge*; verbal n. of *ravish*, *v.*] Ecstatic delight; mental transport. [Rare.]

The *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 60.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *p. a.* 1. Snatching; taking by violence; of or pertaining to ravishment.

Tarquin's *ravishing* strides. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 55.

2. Exciting rapture or ecstasy; adapted to enchant; exquisitely lovely; enrapturing.

Those delicious villas of St. Pietro d'Arena, which present another Genoa to you, the *ravishing* retirements of the Genoese nobility. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

He [Emerson] . . . gave us *ravishing* glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

3†. Moving furiously along; hurrying. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; so as to delight or enchant.

ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *ravissement*, a ravishing, ravishment, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying off, or the act or state of forcible abduction; violent transport or removal.—2. Mental transport; a carrying or being carried away with delight; ecstasy; rapture.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.
Milton, P. L., v. 46.

The music and the bloom
And all the mighty *ravishment* of Spring.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 18.

3. Violation of female chastity; rape.

In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 480.

ravissant (rav'i-sant), *a.* [See *ravisant*.] In *her.*, leaping in a position similar to rampant: usually noting the wolf.

ravisset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ravish*. *Chaucer.*

raw^1 (râ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *raw, rau, ra*, < AS. *hreáw, hrēw*, raw, uncooked, unprepared, sore, = OS. *hrā* = D. *raauw* = MLG. *rauwe, rō*, LG. *rau* = OHG. *rāo, rō, rou* (*raw-*), MHG. *rō* (*raw-*), G. *roh* = Icel. *hrār* = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa*, raw, crude; akin to L. *crudus*, raw, *cruentus*, bloody, *cruor*, gore, blood (see *crude*), Gr. κρέας, flesh, Skt. *kravis*, raw meat, *krūra*, cruel, hard, OSlav.

krŭvĭ, Lith. *kraújas*, blood.] **I.** *a.* 1. Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, *raw* meat, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten *raw; raw* medicinal substances; *raw* (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . lie the *raw* vegetables she is preparing for domestic consumption.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this sense *raw* is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partly or wholly finished products fitted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the *raw* materials of a manufacture; *raw* silk or cotton (the prepared fiber); *raw* marble; *raw* clay.

Eight thousand bales of *raw* silke are yearly made in the Island. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to speak rashly of a *raw* material in which he had had no experience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It [the German mind] has supplied the *raw* material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

Her lips were like *raw* lether, pale and blew.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast scene of Hogue . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haltered with a blazing space of *raw*-white all around it *The Nation*, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The *raw* vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 638.

The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known as *raw*, in which state it is sold for many purposes.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.

4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2. 100.

Dreadful to me was the coming home in the *raw* twilight, with nipped fingers and toes.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, I.

A *raw* mist rolled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; undfledged; ill-instructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newe wylie practised worshippinges allowith he for hys, but vtterlye abhorreth them all as thinges *rawe* and unsavery. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

An opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be *raw* in wit and judgment *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging Jacks,
Which I will practise. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 77.

He had also a few other *raw* seamen, but such as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soldiers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 112.

His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholly *raw*, no part of it ever having been in an engagement.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 358.

6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived or appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* sore; a *raw* spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones *raw*, and cle-pits hollow grew,
And brawney armes had lost their knowen might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When *raw* flesh appeareth in him [a leper], he shall be unclean. Lev. xiii. 14.

Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red
After the Danish sword. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.

7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 2.

See Gent. Have you no fearful dreams?
Steph. Sometimes, as all have
That go to bed with *raw* and windy stomachs.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

8. In *ceram.*, unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—**Raw edge**, that edge of any textile fabric which is not finished with a selvage, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise secured, and which is therefore liable to ravel out. **Raw hide.** See *hide*[2] and *rawhide*.—**Raw material** of, sienna, silk, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Raw, Crude.* These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier meaning, have drawn somewhat apart. *Raw* continues to apply to food which is not yet cooked, as *raw* potatoes; but *crude* has lost that meaning. *Raw* is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; *crude* rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea.

II. *n.* 1. A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(*a*) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw: as, a plate of *raws*. [Colloq.] (*b*) Raw sugar. [Colloq. or trade use.]

The stock of *raws* on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

It's a tender subject, and every one has a *raw* on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.

Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfully wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bleeding temper is one *raw*; his whole soul one rage and wrath.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

3. In *bot.*, same as *rag*[1], 3 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]—**To touch one on the raw**, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive.

raw[2] (râ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

Clavers and his Highlandmen
Came down upo' the *raw*.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 153).

rawbone† (râ'bōn), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *bone*, *n.*] Same as *raw-boned*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

raw-boned (râ'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean *raw-boned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 35.

rawhead (râ'hed), *n.* 1. A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect: usually coupled with *bloody-bones*.

I was told before
My face was bad enough; but now I look
Like *Bloody-Bone* and *Raw Head*, to fright children.
Fletcher (*and another*), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones*.
Locke, Education, § 138.

2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rawhide (râ'hid), *n.* and *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *hide*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—2. A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of rawhide: as, a *rawhide* whip.

rawish (râ'ish), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Prol. to Antonio's Revenge.

rawly (râ'li), *adv.* 1. In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so provale as the *rawly* new
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, I.

2†. In an unprepared or unprovided state.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 147.

rawness (râ'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rawenes*, *rawnesse*, *rownes*; < *raw*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

Of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall *rawenesse* of some newly Commen from the vniuersities.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 2.

Much if not most of this *rawness* in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home.
The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2†. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, . . .
Without leave taking? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 26.

rawnsake†, *v. t.* An old form of *ransack*.

raw-port (râ'pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (râ'pot), *n.* A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their nests wid hunger.
Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

rax (raks), *v.* [< ME. *raxen*, *roxen*, *rasken*, *rosken*, stretch oneself, < AS. **racsan*, *raxan*, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative *-s* (as in *cleanse*, *rinse*, etc.), from the root of *rack*[1], stretch: see *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stretch, or stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, *rax* me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae ill *raxing* a halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

So he *raxes* his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

raxle†, *v. i.* [ME. *raxlen*, *roxlen*, *raselen*, a var. or freq. of *raxen*, stretch: see *rax*.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare *rax*.

I *raxled* & fel in gret affray [after a dream].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1173.

Benedicite he by-gan with a bolke and hus brest knokede,
Raseled and remed and routte at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.

ray[1] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *ray*, *rai*, *raid*, F. *rais*, a spoke, ray, = Pr. *rai*, *raig*, *rait*, spoke, ray, = Sp. *rayo*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, *radio*, radius, = Pg. *raio*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, *radio*, radius, = It. *razzo*, a spoke, ray, beam, *raggio*, a ray, beam, radius, *radio*, ray; also in fem., OF. *raie*, F. *raie*, a line, stroke, = Pr. Sp. *raya*, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see *ray*[2]); < L. *radius*, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see *radius*.] 1. Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or beam of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromatic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See *radiant energy* (under *energy*), *spectrum*.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam*; a collection of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

Full many a gem of purest *ray* serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A *ray* of reason stole
Half through the solid darkness of his soul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225.

3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little *raies*, streames, or streaks.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

4. In *geom.*, an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the practice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line considered as a locus of points a *ray*. But as it was found that the word did not readily suggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a *range*, while the word *ray* is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings *ray* is synonymous with *radius*, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a *beam*.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (*b*) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Compositæ* and in wild hydrangeas. (*c*) A ray-flower. (*d*) A radius. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.—6. One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under *Asterias* and *Asteriidæ*.—7. One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a *spine;* a fin-ray.—8. In *entom.*, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—9. *pl.* In *her.*: (*a*) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare *radiant*, 3 (*a*). (*b*) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes straight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are usually represented when surrounding the sun.—**Branchial ray, branchiostegal rays.** See the adjectives.—**Calorific rays,** heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.—**Cone of rays.** See *cone*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Direct rays.** See *direct illumination*, under *direct*.—**Divergent rays.** See *divergent*.

—**Extraordinary ray.** See *refraction*.—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Medullary rays.** (*a*) See *medullary*. (*b*) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See *tubule*.—**Obscure rays.** See *obscure* and *spectrum*.—**Ordinary ray.** See *refraction*.—**Principal ray.** See *principal*.—**Ritteric rays.** See *Ritteric*.—**Visual rays.** See *visual*.—**Cathode rays,** a form of radiation generated in a vacuum-tube, in connection with the cathode, or negative pole, when an electric discharge is passed through it.—**X-rays,** or **Röntgen rays,** a form of radiation having characteristic and distinctive properties, discovered by Professor Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, of Wurzburg (announced by him in December, 1895). He showed that the discharge of a large Ruhmkorff coil through a vacuum-tube produces a form of radiation external to the latter, which has the property of causing various substances to fluoresce; of affecting the ordinary photographic plate like light (though itself invisible); and of penetrating opaque bodies in various degrees, according to their density and relative thickness, platinum, lead, and silver being quite opaque, while aluminium, wood, and paper are quite transparent. He also found that these rays are not refracted by prisms of carbon disulphid, and that uncertain refraction occurs with vulcanized rubber prisms and those made of aluminium; that powdered substances, opaque to white light, are quite as transparent to these rays as solid bodies of equal mass; and that bodies having rough surfaces act like those whose surfaces are polished. These facts forced him to conclude that refraction and regular reflection do not exist, but that such bodies behave to X-rays as muddy media to light. Other conclusions were that these rays pass through all substances at the same speed; that air absorbs a very much smaller part of them than of cathode rays; that they are not deflected by a magnet; that the spot on the wall of the tube which fluoresces most decidedly is to be regarded as the principal point of their radiation; that when the cathode rays are deflected within the tube, the spot is changed, thus producing a new source of radiation; that, therefore, cathode rays and X-rays are not identical; that X rays are rectilinearly propagated; that no interference phenomena of X-rays were found to exist; that the above facts tend to show that they have properties not hitherto known in connection with ultra-violet, visible, and infra-red light; and that therefore, they do not consist of transverse vibrations of the ether, but of longitudinal vibrations. The source of X-rays has been shown to be the surface upon which the cathode rays first strike, whether that surface be the wall of the tube or an object placed within the tube; when this object within the tube is the anode itself, the emanations are most powerful. It has also been found that X-rays have the property, in common with ultra-violet light, of dispersing negative charges on insulated surfaces and the power of positively electrifying such surfaces; and that regular reflection, though weak, may be demonstrated by the use of the photographic plate and long exposure. Hertz had previously shown that cathode rays penetrate opaque bodies, and Lenard that such rays may pass through aluminium forming a part of the wall of the tube and affect the photographic plate, but that their absorption is excessive beyond a few millimeters from the aluminium window.



X-ray photograph of a foot in a shoe

ray[1] (rā), *v.* [< OF. *raier*, F. *rayer*, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. *raiar* = Sp. *rayar*, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pg. *raiar*, radiate, sparkle, = It. *ragguare*, *razzare*, radiate, also Sp. Pg. *radiar* = It. *radiare*, radiate, sparkle; < L. *radiare*, furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, < *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: see *ray*[1], *n.*, and cf. *radiate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

> Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
> *Ray* round with flames her disk of seed.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cl.

2. To shoot forth or emit; cause to shine out.

> Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
> Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 401.

3†. To stripe.

> I wil yif him a feder bedde
> *Rayed* with golde.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 252.

II. *intrans.* To shine forth or out as in rays.

> In a molten glory shrined
> That *rays* off into gloom. *Mrs. Browning.*

ray[2] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *raie*, *raye*, F. *raie* = OCat. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = It. *raja*, *razza* (cf. ML. *ragadia*), < L. *rāia*, a ray; prob. orig. **ragia*, akin to D. *roch*, *rog* = LG. *ruche* (> LG. *roche*), a roach, a ray, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *rohhe*, *rohche* (glossed by ML. *fannus*), ME. *rohge*, *rohge*, a roach: see *roach*[1].] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus *Raia*, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.—2. Any member of the order *Hypotremi*, *Batoidei*, or *Raiæ*, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *skate*, *sting-ray*, and *torpedo*.—**Beaked ray,** *Rhinobatidæ*.—**Clear-nosed ray,** *Raia eglanteria*.—**Cow-nosed ray,** *Rhinoptera quadriloba*. Also called *clam-cracker*, *corn cracker*, *whipperee*, etc.—**Fuller** or **fuller's ray,** *Raia fullonica*.—**Horned ray,** a ray or batoid fish of the family *Cephalopteridæ* or *Mantidæ*: so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See cut under *devil-fish*.—**Painted ray.** See *painted*.—**Sandy ray,** *Raia circularis*.—**Starry ray** or **skate,** *Raia radiata*.—**Stingless rays,** *Anacanthidæ*.—**Torpedo rays,** *Torpedinidæ*. See *torpedo*. (See the generic and family names; also *bishop-ray*, *butterfly ray*, *eagle-ray*, *sting-ray*.)

ray[3]† (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, *ray*, < OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*, array: see *array*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress. *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 237.

ray[3]† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *rayen*; < *ray*[3], *n.* Cf. *array*, *v.*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2. the same verb used (as *array* also was used) in an ironical application; hence, in comp., *beray*.] 1. To array.—2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

> Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 3.

ray[4]† (rā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rey*; < ME. *raye*; prob. a particular application of *ray*[1], a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth.

> Ich drow me among drapers, . . .
> Among the riche *rayes* ich rendered a lesson.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 217.

Foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these were called *Rey* Gounes. *Stow*, Survey of London, p. 652.

ray[5] (rā), *n.* [Cf. MHG. *reige*, *reie*, *rei*, G. *reihen*, *reigen*, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ray[6] (rā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain disease of sheep, also called *scab*, *shab*, or *rubbers*.

ray[7]†, *n.* Same as *roy*.

Raya[1], **Rayah** (rā'yä), *n.* [= F. *rayah*, *raïa*, < Ar. *raiya*, pl. *ra'āyā*, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < *ra'a*, pasture, feed: cf. *rāaya*, flocks, herds. Cf. *ryot*, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mohammedan.

raya[2] (rā'yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurylæmidæ*, *Psarisomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.

Rayah, *n.* See *Raya*[1].

rayat, rayatwari. See *ryot*, *ryotwar*.

rayed (rād), *a.* [< ME. *rayed*, *rayyd*, *rayd*; < *ray*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in *zoöl.*, radiate.—2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-*rayed* fin; a soft-*rayed* fish.—3†. Striped.

> The sheriffs of London should give yearly *rayed* gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc.
> *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 307.

Rayed animals. See *Radiata*.

rayer† (rā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rayere*, < *raye*, striped cloth: see *ray*[4].] A seller of ray-cloth. *Piers Plowman.*

rayey (rā'i), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-ey* = *-y*[1].] Having or consisting of rays.

> The *rayey* fringe of her faire eyes. *Cotton*, Song.

ray-floret (rā'flō'ret), *n.* A ray-flower: used chiefly of *Compositæ*.

ray-flower (rā'flou'ėr), *n.* One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see *ray*[1], 5 (*b*)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*.

ray-grass (rā'grȧs), *n.* A good forage-grass, *Lolium perenne*. Also *rye-grass*.

rayket, rayle†. See *rake*[2], *rail*.

rayless (rā'les), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Without rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 19.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having no rays or ray-like parts.

raymet†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *roam*.

Raymond's blue. See *blue*.

Raynaud's disease. See *disease*.

Raynaud's gangrene. Same as *Raynaud's disease*.

rayne[1]†, **rayne**[2]†. See *rain*[1], *reign*.

ray-oil (rā'oil), *n.* Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.

rayon† (rā'on), *n.* [< F. *rayon*, a ray, beam, < *rais*, a ray: see *ray*[1].] A beam or ray. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), ii.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), *a.* [< F. *rayonnant*, ppr. of *rayonner*, radiate, shine, < *rayon*, a ray: see *rayon*.] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be *rayonnant* when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller circles.

rayonned (rā'ond), *a.* [< *rayon* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rayonnant*.

raze[1] (rāz), *v. t.* See *rase*[1].

raze[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *race*[4].

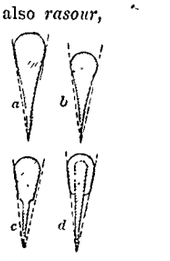
raze[3] (rāz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

razed (rāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *raze*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *ragged*, 7.

razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [< F. *rasé*, cut down (*vaisseau rasé*, a vessel cut down), pp. of *raser*, shave, rase: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.

razee (ra-zē'), *v. t.* [< *razee*, *n.*] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to *razee* a book or an article.

razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rasour*, *rasoure*; < ME. *rasour*, *rasoure*, *rasoere*, *rasure*, a razor, < OF. (and F.) *rasoir* = Pr. *razor* = OCat. *rasó* = It. *rasoio*, < ML. *rasorium*, a razor (cf. *rasorius*, razor-fish), < L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leafed handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare *rattler*, 5.



Cross-sections of Razors.

a and *b*, ordinary forms; *c*, section known as "half-rattler"; *d*, backed razor.

2. A tusk: as, the *razors* of a boar. *Johnson.*—**Occam's razor,** the principle that the unnecessary supposition that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the observed facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (*Entia non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem*). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which belongs rather to the contemporary nominalist William Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).

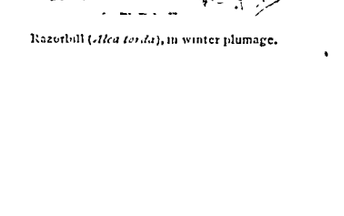
razorable† (rā'zor-a-bl), *a.* [< *razor* + *-able*.] Fit to be shaved.

> Till new-born chins
> Be rough and *razorable*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 250.

razorback (rā'zor-bak), *n.* 1. A rorqual, finfish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balænopteridæ*.—2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

razor-backed (rā'zor-bakt), *a.* 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the *razor-backed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the Mississippi valley.—2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the rorqual.

razorbill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* 1. The razor-billed auk, or tinker, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the rest of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the



Razorbill (*Alca torda*), in winter plumage.

tip; one of the furrows is white, the bill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chiefly on fish, and nests on rocky sea-coasts, laying a single egg about 3 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is eatable.

2. The skimmer or cutwater, *Rhynchops nigra*. See *skimmer* and *Rhynchops*.

razor-billed (rā′zȯr-bild), *a.* Having a bill likened to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—**Razor-billed auk.** See *razorbill*, 1.—**Razor-billed curassow**, a bird of the genus *Mitua*, as *M. tuberosa* of Guiana.

razorblade (rā′zȯr-blād), *n.* A long, slim oyster. [Connecticut.]

razor-clam (rā′zȯr-klam), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidæ*, especially of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua;* a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See cut under *Ensis*.

razor-fish (rā′zȯr-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Labridæ*, *Xyrichthys lineatus*, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.—2. A related fish, *Xyrichthys novacula*, of the Mediterranean.—3. A razor-clam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor-fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell*. *Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food.

razor-grass (rā′zȯr-gras), *n.* A West Indian nut-rush, *Scleria scindens*, with formidable cutting leaves.

razor-grinder (rā′zȯr-grīn″dėr), *n.* The nightjar: same as *grinder*, 3.

razor-hone (rā′zȯr-hōn), *n.* A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors. See *hone*[1].

razor-paper (rā′zȯr-pā″pėr), *n.* Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.

razor-paste (rā′zȯr-pāst), *n.* A paste of emery-powder or the like, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.

razor-shell (rā′zȯr-shel), *n.* The shell of a razor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua:* so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare *razor-fish*, 3.

razor-stone (rā′zȯr-stōn), *n.* Same as *novaculite*.

razor-strop (rā′zȯr-strop), *n.* An implement for sharpening razors. See *strop*. Also called *razor-strap*.

razure† (rā′zhūr), *n.* [= F. *rasure*, ‹ L. *rasura*, ‹ *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] See *rasure*.

razzia (rat′si-ä), *n.* [‹ F. *razzia* = Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, a raid, ‹ Algerian Ar. *ghazia* (Turk. *ghazya*) (pron. nearly *razia* in Algiers, the initial letter *gh* being represented by the F. *r grasséyé*), a military expedition against infidels, a crusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of crops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. Razzias were formerly common in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvie.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 27.

Rb. The chemical symbol of *rubidium*.

R. C. An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.

R. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Dragoons;* (*b*) of *Rural Dean*.

R. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Engineers;* (*b*) of *Royal Exchange*.

re[1] (rā), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and Italy.

re[2] (rē), *n.* [L., abl. of *res*, thing, case, matter, affair: see *res*[2].] A word used in legal language in the phrase *in re:* as, '*in re* Bardell vs. Pickwick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically *re:* as, *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick; *re* Brown.

re-. [ME. *re-* = OF. *re-*, F. *re-*, *ré-* = Sp. Pg. *re-* = It. *re-*, *ri-*, ‹ L. *re-*, before a vowel or *h* generally *red-*, but later also *re-* (the form *red-* also occurring in *red-dere*, render, and, assimilated, in *rel-ligio*, religion, *rel-liquiæ*, relics, *rec-cidere*, fall back, and with a connecting vowel in *redivivus*, living again), an inseparable prefix, back, again, against: see def. The OF. and It. form *re-* often appears as *ra-* by confusion with the true *ra-* (‹ L. *re-* + *ad-*), and the following consonant is often doubled, as in OF. *reppeller*, ‹ L. *repellere*, repel; It. *rappresentare*, ‹ L. *repræsentare*, represent; etc. Words with the prefix *ra-* in OF. usually appear with *re-* in E., except when the accent has receded, as in *rally*[1].] An inseparable prefix of Latin origin (before a vowel usually in the form *red-*), meaning 'back,' 'again.' It occurs in a great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin, and is also common as an English formative. It denotes (*a*) a turning back ('back'), as in *recede*, *recur*, *remit*, *repel*, etc.; (*b*) opposition ('against'), as in *reluctant*, *repugnant*, etc.; (*c*) restoration to a former state ('back,' 'again,' English *un-*[2]), as in *restitution*, *relegate*, *redintegrate* or *reintegrate*, and with some words of non-Latin origin, as in *recall*, *remind*, *renew*, etc.; (*d*) transition to an opposite state, as in *reprobate*, *retract*, *reveal*, etc.; (*e*) repetition of an action ('again'), as in *revise*, *resume*, etc., becoming in this use an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever, whether of Latin origin, as in *react*, *reenter*, *recreate*, *readdress*, *reappear*, *reproduce*, *reunite*, etc., or of Anglo-Saxon or other origin, as in *rebind*, *rebuild*, *redye*, *refill*, *refit*, *reheat*, *relight*, *reline*, *reload*, *reset*, *rewrite*, etc. In many words taken from the Latin, either directly or through the Old French, the force of *re-* (*red-*) has been lost, or is not distinctly felt, in English, as in *receive*, *reception*, *recommend*, *recover*[2], *reduce*, *redeem*, *recuperate*, *recreate*[1], *refer*, *rejoice*, *relate*, *religion*, *remain*, *renown*, *repair*[1], *repair*[2], *report*, *request*, *require*, and other words containing a radical element not used in the particular sense concerned, or not used at all, in English. Some of these words, as *recover*[2], *recreate*[1], are distinguished from English formations with the clear prefix *re-*, again, often written distinctively with a hyphen, as in *re-cover*, *re-create*, etc. In many instances the prefix, by shifting of accent and change of sound, or loss of adjacent elements, loses the character of a prefix, as in *rebel*, *a.*, *relic*, *relict*, *remnant*, *rest*[2], *restive*, etc., and in words from Old French in which the prefix *re-* combines with the prefix *a-* in the form *ra-*, not recognized as an English prefix, as in *rally*[1], *rabate*, etc. In some other words also *re-* is reduced to *r-*, as in *ransom* (doublet of *redemption*), *rampart*, *rencounter*, etc. The prefix *re-* is found in many words formed in Old French from non-Latin elements, as in *regret*, *regard*, *reward*, etc. As an English formative *re-* may be prefixed to a primitive verb, adjective, or noun, or to derivatives, indifferently, and such secondary forms as *reestablishment*, *reaction*, etc., may be analyzed either as *re-* + *establishment*, *re-* + *action*, etc., or as *reestablish* + *-ment*, *react* + *-ion*, etc. *Re-* is prefixed to a word beginning with *e*, *re-* is separated by a hyphen, as *re-establish*, *re-estate*, *re-edify*, etc.; or else the second *e* has a dieresis over it: as, *reëstablish*, *reëmbark*, etc. The hyphen is also sometimes used to bring out emphatically the sense of repetition or iteration: as, *sung* and *re-sung*. The dieresis is not used over other vowels than *e* when *re-* is prefixed: thus, *reinforce*, *reunite*, *reabolish*.

reabsorb (rē-ąb-sôrb′), *v. t.* [= F. *réabsorber;* as *re-* + *absorb*.] To draw or take in anew by absorption, imbibition, or swallowing, as something previously ejected, emitted, or put forth.

During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata temporary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently *reabsorbed*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-ąb-sôrp′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réabsorption;* as *re-* + *absorption*.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed.

reaccommodate† (rē-ą-kom′ọ̄-dāt), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *accommodate*.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renewed order.

King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to *re-accommodate* themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 121.

reaccuse (rē-ą-kūz′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *accuse*.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accusation against.

Her'ford, . . . who *re-accus'd*
Norfolk for words of treason he had us'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 60.

reach[1] (rēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reached* (formerly *raught*), ppr. *reaching*. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *retch*, and unassibilated *reck;* ‹ ME. *rechen* (pret. *raughte*, *raghte*, *raght*, *rehte*, *reahte*, pp. *raught*, *raugt*), ‹ AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣccan* (pret. *rǣhte*), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. *reka*, *retsia*, *resza* = MD. *reijcken*, D. *reiken* = MLG. *reken*, LG. *reiken* = OHG. *reihhen*, *reichen*, MHG. G. *reichen*, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associated with the group to which belong *rack*[1], *rake*[1], *rax*, *retch*[1], etc., Goth. *rakjan*, etc., stretch, and L. *reg-ere*, *por-rigere*, Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improbable.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
John xx. 27.

He shall flourish,
And, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches
To all the plains about him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 53.

To his
She *reached* her hands, and in one bitter kiss
Tasted his tears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, he gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he *raught* it them, saying, Take it.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 241.

The prince he *reacht* Robin Hood a blow.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, v. 415).

Reach a chair;
So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 3.

I stand at one end of the room, and *reach* things to her woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 137.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out: as, to *reach* a book on a shelf; to *reach* an object with a cane.

He slough man and horse whom that he *raught* with his axe that he hellde with bothe hondes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee?
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 156.

4. To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

Than Troiell with tene the tourfer beheld, . . .
Reiches his reynis & his roile [rowel] strykes,
Caires to the kyng with a kant wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10215.

The damesell hym thanked, and *raught* hym vp be the honde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 697.

Lest therefore his now bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life, and eat,
And live for ever. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 94.

5. To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars,
Raught Italy at last. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 325.

He must have *reached* a very advanced age.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

He [Dante] has shown us the way by which that country far beyond the stars may be *reached*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

There is no mercy in mankind can *reach* me.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
That *reaches* blame, but rather merits praise.
Milton, P. L., iii. 697.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern. *South*, Sermons, II. i.

When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky. *Carlyle*.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox's] words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to *reach* others with consolation.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

It is difficult indeed in some places to *reach* the sense of the inspired writers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [Atterbury] could be *reached* only by a bill of pains and penalties. *Macaulay*, Francis Atterbury.

8†. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

But how her fawning partner fell I *reach* not,
Unless caught by some springe of his own setting.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, v. 1.

Sir P. I *reach* you not.
Lady P. Right, sir, your policy
May bear it through thus.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

By hym that *rauhte* on rode [the cross].
Piers Plowman (C), v. 179.

And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven.
Gen. xxviii. 12.

Thus far the fable *reaches* of Proteus, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

They [consequences] *reach* only to those of their posterity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

There are the wide-*reaching* views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places.

In the distance . . . the mountains *reach* away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown.
Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1889.

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with *to* or *unto*.

What may the king's whole battle [army] *reach unto?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.

Every one was to pay his part according to his proportion towards y^e purchass, & all other debts, what y^e profite of y^e trade would not *reach too*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, *reaching*, according to Lord Bacon, *to* £120,000.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 360.

3. To make a stretch to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to *reach* out for an apple; to *reach* at or after gain.

Ful semely after hire mete she *raughte*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

He slytte the sheide as fer as that he *raught*, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corsheuse, his goode swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 344.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet
Find little. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4. 15.

Oft the first that (without right or reason)
Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason,
And so at length are justly tumbled down
Beneath the foot, that *raught* above the Crown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach*
At things which, but for thee, O Latmian!
Had been my dreary death? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him [the apostle Paul], but could not *reach* unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The wind being very great at S. W., he could *reach* no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 115.

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*,
Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 447.

6. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind free.

reach[1] (rēch), *n.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*] 1. A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a *reach* of level ground; an inland *reach* of the sea; a *reach* of a river (a straight course between bends); a *reach* of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton*, P. L., x. 322.

The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast,
Then cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind,
And, turning sudden, shun the death designed.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

We walk'd
Beside the river's wooded *reach*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within one's *reach*, or within the *reach* of the law.

All others have a dependent being, and within the *reach* of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident.
Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. in the Falkland Islands.

Poor the *reach*,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway!
Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to vision.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 67.

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 24.

3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more audacious and precipitant then of solid and deep *reach*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle *reach* of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 6.

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that *reach* and elemental movement of Milton's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

4. A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains
That beat above your *reaches*.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon*.

Others
Think heaven a world too high for our low *reaches*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a coupling-pole. See cut under *hound*, 7.—6. *Naut.*, the distance sailed between tacks: same as *board*, 13 (*c*).—7. An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U. S.]—**Head reach**, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking.

reach[2] (rēch), *v.* A variant of *retch*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

reachable (rē'cha-bl), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher (rē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long *reacher*, I have a short hitter.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He . . . spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record.
Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2†. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright."
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.

reaching-post (rē'ching-pōst), *n.* In *rope-making*, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

reachless (rēch'les), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-less*.] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises light.
Bp. Hall, A Defiance to Envy.

reach-me-down (rēch'mē-doun'), *a.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*, + *me*, indirect object, + *down*[1], *adv.* Cf. *pick-me-up*.] Ready-made. [Colloq., Eng.]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach me down* dressing gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv

reacquite† (rē-a-kwīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *acquite*.] To pay back; give a return to or for; requite.

You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesy and favour to him so shewn, in that I possibly may.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

react (rē-akt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *act*, *v.* Cf. F. *réagir*, react.] I. *trans.* To act or perform anew; re-enact: as, to *react* a play.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water *reacteth* againe . . . upon the fire and cooleth it.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with interest what they have received. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every opinion *reacts* on him who utters it. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimulates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said to *react*.
3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak'shon), *n.* [= F. *réaction* = Sp. *reaccion* = Pg. *reacção* = It. *reazione*; as *re-* + *action*.] 1. Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

Of *reaction* in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and act in suffering
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-action* of a body pressed upon by another body. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul (1662), i. 12.

Attack is the *re-action*; I never think I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1775.

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special—a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 451.

2. In *dynamics*, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was announced, in the form that the quantity of motion is preserved in all percussion, simultaneously in 1669 by Christian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only.
3. Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

4. In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Achilles tendon reaction**, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—**Amphigenous, amphoteric, etc., reaction**. See the adjectives.—**Color-reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction which causes a characteristic development or change of color: used in testing.—**Diazo-reaction**. Same as *Ehrlich's reaction*.—**Ehrlich's reaction**, a reaction in the urine of typhoid and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being treated with a mixture containing sodium nitrite, sulphanilic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and alkalinized with ammonia. Also called *Ehrlich's test*, and *diazo-reaction*.—**Law of action and reaction**. See *action*.—**Paradoxical reaction**. See *paradoxical*.—**Reaction of degeneration**, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (*a*) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (*b*) on direct stimulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms); (3) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction; (4) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réactionnaire*; as *reaction* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The *reactionary* excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, *reactionary* principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the *reactionary* party and the more egotistical line of policy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.

II. *n.*; pl. *reactionaries* (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.

The *reactionaries* and conservatives of Sweden—and there are many of them in this old country—are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.

reactionist (rē-ak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reaction* + *-ist*.] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of *reactionists* will be slow to condemn her [Austria] for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 239.

reaction-period (rē-ak'shon-pē'ri-od), *n.* Same as *reaction-time*.

reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), *n.* The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation. The *reduced reaction-time* is the part of this which is consumed in perception and willing, as distinct from what is consumed in transmission and in the period of muscular latency.

reaction-wheel (rē-ak'shon-hwēl), *n.* See *turbine*.

reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réactif*; as *re-act* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

Knowledge of Sanscrit . . . will be kept alive by the *reactive* influence of Germany and England.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.

This equilibration between new outer forces and *reactive* inner forces, which is thus directly produced in individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

reactivity (rē-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *reactive* + *-ity*.] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity*.
Nature, XXXVII. 503.

read[1] (rēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *read* (red), ppr. *reading*. [Early mod. E. also *reed*, *reede*, *rede*; <

ME. *reden*, earlier *ræden, rathen, rothen* (a weak verb, pret. *redde, radde*, pp. *red, rad, i-rad*), < AS. (*a*) *rǣdan* (a weak verb, pret. *rǣdde*, pl. *rǣddon*, pp. *rǣded, rǣdd, gerǣd*), mixed with (*b*) *rēdan*, Anglian also *rēdan, rēthan* (a strong redupl. verb, pret. *reórd*, pp. *rēden*; found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, consult, etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. *rādan* (pret. *rēd*, pp. *girādan*), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. *rēda* (pret. *rēd*), counsel, = MD. D. *raden*, counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. *rāten*, LG. *raten*, counsel, advise, = OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, G. *raten, rathen* (pret. *riet, rieth*, pp. *geraten, gerathen*), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel. *rādha* (pret. *rēdh*, pp. *rādhinn*), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw. *råda*, counsel, advise, prevail, *rå*, can, may, = Dan. *raade*, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. **rēdan*, in comp. *ga-rēdan* (pret. *ga-rairōth*), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative *-d*) to L. *reri* (pp. *ratus*), think, deem, consider: see *rate*[2], *ratio, reason*. Some compare Skt. √ *rādh*, be successful, Russ. *radŭ*, glad, happy, ready, Lith. *rodas*, willing, etc. Hence *read*[1], *n.*, *riddle*[1], *aread*, etc. The verb *read* in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (red) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*[1], and with *let*, pret. of *let*[1] (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel).] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To counsel; advise; recommend.

And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
So that she nyste what was best to *rede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 670.

And seththe he *radde* religioun the rule for to holde —
"Leste the kyng and his counseil 3or comunes apeire,
And beo stiward in oure stude til 3e be stouwet betere."
Piers Plowman (A), v. 35.

We may *read* constancy and fortitude
To other souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* you tent it.
Burns, Captain Grose s Peregrinations.

My Ladye *reads* you swith return.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

Are these the arts,
Robin, you *read* your rude ones of the wood,
To countenance your quarrels and mistakings?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to *read* a riddle; to *read* a dream.

Joseph, . . . he that *redde* so
The kynges metynge, Pharao.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 281.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we *read* you quite from what you speak?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

"I'll *read* your dream, sister," he says,
"I'll *read* it into sorrow."
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Scott*, Waverley, lxii.

4†. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation *redd* aright.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5†. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To *read* what manner musicke that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (*Nares.*)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to *read* the signs of the times; to *read* the sky or a person's countenance.

Who is 't can *read* a woman?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

Let thy ambitious eye
Read noble objects. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might *reade* continuall lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

All the gazers on the skies
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xl.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to *read* each other's secrets.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

8. (*a*) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to *read* a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

He . . . *radde* it over, and gan the letre fold.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1085.

A man of Ethiopia . . . sitting in his chariot *read* Esaias the prophet. Acts viii. 27, 28.

I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not *read* the next Morning his own Hand-writing.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth *read* more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73.

(*b*) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to *read* a thermometer or a circle.—9. To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

The king . . . *read* in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant. 2 Ki. xxiii. 2.

In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to *read* a Chapter of Moses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to *read* law or philosophy; to *read* science for a degree; to *read* the news; we *read* that the meek shall inherit the earth.

Chylde of folis, men yn bokys *redythe*,
Able yn his foly to holde residence,
Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe,
Nor to his chyrche hathe none aduertence.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 79.

At Iherico, as it is *red*, our Lord dyde many grete myracles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to *read* a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to *read* one's own notions into a book; to *read* something between the lines.

Nascent philosophy and dawning science are *read* into the sacred literature. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, i.

After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men *read* back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to *read* a child asleep; to *read* one's self blind.

No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What, we shall have you *read* yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wearing red Breeches. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

13†. To read about.

Of the fynest stones faire
That men *rede* in the Lapidaire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1352.

To read (one) **a chapter.** See *chapter*.—**To read one's self in,** in the *Church of England*, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read himself in* at his new church.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to *read* a person *out of* a political party.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.

"Syr," he seyd, "now haue I *redd*;
Ete we now, and make vs glad,
And euery man fle care."
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

A monster vile whom God and man does hate:
Therefore I *read* beware. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 13.

As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
Take her with thee to bear thee company,
And in my land I *rede* be seen no more.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

Sojourned hath this Mars, of which I *rede*,
In chambre amyd the paleys prively.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 78.

3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind.

I have *read* of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

To *read* well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh. viii. 8.

5. In *music*: (*a*) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but *reads* very slowly. (*b*) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.—6. To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as, to *read* before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
And *read* upon your phlegmatic dull carcases.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with *up*.

The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, *reading* for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 36.

Men should . . . be compelled to *read up* on questions of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—9. To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not *read*, possess no attractions, are not indispensable to the library. *Jon Bee*, Samuel Foote.

The following passage, however, with some historical basis, *reads* rather curiously. *Mind*, XII. 624.

To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication in what is read.—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.*, to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it.

read[1] (red), *p. a.* [Pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with *well*: as, *well read* in the classics.

You are all *read* in mysteries of state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

An Oxford-Man, extremely *read* in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

One cannot be *well read* unless well seasoned in thought and experience. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 134.

read[1] (rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rede*; < ME. *rede*, < AS. *rǣd* = OS. *rād* = OFries. *rēd* = D. *raad* = MLG. *rād*, LG. *rad* = OHG. MHG. *rāt*, G. *rat*, *rath* = Icel. *rādh* = Sw. *råd* = Dan. *raad*, counsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see *read*[1], *v.* In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling *rede*, like the verb.] 1†. Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nat trowen *rede* ne lore,
I kan not sen in hym no remedie,
But lat hym worchen with his fantasie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 327.

And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counseile, and asked what was theire *rede* in this thinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.

To whose wise *read* she hearkning sent me streight
Into this land. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 30.

May you better reck the *rede*
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2†. Interpretation.

I repeated
The *read* thereof for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3†. Speech; tale; narrative.

Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a closing song,
Unless to bid the gentles speed,
Who long have listened to my *rede*?
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

4†. A saying; a proverb.

This *reede* is ryfe, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

My first *read* of the newspaper.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

I got the other day a hasty *read* of your "Scenes of Clerical Life." *E. Hall*, in Cross's George Eliot, II. ix.

read[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

read[3] (rēd), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *red*[3].

readability (rē-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *readable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Readableness.

readable (rē'da-bl), *a.* [< *read*[1] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being read; legible.—2. Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a *readable* story.

Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and there a literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in *readable* prose.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.

3. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness (rē′da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent *readableness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

readably (rē′da-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

readdress (rē-a-dres′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *address*.] To address or direct again.

He . . . *re-addressed* himself to her.
Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

readept† (rē-a-dept′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adept*.] To regain; recover.

The which Duchie if he might by their meanes *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

readeption (rē-a-dep′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *adeption*.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnyng of *raedepcion* [*rea-*], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his cruelnesse was called the bochier of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streyght pryson.
Fabyan, Chron., II. 659, an. 1570.

Will any say that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon*.

reader (rē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *reder, redere, redare, redar*, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. *rēdere, rēdere*, a reader, scholar, church reader (lector), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. *rader*, adviser, = OHG. *rātari, rātiri*, MHG. *rātære*, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner), < *rēdan*, advise, read: see *read*[1].] 1†. One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kueade [evil] *rederes*, and ne akse no red at foles. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of probabilities. See *mind-reader*.—3. One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily; but they want guidance, help, plan. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 499.

Specifically—(*a*) One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's *reader*. (*b*) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader. (*c*) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary *reader*. Particularly—(*d*) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a doorkeeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vacant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition. (2) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue. (3) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called *sublectors* or *lecturers*.

4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.—**Gentle reader, lay reader**, etc. See the adjectives.

readership (rē′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *reader* + *-ship*.] The office of reader. See *reader*, 3 (*d*) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a *Readership* in Geography. *Nature*, XXXV. 475.

readily (red′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *redely, reddely, redili, redilīche*; < *ready* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

On hir fete wexen saugh I
Partriches winges *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from Heaven whenever he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 128.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could *readily* obey what her father and mother had done. *Pepys*, Diary, July 17, 1665.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.
Locke.

3†. Just now; at once.

A tydynge for to here . . .
That shal nat now be told for me,
For it no nede is *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2137.

=Syn. See *ready*.

readiness (red′i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *readines, redynes*; < ME. *redinesse, redynesse*; < *ready* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being ready; the state of being adapted or in condition for immediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in a *redynesse* to set forth whan they woll.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [death] be not now, yet it will come; the *readiness* is all. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in *readiness* for God.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, *readiness* of thought or of speech; *readiness* in off-hand drawing.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 275.

Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior *readiness* to frame any kind of concept.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

3. Ready disposition; present willingness; mental preparedness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind.
Acts xvii. 11.

Digby made his peace with Cromwell, and professes his *readiness* to spend his blood for him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

=Syn. 2. *Readiness, Facility, Expertness, Knack*, promptitude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. *Readiness* emphasizes promptitude: as, *readiness* in repartee. *Facility* by derivation emphasizes ease, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See *ease*, *n.*) *Expertness* is facility acquired: as, *expertness* with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but also mental. *Knack* is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather surprising possession of skill or faculty.

reading (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge, rædinge*, reading, < AS. *rēding*, reading, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; verbal n. of *rēdan*, counsel, rule, read: see *read*[1].] 1. The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or action of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of the sky (as to weather), or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the *readings* of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By-the-by, that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chamber-maid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such a man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His *reading* of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding,
But easy writing's curst hard *reading*.
Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lection or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*[1], *v. i.*, 6.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.
Hooker.

The *readings* [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 88.

5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelligence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main *reading* of this generation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent *reading* in their day.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.—7. Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various *readings* of a passage in Shakspere; the *reading* seems to be corrupt.

When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Disjunctor reading. See *disjunctor*.—**Penny reading**, an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny: common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—**Reading ægrotat.** See *ægrotat*.—**Reading notice.** See *notice*.

reading (rē′ding), *p. a.* Inclined to read; having a taste for reading; of a studious disposition: as, a *reading* community.—**Reading man.** See *man*.

William himself was not a *reading man*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

reading-book (rē′ding-bůk), *n.* [< ME. **reding-bok*, < AS. *rēding-bōc*, reading-book, lectionary, < *rēding*, reading, + *bōc*, book.] 1. A lectionary.—2. A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (rē′ding-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called *copy-holder*.

reading-desk (rē′ding-desk), *n.* A desk adapted for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as *lectern*, 1.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's *reading-desk*. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

reading-glass (rē′ding-glȧs), *n.* A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (rē′ding-lamp), *n.* A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

reading-pew (rē′ding-pū), *n.* In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of reading-desk or stalls.

reading-room (rē′ding-röm), *n.* 1. An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—2. A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers.

reading-stand (rē′ding-stand), *n.* A stand to support a book. (*a*) Same as *reading-table*. (*b*) Same as *reading-desk*.

reading-table (rē′ding-tā′bl), *n.* A table providing support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top.

readjourn (rē-a-jėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *réajourner*, readjourn; as *re-* + *adjourn*. Cf. *rejourn*.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling again . . . was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 413.

readjournment (rē-a-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *réajournement*, readjournment; as *readjourn* + *-ment*.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

readjust (rē-a-just′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adjust*.] 1. To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.
Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to *re-adjust* the proportion between their wants and their income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently *readjusts* itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 221.

readjuster (rē-ą-jus'tėr), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the amount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881–7 and 1883–9, in opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party failed to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly.
The Nation, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

readjustment (rē-ą-just'ment), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in *U. S. politics*, the political schemes of the Readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *réadmission* = Sp. *readmision* = Pg. *readmissão*; as *re-* + *admission.*] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v. t.* [= F. *réadmettre* = Sp. *readmitir* = Pg. *readmittir* = It. *riammettere*, readmit; as *re-* + *admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton, S. A, l. 1173.

readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ąns), *n.* [< *re-* + *admittance.*] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

readvance (rē-ąd-vàns'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *advance*, *v.*] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxxv., To Sir H. Goodyere.

readvertency (rē-ad-vėr'ten-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *advertency.*] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [Rare.]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re advertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redy, redi, rædi, rædiȝ, i-redi*, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. *rædе* (rare and uncertain), usually *gerædе*, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix *-e* becoming *-i* by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. *-i, -y*, > E. *-y*[1]); = OFries. *rede, red* = D. *reed* = MLG. *rēde, reide, rēt, reit*, LG. *rede, reed* = OHG. *bi-reiti*, MHG. *bereite, be-reit*, G. *be-reit*, ready, prepared, = Icel. *g-reiðr* (**ga reithr*), ready (whence ult. E. *graith, grade*[2]), = OSw. *reda*, Sw. *be-red* = Dan. *rede, be-redt*, ready: perhaps = Goth. *garaids*, set, appointed; cf. *raidjan*, appoint, *ga-raidjan*, enjoin, command, *ga-raidcins*, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to Icel. *reithi*, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., *rīdan* (pret. *rād*), ride, *rād*, a riding, expedition: see *ride, road, raid.* Hence, in comp., *already*, and ult. *array, curry*[1], *ray*[3], *raiment*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.

Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nauy
Be *redy* to rode on the rugh see,
All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2549.

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Mat. xxii. 4.

Be *ready*, Claudio, for your death to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 107.

2†. Dressed.

Up ryseth fresshe Canacee hir-selue, . . .
Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she *redy* was.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 379.

The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *ready*, and half unready. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction).

Bid my wife make herself *ready* handsomely,
And put on her best apron.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally prepared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak.
Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not *ready* to endure deserves some respect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself for joy of his found daughter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!"
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 54.

The miserable prisoner is *ready* to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a *ready* means of escape; a *ready* way.

And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that euer more sholde be *redy* for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in loynge whan he were come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks, *ready* money. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 7.

He pays in *ready* guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a *ready* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

There's a sudden turn now! You have a *ready* wit for intrigue, I find. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a *ready* reply or retort; a *ready* admission; a *ready* welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. Ps. xlv. 1.

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and *ready* address, he would frequently have been involved in imminent danger. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

8†. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?
Ant. Ready. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 2.

[*Ready* is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, *ready*-made; *ready*-cooked, etc.]—**Making ready**, in *printing*, the process of preparation for taking regular impressions from a form on the press. It includes the adjustment of the form on the press, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by means of underlays and overlays, and the adaptation of ink to paper.—**Ready about.** See *about.*—**Ready money.** See *money.*—**To make ready.** (*a*) To prepare; set in order.

Whiche the fryers kepte and ther thei *made* the *redy* in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing a long prayer: others in the meane time call to *make readie* the hens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(*b*†) To dress.

While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill *makes* himself *ready*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Go, and *make* thee *ready* straight
In all thy best attire. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

A man may *make* him *ready* in such clothes
Without a candle.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

=Syn. *Ready, Easy;* disposed, apt, expert, handy, skilful, clever, smart; expeditious, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of *ready* convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not included. Hence it is better to say this may *easily* be seen, than this may *readily* be seen. See quotation from Locke under *readily.* *Easy* of approach; *easy* to be done; *ready* to hear. All the senses of *ready*, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared.

II. *n.* 1. Ready money; cash: usually with the definite article. [Slang.]

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

2. The condition of being ready. [Colloq.]—3. The position of a soldier's weapon following the command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" [Colloq.]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly from the leeward . . . with his rifle at the *ready*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

A good ready, a state of being fully ready or prepared; a good condition of readiness. [Colloq.]

ready (red'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *readied*, ppr. *readying.* [< ME. *redien, redyen* (= D. *reeden*, prepare, dress, = MLG. *rēden, reiden* = MHG. *reiten, reiden*; cf. ME. *beredien* = G. *be-reiten* = Sw. *be-reda* = Dan. *be-rede*, prepare, get ready, etc.); < *ready, a.*] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thare-fore what-so-euer thou bee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of Ihesu in thi mynde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And, having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde *redye* him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* opinions or excuses.

When he hears
The tale of horror, to some *ready-made* face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black coat which he had bought *ready-made* for his first wife's funeral.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [Trade use.]

ready-man (red'i-man), *n.* One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.

ready-pole (red'i-pōl), *n.* A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'nėr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the following: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; being a mirror for merchants, a brieviate for bankers, a treasure for tradesmen, a mate for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or mortgagers of land, leases, annuities, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions. *De Morgan.*

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner;* he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle.*

reaft, *n.* [Usually in Sc. spelling *reif, ricf;* < ME. *ref, ræf, reaf, reve*, < AS. *rēaf*, spoil, plunder: see *reave.*] Spoil; plunder; robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed, Chron. (*Nares.*)

The man that wons yon foreste intill,
He lives by *reif* and felonie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

reaffirm (rē-ą-fėrm'), *v. t.* [= F. *réaffirmer;* as *re-* + *affirm.*] To affirm again.

I close with *re-affirming* the truth that I have aimed to impress. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-ą-fėr'mąns), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ance.*] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reaffirmation (rē-af-ėr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ation.*] Renewed affirmation; a repeated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to *reaffirmation*, through destruction to reconstruction.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

reafforest (rē-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *afforest.*] To convert anew into a forest; renew the forest-growth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to *reafforest* considerable tracts. *The American*, VII. 229.

reafforestation (rē-a-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *reafforest* + *-ation.*] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial *reafforestation* in Brescia.
The Century, XXXI. 536.

reagency (rē-ā′jen-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *agency.*] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to self-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of *re-agency.* *H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 173.

reagent (rē-ā′jent), *n.* [< *re-* + *agent.* Cf. *re-act.*] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counter-results.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are *reagents.* Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes a web, the machinist a machine. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

2. In *chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its percentage composition. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates sulphuric acid from a solution in the insoluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.

3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word is used more loosely, as in *hardening reagents.*—**Nessler's reagent**, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chlorid. A few drops added to a few fluidounces of water will cause a slight reddish-yellow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty million parts of water.

reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [< *reaggravate* + *-ion.*] In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.

reagree (rē-a-grē′), *v.* [< *re-* + *agree.*] I. *intrans.* To agree again; become reconciled.

II.† *trans.* To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed.*
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 111.

reakt, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *reek*[1].

reaket, *n.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *wrack* or *wreck*, or an error for *reate*, q. v.: see *wrack*, *wreck*.] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a translation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and reedes;
Somtymes frome goodly pleasant vine
A sower tendrell speedes.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, II. 4.

reakst. See *to play rex*, under *rex*.

reaks-player†, *n.* One who plays reaks (rex). *Cotgrave.*

real[1] (rē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *real, reall*, < OF. *real, reel*, F. *réel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale*, < ML. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself (in the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. *res*, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *rā*, give. Hence *realize, realization, realism, realist, reality*, etc.; also, from L. *res*, E. *rebus, republic, republican*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, *real* lace.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 310.

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not *real* blood, but only something like it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is *real* with Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the *real* happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 91.

The Teutonic words are all of them *real* words, words which we are always wanting. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phœbe's presence made a home about her. . . . She was *real!* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Real kings hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to *imaginary* or *intentional*. *Real* differs from *actual*, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is real, and independent of what we may think about it. Real objects are either external to the mind, when they are independent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them.

The term *real* (*realis*), though always importing the existent, is used in various significations and oppositions. . . . 1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenclature of existence—the thing as contradistinguished from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions *real*, and definitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent—a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following significations is counterposed, are all *real*. 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, existence. This meaning is improper. . . . 4. As synonymous with *actual*; and this (*a*) as opposed to potential, (*b*) as opposed to possible existence. 5. As denoting absolute or irrespective, in opposition to phænomenal or relative, existence; in other words, as denoting things in themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in relation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of plurality and difference. In this sense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the *real* is only another term for the unconditioned or absolute—τὸ ὄντως ὄν. 6. As indicating existence considered as a subsistence in nature (ens extra animam, ens naturæ), it stands counter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In this sense, *reale*, in the language of the older philosophy (Scholastic, Cartesian, Gassendian), as applied to *esse* or *ens*, is opposed to *intentionale, notionale, conceptibile, imaginarium, rationis, cognitionis, in anima, in intellectu, prout cognitum, ideale*, etc.; and corresponds with *a parte rei* as opposed to *a parte intellectus*, with *subjectivum* as opposed to *objectivum*, with *proprium, principale*, and *fundamentale* as opposed to *vicarium*, with *materiale* as opposed to *formale*, and with *formale in scipso* and *entitativum* as opposed to *representativum*, etc. Under this head, in the vacillating language of our more recent philosophy, *real* approximates to, but is hardly convertible with, objective, in contrast to subjective in the signification there prevalent. 7. In close connection with the sixth meaning, *real*, in the last place, denotes an identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in itself, in contrast to an identity or difference founded only on the relation or point of view in which the thing may be regarded by the thinking subject. In this sense it is opposed to logical or rational, the terms being here employed in a peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (*re*) or in itself is one and indivisible may logically (*ratione*) by the mind be considered as diverse or plural. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5.

We substitute a *real* for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

For the first time the ideal social compact was *real*. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service. *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson* (1643). (*Nares.*)

5†. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See *real estate*, etc., below.—**Chattel real.** See *chattel.*—**Covenant real.** See *covenant.*—**Real abstraction.** See *abstraction.*—**Real action**, in *law.* See *action*, 8.—**Real assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Real attribute**, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intention: opposed to a *notional attribute*, which is signified by a term of second intention.—**Real burden**, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.—**Real character.** See *character.*—**Real component of a force.** See *component.*—**Real composition.** (*a*) The union of objects having existences distinct from one another. (*b*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called *composition of tithes.*—**Real concordance.** See *concordance*, 3.—**Real contract.** See *contract.*—**Real convenience†**, the agreement of a thing with itself.—**Real definition**, the definition of a thing—that is to say, of a species—by stating the components of its essence, or its place in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition. In the proper sense; hence, finding the definitions so called useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real definition, for Leibnitz and Wolf, is the definition from which the possibility of the thing defined follows; for Kant, the definition which sets forth the possibility of the thing from its essential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied assumption of the existence of the thing.—**Real degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Real distinction.** (*a*) A distinction independent of any person's thought. (*b*) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.—**Real diversity, division, ens, essence.** See the nouns.—**Real estate**, in *law*: (*a*) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals on or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable. (*b*) The ownership of or property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. "At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is *real estate.*" (*Robinson.*) The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.—**Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue.** See the nouns.—**Real horse-power.** Same as *indicated horse-power* (which see, under *horse-power*).—**Real identity**, the non-difference in reality of the extremes of a relation.—**Real immunity** (*eccles.*). See *immunity*, 3.—**Real induction.** See *induction*, 5.—**Real laws**, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without changing the state of the person.—**Real noon.** Same as *apparent noon* (which see, under *apparent*).—**Real partition**, the mental separation of an object into parts which might be physically separated.—**Real poinding, possibility, power, precision, presence, privilege.** See the nouns.—**Real property.** Same as *real estate.*—**Real quality, quantity, relation, representative, restriction, right.** See the nouns.—**Real question**, a question where the attribute in regard to whose presence or absence inquiry is made is a real one.—**Real science or philosophy.** (*a*) A science or philosophy that is caused in the mind by a real thing, as physics, mathematics, metaphysics; a speculative science: opposed to *practical science*, which is caused in the mind by an idea of a thing to be brought about. (*b*) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services* (which see, under *predial*).—**Real things**, in *law*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—**Real truth**, the agreement of a judgment with its object: opposed to *formal truth*, which consists in the agreement of a reasoning with the principles of logic.—**The real stuff**, the genuine thing; that which is really what is represented or supposed: used especially of liquors. [Colloq.]

In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persons who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the *real* imperial *stuff*, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork. *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

Real warrandice. See *warrandice.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Real, Actual, Positive*, veritable, substantial, essential. *Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real* cause for alarm; a *real* occurrence; a *real* person, and not a ghost or a shadow; *real* sorrow. *Actual* applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, probable, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals.* . . . The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 10.

2†. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

The real. (*a*) Reality. (*b*) The real thing; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend,—"Just as good as *the real.*" *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

real[1] (rē′al), *adv.* [< *real*[1], *a.*] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

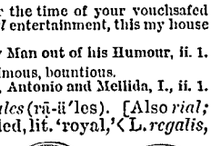
real[2]† (rē′al), *a.* [< ME. *real, riall, rial, ryall, ryell, roial*, royal, regal, < AF. *reial, roial*, OF. *real*, F. *réal* (used only in certain antique locutions), = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale, regale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, kingly, royal: see *royal* and *regal*[1], doublets of *real*[2]. Cf. *leal, loyal, legal*, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

Thus, *real* as a prince is in his halle,
Leve I this chauntecleer in his pasture.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 364.

Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muses' hill. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Reall, magnanimous, bountious. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

real[3] (rā-äl′), *n.*; pl. *reales* (rā-ä′les). [Also *rial*; < Sp. *real*, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,' < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *real*[2], *royal, regal*[1].] A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries. The current real of Spain (*real de vellon*) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish *real de plata*, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican *peso*), and reckoned at 12½ cents. The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850,



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Real of Isabella II.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (see *levy*[3], 1) in the South, etc.

real[4] (rē′al), *n.* [Cuban, perhaps < Sp. *real*, royal: see *real*[2], *real*[3]. Cf. OF. *real*, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury, *Elops saurus*. [Cuba.]

reales, *n.* Plural of *real*[3].

realgar (rē-al′gär), *n.* [Also *resalgar*, < ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*; = OF. *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*, *realgal*, *risigal*, F. *réalgar* = Sp. *rejalgar* = Pg. *rosalgar* = It. *risigallo* (ML. *risigallum*), < Ar. *rahj al-ghar*, realgar, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because derived orig. from silver-mines): *rahj*, *rehj*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghār* (*gār*), cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. *rahj asfar*, orpiment.] Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is prepared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of niter.

realisation, realise. See *realization, realize.*

realism (rē′al-izm), *n.* [= F. *réalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *realismo* = G. *realismus*, < NL. *realismus*; as *real*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially *realist*, *n.*, 1.

(1) Extreme *realism* taught that universals were substances or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's theory of ideas. . . . (2) Moderate *realism* also taught that universals were substances, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered; that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the τόδε τι or individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only second essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality to individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals had no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. [See *nominalism*.] (4) Moderate nominalism or conceptualism taught that universals have no substantive existence at all, but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing; and that they exist really, though only subjectively, as concepts in the mind, of which names are the vocal symbols. . . (5) [The medieval schoolmen] Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these views into one, and taught that universals exist in a threefold manner: universalia ante rem, as thoughts in the mind of God; universalia in re, as the essence [quiddity] of things according to Aristotle, and universalia post rem, as concepts in the sense of moderate nominalism. This is to-day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive conceptualism of the Protestant world. . . . In contrast with all the views above presented, another and sixth view will now be stated. . . (6) Relationism or scientific *realism* teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of existence among objectively existing things; secondly, subjective concepts of these relations, determined in the mind by the relations themselves; and thirdly, names representative both of the relations and of the concepts, and applicable alike to both. This is the view logically implied in all scientific classifications of natural objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge.
F. L. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In *literature* and *art*, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things: treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to *idealism* and *romanticism*. Compare *naturalism*.

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. ii 3.

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the *realism* which Giotto had taught.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

By *realism* I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity.
Contemporary Rev., L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbartian*.—**Hypothetic realism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural realism**, the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of ideas.

In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things;—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an external reality . . . as the object perceived . . . I am conscious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in something else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as existing. . . . Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy . . .; and . . . each is apprehended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other. . . . The contents of the fact of perception, as given in consciousness, being thus established, what are the consequences to philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of consciousness, in the fact of perception, being unconditionally acknowledged, we have established at once, without hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the sceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or natural dualism. . . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be affirmed, we have a scheme which—as it by many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its cognition—may be called the doctrine of cosmothetic idealism, hypothetical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This last [system] . . . is the one which . . . has found favour with the immense majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10.

realist (rē′al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *réaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *realista* = G. *realist*, < NL. *realista*; as *real*[1] + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist*: opposed to *nominalist*. As soon as intellectual development had reached the point at which men were capable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themselves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalists. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civilized countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reaction from the subtleties of Scotus produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thoroughgoing doctrine by Occam, his followers being distinguished as *terminists* from other schools of nominalists. At the time when scholasticism came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were Scotist. The Cartesians did not profess to be realists; and Leibnitz was a decided nominalist; while the whole weight of the English school (Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hartley, Reid, Brown, the Mills, and others) went in the same direction. At the present day philosophy seems to be, and science certainly is, prevailingly realistic. See quotation under *realism*, 1.

2. A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—3. In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished *realists* of our own day, ungraced by that spiritual candor which makes half the richness of Ghirlandaio!
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic (rē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *realist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

The *realistic* tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a *realistic* novel or painting; a *realistic* account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being slavish copies of nature.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91

Realistic dualism. See *dualism*.

realistically (rē-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality[1] (rē-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *realities* (-tiz). [= F. *réalité* = Sp. *realidad* = Pg. *realidade* = It. *realità*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, < *realis*, real: see *real*[1]. Cf. *realty*[1].] 1. The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

Hee exhorted him to beleeve the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality shall rule, and all shall be as they shall be forever. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 24.

For this, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie at anchor. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 56.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing can have *reality* for us until it enters within the circle of Feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through Intuition. Conception is the symbolical representation of such real presentation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows.
Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispensed below,
And Earth has no *reality* but woe.
Cowper, Hope, l. 68.

They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great *realities* which are eternal on earth and in heaven.
Sumner, Orations, I. 194.

3. In *law*, same as *realty*[1]. [Now rare.]—**Absolute reality.** See *absolute*.—**Empirical reality**, the reality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous condition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things; for such qualities as belong to things by themselves can never be given to us through the senses.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

Objective reality, truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality*.—**Practical reality**, in the *Kantian philos.*, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum.

I have, indeed, no intuition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the less it has a real application, which is exhibited in concreto in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practical reality* which can be specified, and this is sufficient to justify it even with a view to noumena.
Kant, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—**Subjective reality**, real existence in the mind.

Time has *subjective reality* with regard to internal experience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the *Kantian philos.*, validity as a hypothesis.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality*. = Syn. 1 and 2. Verity (see *real*[1]). *Reality* means that a thing certainly is; *truth* applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The *reality* of a danger; the *actuality* of the arrival of help; the *truth* about the matter.

reality[2], *n.* Same as *realty*[2].

Our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*

realizability (rē-a-lī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *realizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being realized. [Rare.]

realizable (rē′a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< F. *réalisable*; as *realize* + *-able*.] Capable of being realized.

realization (rē′al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *realisation*, F. *réalisation*; as *realize* + *-ation*.] 1. A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The *realization* of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness.
E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject to the *realisation* of an idea.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

An intrinsic and awful *realization* of eternal truths.
Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.]—4. The act of converting money into land or real estate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *realisation*.

realize (rē′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *realized*, ppr. *realizing*. [< OF. *realiser*, F. *réaliser* = Sp. Pg. *realizar*; as *real*[1] + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to *realize* a project, or a dream of empire.

His [Clive's] dexterity and resolution *realised*, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

All art is the endeavour to *realise* in material forms and colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from the beginning. *Faiths of the World*, p. 6.

Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, to *realize* the horrors of war; to *realize* one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gay capital cannot *realize* war. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xi.

In order to pity suffering we must *realise* it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 138.

He [Samuel Adams] wanted the whole world to *realize* that the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., iv.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and *realizing* fiction. *Johnson*, Milton.

The child *realizes* to every man his own earliest remembrance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or enables us to live over the unconscious history with a sympathy so tender as to be almost personal experience.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realising* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commotion. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you *realize*. *Shelley*, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819.

Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, *realised* a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and in perfect independence.
Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.

Man begins with nothing *realized* (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural inheritance.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, ix.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed *realised* income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to *realize* one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]—6. To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo *realize*? his labor *realizes* but little.

A farm he sold *realised* less than was anticipated.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

7. To convert into real estate; make real property of. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled *realise*.

realizedness (rē′a-lī-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the *realizedness* of the will or self, we should doubt if apart from some present function or activity pleasure could exist.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.

realizer (rē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

realizingly (rē′a-lī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

reallege (rē-a-lej′), *v. t.* [= OF. *realleguer*, F. *réalléguer*; as *re-* + *allege*[1].] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

realliance (rē-a-lī′ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *alliance.*] A renewed alliance.

reallicht, *adv.* See *really*[2].

really[1] (rē′al-i), *adv.* [< *real*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a law, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but *really* for the excluding of all Protestants from all offices.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** Truly, absolutely, certainly, verily, positively.

really[2]† (rē′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *realyche, realy, rially, realliche*; < *real*[2] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *royally.*] Royally; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is ful fair to ben yclept madame,
And gon to vigilies al byfore,
And han a mantel *riallyche* ybore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 378.

really[3] (rē-a-lī′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ally.* Cf. *rally*[1].] To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whil'st the Gods . . .
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at ods,
Before they could new counsels *re-allie*,
To set upon them in that extasie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

realm (relm), *n.* [< ME. *realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reaume, reume, rewme, reame, reme, rem*, < OF. *realme, reaume, roialme, royaume*, F. *royaume* = Pr. *realme, reyalme, reialme* = OSp. *reame, realme* = It. *reame*, < ML. as if **regalimen*, a kingdom, < L. *regalis*, of a king: see *real*[2], *royal, regal.*] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pes among the puple he put to the *reaume*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to seye, God glorious, and God victorious, and God over alle Thinges and *Remes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

Whoso wol seken actes of sondry *remes*
May rede of dremes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 316.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glose
To be the *realm* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three *realms* obey.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 7.

These are our *realms*, no limit to their sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province: arena.

The Goddess goes exulting from his sight,
And seeks the seas profound, and leaves the *realms* of light.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

3. In *zoögeog.*, a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a zoölogical region of the first order.—**To abjure the realm.** See *abjure.*

realness (rē′al-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuineness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression. *Science*, VI. 472.

real-school (rē′al-sköl), *n.* [Tr. G. *realschule*, < *real*, real, practical, = E. *real*[1], + *schule*, school, = E. *school*[1].] One of a class of preparatory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.

realty[1] (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< OF. **realte* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, reality: see *reality*[1]. Cf. *lealty* and *legality, specialty* and *speciality, personalty* and *personality*, etc.] 1†. Reality.—2. In *law*: (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real.* (*b*) Landed property; real estate. See *real*[1] and *personalty.*

realty[2]† (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee*, < OF. *realte, reaute, royaulte*, F. *royauté*, royalty, = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, regal: see *regal, real*[2]. Cf. *reality*[2], *royalty.*] 1. Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my *realte* oppress?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely
In their free *realties* of rights and honours,
Where they leave much for favourites' powers to order.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, i.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 115.

ream[1] (rēm), *n.* [Also *reem, raim*; < ME. *rem, reme*, < AS. *reám* = D. *room* = MLG. *rōm*, LG. *rom* = MHG. *roum*, G. *raum, rahm* = Icel. *rjómi*, cream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Soone aftir ze schal se as it were a liquour of oyle ascende vp fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a *reme*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Cristened we weore in red *rem*
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyue.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

ream[1] (rēm), *v. i.* [< *ream*[1], *n.*] 1. To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' *reaming* swats [ale] that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A huge pewter measuring pot, . . . which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To appear like foam; be fleecy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and *reaming* wooll
With which thy house was plentifull.
Herrick, The Widdowes Teares.

ream[2] (rēm), *v. t.* [Also *reem*, dial. *rim, rime*; < ME. *remen, rimen, rumen*, < AS. *rȳman*, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. *rūmian* = OFries. *rēma* = MD. D. *ruimen* = MLG. *rūmen* = OHG. *rūmian, rūman*, MHG. *rūmen*, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. *räumen*, make room, etc., = Icel. *rȳma*, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. *rymma* = Dan. *rømme*, quit), < *rūm*, wide, roomy: see *room*[1].] 1†. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle (1593). (*Nares.*)

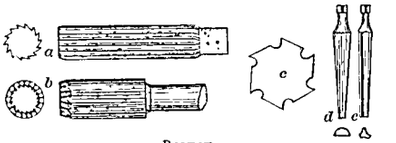
Specifically—2. To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with *out:* used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—3. *Naut.*, to open (seams) for calking.—4†. To leave; quit.

Thu makedest me fleme [flee],
And thi lond to *reme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

ream[3] (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reme*; < late ME. *reeme* = D. *riem*, < OF. *rayme, raime, rame*, F. *rame* (ML. reflex *rama*) = It. *risma*, formerly also *risima*, < Sp. Pg. *resma* (ML. *risma*) (cf. late MHG. *ris, riz, rist*, G. *ries, riess* = Dan. Sw. *ris*, with loss of final syllable), < Ar. *rizma* (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half- or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—**A ream of insides**, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—**Perfect ream**, an improper use for *printers' ream.*—**Printers' ream**, or **printing ream.** See *printer.*

reamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

reamer (rē′mėr), *n.* [Also *rimer* (= G. *räumer*, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); < *ream*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



Reamers.

a and *b*, machinists' reamers; *c*, section of fluted reamer, for producing salient edges. *d* and *e*, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

fluted bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thickness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare *ream*[2], *v. t.*, 2.—**Expanding reamer**, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

reamer-bit (rē′mėr-bit), *n.* Same as *reaming-bit.*

reaminess (rē′mi-nes), *n.* [< *reamy* + *-ness.*] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of collodion. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 457.

reaming-bit (rē′ming-bit), *n.* A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.

reaming-iron (rē′ming-ī′ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked.

ream-kit (rēm′kit), *n.* A cream-pot. *Halliwell.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

reamy (rē′mi), *a.* [< *ream*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rare.]

rean[1] (rēn), *n.* [< ME. *rene*, a watercourse: see *rine, run*[1].] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rean[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *rein*[1].

reanimate (rē-an′i-māt), *v.* [< *re-* + *animate.* Cf. F. *réanimer* = Sp. Pg. *reanimar* = It. *rianimare.*] I. *trans.* 1. To revive; resuscitate;

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to *reanimate* a person apparently drowned.

We are our *re-animated* ancestours, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

We may suppose that the creative power returns and *reanimates* some among the dead.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Variety *reanimates* the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, viii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delvile, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 5.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā′shon), *n.* [< *reanimate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of reanimating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xxxvi.

reannex (rē-ạ-neks′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *annex*.] To annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *re-annex* that duchie.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā′shon), *n.* [< *reannex* + *-ation*.] The act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-ạ-noint′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *anoint*.] To anoint again or anew.

And Edward, . . .
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And, *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

reanswer (rē-an′sėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *answer*.] 1. To answer again; make a renewed reply to.—2†. To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 136.

reap (rēp), *v.* [< ME. *repen*, *reopen*, *ripen* (pret. *rap*, *rep*, pl. *repen*, *ropen*, pp. *repen*, *ropen*, later *reaped*), < AS. *rīpan*, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. *rīpon*), also *geripan* (pret. pl. *geripon*), also with short vowel *ripan*, Anglian *riopan*, *rioppan*, *hrioppan*, *hrippan* (pret. **ræp*, pl. *rēpon*), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, *rȳpan* (pret. **rȳpte*, not found), reap (cf. *rīp*, *rȳp*, a reaping, harvest): appar. a particular use of *rīpan*, prop. *rȳpan* (pret. pl. *rȳpton*, *rēpton*), plunder, spoil, = OHG. *roufen*, MHG. *roufen*, *roufen*, *rœufen*, G. *raufen*, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. *raupjan*, pluck. Cf. D. *rapen*, reap, gather.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

That which they *reapt* on the land was put into storehouses built for that purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Man ever *reapt* his Corn,
Or from the Oven drew his Bread,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead.
Prior, Alma, i.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new *reap'd*
Show'd like a stubble land at harvest-home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 34.

3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall *reap* the whirlwind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou shalt *reap* the gain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to *reape* aught but dishonour and dispraise. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I die too young to do,
And *reap* a second glory in thine age!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest.

Yf y *repe*, [I] ouere-reche, other gaf hem red that *repen* To sese to me with here sykel: that ich sew neuere
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 270.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not *reap*. Micah vi. 15.

I would the globe from end to end
Might sow and *reap* in peace.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done.

For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne
Of makynge [poetry] *ropen*, and lad awey the corne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 74.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

reap† (rēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repe*; < ME. *reepe*, *rep*, *rip*, < AS. *rīp*, *rȳp*, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as *rīp-man*, harvester, *rip-tima*, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, etc., < *rīpan*, *rȳpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone *reepe*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

reaper (rē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *repare*, *ripere*, < AS. *rīpere*, a reaper, < *rīpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land
Call'd forth the *reapers'* busy band.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 35.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles.
Macaulay.

Only *reapers*, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

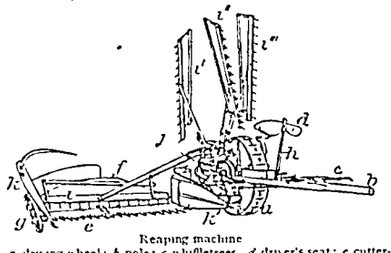
2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**The reaper**, an ancient sophism, to the following effect: If you are to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly reap. On the other hand, if you are not to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly not. Thus you will either necessarily reap, or necessarily not reap, and the statement that there is a "perhaps" is false.

reap-hook (rēp′hůk), *n.* Same as *reaping-hook*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reaping-hook (rē′ping-hůk), *n.* A curved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves their "bosom."—Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Kitto.*

reaping-machine (rē′ping-ma-shēn′), *n.* A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine

a, driving-wheel; *b*, pole; *c*, whiffletrees; *d*, driver's seat; *e*, cutter-bar, arranged at front edge of platform *f* and carried by the latter; *g*, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; *h*, tilting-lever, by which the front edge of the platform may be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; *i*, *i'*, *i''*, *i'''*, rakes; *j*, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; *k*, outside divider, which separates the standing grain; *k'*, inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes *i*, *i'*, etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shown at *i*.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a *dropper* is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a *self-raker* or a *self-binder*, sometimes called a *harvester and binder*, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

reapman† (rēp′man), *n.* [< ME. *repman*, < AS. **rīpman* (Anglian *hrīpeman*), a harvestman, < *rīp*, harvest, + *man*, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode *repman* may gete
V strik, a febbler for III may swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

reapparel (rē-ạ-par′el), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apparel*, *v.* Cf. *reparel*.] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, *re-apparelled*, in our own bodies.
Donne, Devotions, Expostulation, xiv.

reapparition (rē-ap-ạ-rish′ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *apparition*.] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colonies, *reapparitions*, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 281.

reappear (rē-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [= It. *riapparire*; as *re-* + *appear*. Cf. OF. *rapparoitre*, F. *réapparaître*, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounds *reappears* in the harmonic colors. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

Energy . . . only vanishes to *reappear* under some other form. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 12.

The river that *reappears* at Ombla is an old friend.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 238.

reappearance (rē-ạ-pēr′ạns), *n.* [< *reappear* + *-ance*.] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the *reappearance* of Encke's comet.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *application*.] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

reapply (rē-ạ-plī′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *apply*.] To apply again.

reappoint (rē-ạ-point′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *appoint*.] To appoint again.

reappointment (rē-ạ-point′ment), *n.* [< *reappoint* + *-ment*.] A renewed appointment.

reapportion (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apportion*.] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn-ment), *n.* [< *reapportion* + *-ment*.] A renewed apportionment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the *reapportionment* of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.

reapproach (rē-ạ-prōch′), *v.* [< *re-* + *approach*.] I. *intrans.* To come near again.

II. *trans.* To bring near together again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and *re-approaching* the edges of the two irises.
Boyle, Works, I. 738.

reap-silver† (rēp′sil′vėr), *n.* [ME. *repsilver*; < *reap*, *n.*, + *silver*.] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.

rear[1] (rēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recr*, *rere*, also dial. *rare*; < ME. *reren*, < AS. *rǣran* (= Icel. *reisa* = Goth. *raisjan*), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of *risan* (pret. *rās*), rise: see *rise*[1], and cf. *raise*[1], which is from the Icel. form (*reisa*) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial *s* to *r* occurs also in *were* (pl. of *was*), *car*[1], *iron*, *lorn*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

Off with the traitor's head,
And *rear* it in the place your father's stands.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple *rear'd*
Her pile. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Seint dauid aboute this holi zerde a strong wal let *rere*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

O'er his Grave a Monument they *rear'd*.
Congreve, Iliad.

3†. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Ladie, hearing his so courteous speach,
Gan *reare* her eyes as to the chearefull light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me.
Milton, P. L., viii. 316.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior, Charity.

4†. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 285.

5†. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See *raise*[1], 10.

And in xv. degrees, we dyde *reere* the crossiers; and we myght haue *rered* them sooner if we had loked for theym.
R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.

6†. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See *raise*[1], 6.

He, in an open Turney lately held,
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

It *reveth* our hearts from vain thoughts.
Barrow. (*Webster*.)

7†. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse.

Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, *reveth* the pepyll as he come. *Paston Letters*, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the cityе wold hastelye consent to *rere* war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billowes rore,
For not one puffe of winde there did appeare,
That all the three thereat wove much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

8†. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He stirs men up to outrageous *rearing* of rents.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

9. To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See *raise*[1].

The pokok men may *rere* up esily
Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and *rears* him royal-like;
And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like
A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to *rear* the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. 9. *Bring up*, etc. See *raise*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise up; assume an elevated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Ofte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and *rered* on ende.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 423.

Anon he *rears* upright, curvets, and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rearing vein**, in *coal-mining*, a vein that seems to rear like a horse or mule. See *rearer*, 3.

rear[2] (rēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) *rare*; < ME. *rere*, < AS. *hrēr*, underdone (said only of eggs): *hrēr henne æg*, 'a rear hen's egg,' *hrērenbrǣden æg*, *hrērebrǣd æg*, 'a rear roasted egg,' *gebrǣddan hrēre ægeran*, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. **hrēr-æg* (= G. *rühr-ei*, a scrambled egg, buttered egg; cf. *eier rühren*, beat eggs), < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, + *æg*, egg: see *rear*[4].] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form *rare*) of meats. Compare *rear-boiled*, *rear-roasted*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rere, or nesche, as eggys. Mollis, sorbilis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [eggs] be *rere*, they do clense the throte and brest.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 13.

Maces and ginger, *rere* egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. *Borde*, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, *rear*, poor poach'd iniquity
So ride upon thy conscience?
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

rear[3] (rēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*; < ME. *rere*, in comp. *rereward*, rearward and *arere*, arrear (see *arrear*[2], *adv.*), < OF. *rere*, *riere*, back, < L. *retro*, back, backward, < *re*, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) *-tro*. But in ME. and mod. E. *rear* as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of *arear*, *arrear*: see *arrear*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The space behind or at the back; a tract or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his station in the *rear*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ii.

Crook . . . conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the *rear* of the enemy's works.
P. H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

2. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or in position.

His yeomen all, both comly and tall,
Did quickly bring up the *rear*.
Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject *rear*,
O'er-run and trampled on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the *rear* of darkness thin.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Were they in the front or in the *rear* of their generation?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In specific military use, the hindmost body of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to *van*: as, the *rear* was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the *Reer* to the Earl of Savoy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 121.

To bring up the rear. See *bring*. [In comp. *rear* is practically a prefix. In older words it is always *rere*; for such words, see entries in *rere-*.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the *rear* rank.—**Rear front**, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.—**Rear support**, See *rere-supper*.—**Rear vault**, in *arch.*, a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear[3]† (rēr), *v. t.* [< *rear*[3], *v.*] To send to or place in the rear.

rear[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *reren*, < AS. *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, = OS. *hrōrian*, *hrōrien*, *hruorian*, shake, = OHG. *hruorjan*, *hrōrjan*, *ruoran*, MHG. *rüeren*, G. *rühren*, shake, touch, = Icel. *hræra* = Sw. *röra* = Dan. *røre*, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. **hrōzjan* (not recorded), akin to *hrisjan*, shake. Hence, in comp., *rearmouse*, *reremouse*, and *uproar*. Cf. *rear*[2].] **1.** To move; stir.—**2.** To carve: applied to the carving of geese. *Halliwell*.

Rere that goose. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

rear[5]†, *adv.* Same as *rare*[3].

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 6.

rear-admiral (rēr'ad'mi-ral), *n.* See *admiral*, 2.

rearage† (rēr'āj), *n.* [ME., by apheresis for *arerage*: see *arrearage*.] Arrearage.

Such dedes I did wryte, gif he his day breke.
I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw *rerages* than thorw miscretur et comodat. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 246.

ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, . . .
Or the *rereage* be requit of rentez that he claymez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

rear-boiled† (rēr'boild), *a.* [Formerly *rere-boiled*; < *rear*[2] + *boiled*.] Partly boiled.

A *rere-boiled* egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey.
Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reardt, *n.* [< ME. *rerd*, *rerid*, *reorde*, *rorde*, *rurd*, < AS. *reord* (for **reard*), voice, speech, language, = OHG. *rarta* = Icel. *röddr* (gen. *raddar*) = Goth. *razda*, a voice, sound.] A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . Is the *rearde* thet lne the heze helles [high hills] comth ayen. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

reardorset, *n.* [< ME. *rereders*: see *reredos*.] **1.** An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

In their [the old men's] yoong dales there were not aboue two or three [chimneys], if so manie, in most vplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, manour places of their lords, alwales excepted, and peraduenture some great personages), but eeh one made his fire against a *rereborse* in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (*Holinshed*.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares*.)

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dors*
Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.
Clariodes, MS. (*Halliwell*.)

rear-eggt, *n.* An underdone egg. See *rear*[2], *a.*

rearer (rēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoë, . . . the *rearer* of the steed.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x.

2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees.

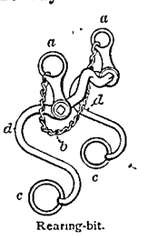
rear-guard (rēr'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereguarde*, for **areregarde*, < OF. **ariere-garde*, *arriere-garde*, F. *arrièregarde*, rear-guard; as *rear*[3] + *guard*, *n.* Cf. *rearward*.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knoledge of your *reregarde* nor vowarde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

reargue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *argue*.] To argue over again.

reargument (rē-är'gū-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *argument*.] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

rearhorse (rēr'hôrs), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ*; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs.



Rearing-bit.

The common rearhorse of the United States is *Phasmomantis carolina*. See *Empusa*, and cut under *mantis*.

rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), *n.* A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompanying cut, *a*, *a* are rings for check-straps, to which also the chain *b* is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; *c*, *c* are rings for attachment of curb-reins. The side-pieces, *d*, *d* act as levers when the reins are pulled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.

rearing-box (rēr'ing-boks), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a fish-breeder.

rearly (rēr'li), *adv.* [< *rear*[5] + *-ly*[2].] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow.
Jailer's Daughter. Do, very *rearly*, I must be abroad else, To call the maids.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

rearmost (rēr'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *rear*[3] + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind,
These of the *rear-most* only left behind.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rearrange (rē-a-rānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *arrange*.] To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *rearrange* + *-ment*.] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roastedt (rēr'rōs'ted), *a.* Partly roasted. Compare *rear*[2].

There we complaine of one *reare-roasted* chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (*Nares*.)

reart (rērt), *v. t.* [A corruption of *reet*, a dial. var. of *right*, *v.*] To right or mend. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]

rearward[1]† (rēr'wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereward*; < ME. *rerewarde*, short for *arere-warde*, < OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, back, + *ward*, *garde*, ward, guard: see *arrear*[2] and *ward*. Cf. doublet *rear-guard*.] **1.** A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25.

The God of Israel will be your *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.]. Isa. lii. 12.

Because . . . it was bootlesse for them [the Turks] to assaile the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpon our *rereward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

Hence—**2.** Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He . . . speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes over in the *rearward* or train of a fashion.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wȧrd), *adv.* [< *rear*[3] + *-ward*.] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; backward from anything.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to the Wolkenburg. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wȧrd), *a.* and *n.* [< *rearward*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Situated at or toward the rear; being or coming last.

II. *n.* Place or position at the rear; the part that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-up.

'A came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.]

Having a handle . . . extending *rearwardly* beyond the suction tube. *The Engineer*, LXV. 374.

reascend (rē-a-send'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *re-* + *ascend.*] To ascend, mount, or climb again.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

reascension (rē-a-sen'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascension.*] The act of reascending; a remounting.

reascent (rē-a-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascent.*] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 327.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *n.* [< ME. *reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reisun*, < OF. *reson, resoun, reison, reasoun, reason, raison, raisoun, raisun*, F. *raison*, F. dial. *roison* = Pr. *razo, raxio* = Cat. *raho* = Sp. *razon* = Pg. *razão* = It. *ragione*, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < *reri*, pp. *ratus*, think: see *rate*[2]. *Reason*[1] is a doublet of *ratio* and *ration*.] **1.** An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the *reason* of that conclusion; a perceived fact or reflection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a *reason* for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emotion or other state of mind is said to be a *reason* of or for that state of mind

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you.
1 Pet. iii 15.

Give you a *reason* on compulsion! If *reasons* were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a *reason* upon compulsion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the *reason;* no sooner knew the *reason* but they sought the remedy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 39.

Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the *reasons* why we smile or sigh.
Keble, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (*a*) The intellectual faculties collectively. (*b*) That kind and degree of intelligence which distinguishes man from the brutes.

And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High. . . . At the same time my *reason* returned unto me. Dan. iv. 36.

O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their *reason*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

For smiles from *reason* flow,
To brute denied. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 239.

(*c*) The logical faculties generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respecteth the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and *Reason*, and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the later Action or Execution. . . . The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure *reason* and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affections to obey *reason*, and not to invade it; the end of Rhetoric is to fill the imagination to second *reason*, and not to oppress it. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

But God left free the will; for what obeys
Reason is free, and *reason* he made right,
But bid her well be ware, and still erect;
Lest by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 352.

We may in *reason* discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to make their connection and force be plainly and easily perceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 17, § 3.

(*d*) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reason* she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she understanding is.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, § 25.

The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and accounting ratiocinatio; and that which we in books of accounts call items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and *reason;* not that they thought there was no speech without *reason*, but no reasoning without speech. . . . Out of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word *reason*, when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For *reason*, in this sense, is nothing but reckoning.
Hobbes, Leviathan, i. 4.

(*e*) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagine half mankind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit anything as truth which should be advanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental *reason*, and common sense. *Shaftesbury.*

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.—**5.** That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that that is *reason*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 218.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but *reason*. *Sir E. Coke*, Institutes.

To subdue
By force who *reason* for their law refuse,
Right *reason* for their law, and for their King
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.
Milton, P. L., vi. 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies.
Addison, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telle he moste his tale as was *resoun*,
By forward and by composicioun,
As ye han herd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 847.

It is not *reason* that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Acts vi. 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were *reason*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

Your *reasons* at dinner have been sharp and sententious.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 2.

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious majesty approved
My pleaded *reason*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal rationes, *reasons*, of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at all.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1.

9. In *logic*, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the *Reason* of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," "because," &c.
Whately, Logic, I § 2.

By reason†. (*a*) For the reason that; because.

'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, *by reason* they make so much hast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(*b*) By right or justice; properly; justly.

And, as my body and my beste ougte to be my liegis,
So rithfully *be reson* my rede shulde also.
Richard the Redeless, Prol.

By reason of, on account of; for the cause of.

And *by reson of* gentill fader ought come gentill issue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if *by reason of* strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but *by reason of* foul weather were driven back.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, *by reason of* the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

I cannot go so fast as I would, *by reason of* this burden that is on my back. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89.

We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, *by reason of* his height.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reasoning, or the conscious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

O God! a beast, that wants *discourse of reason*,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (*d*); the dianoetic faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and inferences. Compare *intuitive reason*, below.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and *reason* is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive;* discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton, P. L., v. 487.

Diversity of reason†. See *diversity.*—**Ens of reason.** See *ens.*—**False reason**, an inconclusive reason.—**Feast of reason.** (*a*) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The *feast of reason* and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

(*b*) [*caps.*] In *French hist.*, an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Reason) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.—**Generative reason.** See *generative.*—**In reason.** (*a*) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonably; justly; properly.

His unjust unkindness, that *in* all *reason* should have quenched her love. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 250.

The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought *in reason* to contain the summ of what his chief trust and Office is. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper: as, I will do anything *in reason.*—**Intuitive reason**, reason in the sense 3 (*e*); the noetic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under *discursive reason.*—**Logical reason**, discursive reason.—**Objective reason.** See *objective.*—**Out of reason**, without or beyond reason; devoid of cause or warrant.

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldly vs byld with bostis *out of Reason*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

Practical reason. See *practical.*—**Principle of sufficient reason**, the proposition that nothing happens without a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is inextricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should be a general reason why the constants of nature should have the precise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, without any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misunderstood.—**Pure reason**, reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See *pure*, 8.

Reason is *pure* if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori.
Baumeister, Philosophia Definitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, [§ 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (*a*) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind: opposed to *ratiocinate reason.*

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and *reason* truly very *ratiocinant.*
Urquhart, Rabelais, III. vi. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) The human understanding; the discursive reason.—**Ratiocinate reason**, a reason as an element of the quiddity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception: opposed to *ratiocinant reason.*—**Reason of state**, a political motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicly; a concealed ground of action by a government or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.—**Relation of reason.** See *relation.*—**Right reason**, reason in sense 5, above.—**Rime nor reason.** See *rime*[1].—**Speculative reason**, reason employed about supersensuous things.—**Subjective reason**, reason which is determined by the subject or agent.—**Sufficient reason.** See *principle of sufficient reason*, above.—**Theoretical reason**, reason as productive of cognition.—**There is no reason but**, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped.

There is no reason but I shall be blind.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 212.

To do one reason†. (*a*) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction.

Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine.
. . . [I am] resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279.

Strike home, and *do me reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

(*b*) See *do*[1].—**To have reason**, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.]

Mr. Mechlin *has reason.* *Foote*, Commissary, iii. 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; accept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to advice.

Con. You should *hear reason.*
D. John. . . . What blessing brings it?
Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient sufferance. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 6.

To stand to reason. See *stand.*—**Syn. 1.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), account, object, purpose, design.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *v.* [< ME. *resonen*, < OF. *raisoner, raisonner, raisnier*, reason, argue, discourse,

speak, F. *raisonner*, reason, argue, reply, = Pr. *razonar*, *rasonar* = Cat. *rahonar* = Sp. *razonar* = Pg. *razoar* = It. *ragionare*, reason, < ML. *rationare*, reason, argue, discourse, speak, calculate, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1], *n.* Cf. *areason*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

> He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,
> And knows, and speaks, and *reasons*, and discerns,
> Irrational till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 765.

We only *reason* in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

> Let us dispute again,
> And *reason* of divine Astrology
> *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, ii. 2.

Come now, and let us *reason* together, saith the Lord. Isa. i. 18.

3†. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

> Since the affairs of men rest still incertain,
> Let 's *reason* with the worst that may befall.
> *Shak.*, J. C., v 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

They *reasoned* among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him. Luke xx. 14.

> But *reason* with the fellow,
> Before you punish him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 51.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

Why *reason* ye these things in your hearts? Mark ii 8.

Condescends, even, to *reason* this point. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with *out*: as, to *reason out* a proposition or a claim.

> This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
> But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship,
> Does *reason* our petition with more strength
> Than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

reason[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *raisin*[1]. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

> A medlar and a hartichoke,
> A crab and a small *reason*.
> *Cotgrave*, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 219. (*Nares*)

reasonable (rē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resonable*, *resunable*, *resuabyl*, *resnable*, *renable*, *runnable*, < OF. *resonable*, *raisonnable*, *regnable*, *resnable*, *rationable*, F. *raisonnable* = Pr. *razonable* = Cat. *rahonable* = Sp. *razonable* = Pg. *razoavel* = It. *razionabile*, < L. *rationabilis*, reasonable, < *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1] and *-able*.] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to *brute*.

If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse, for it 's all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a *reasonable* creature. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1 71

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

> Hir maners might no man amend;
> Of tong she was trew and *renable*,
> And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
> *Vicaire and Gawaine* (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I. 10), l. 208.
> [(*Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 17.)

The adjective *reasonable* . . . denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity. *D. Stewart*, Human Mind, ii. 10, note.

3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

> Ther doth no wyghte nothing so *resonable*
> That nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 35.

I beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your *reasonable* service. Rom. xii. 1.

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

The terrors of the child are quite *reasonable*, and add to his loveliness. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any *reasonable* demands.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 233.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, *reasonable* charges or prices; *reasonable* goods.—**6.** In *law*, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, *reasonable* care; *reasonable* diligence; *reasonable* cause.—**7**†. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

> And rekene byfore reson a *resonable* acounte,
> What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 35.

8†. Talkative; ready in conversation.

> Lo! how goodly spak this knight . . .
> I . . . gan me aqueynte
> With him, and fond him so tretable,
> Right wonder skilful and *resonable*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l 534.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel safe to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests.—**Reasonable aid**, a euphemistic expression for *aid*[1], 3, corresponding to the term *benevolence* as used for forced loans or gifts.—**Reasonable alms**. See *alms*.—**Reasonable doubt**, in *law*, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge. *Shaw, C. J.*—**Reasonable dower**. See *dower*[2], 2.=**Syn.** *Rational*, *Reasonable*. See *rational*.

reasonable† (rē′zn-a-bl), *adv.* [< *reasonable*, *a.*] Reasonably.

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. Let 's have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 31.

The Library of the Sorbonne is a very long and large Gallery, *reasonable* well stored with Books.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 128.

reasonableness (rē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.

The method of inwardness and the secret of self renouncement, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikeia," or sweet *reasonableness*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vii. § 5.

reasonably (rē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* [ME. *resonably*, *renably*; < *reasonable* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

> And spoke as *renably* and faire and wel
> As to the Phitonissa did Samuel.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l 211.

The abuse of the judicial functions that were properly and *reasonably* assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

> Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
> May *reasonably* die. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 74.

It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can *reasonably* be expected of it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 218.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

> Verely she was heled, and left her stiltes thore,
> And on her fete wente home *resonably* well.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a *reasonably* full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

reasoned (rē′znd), *p. a.* Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner (rē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *reason*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *raisonneur* = Pr. *razonador* = Sp. *razonador* = Pg. *raciocinador* = It. *ragionatore*, < ML. *rationator*, a reasoner, < *rationare*, reason: see *reason*[1], *v.*] One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

They are very bad *reasoners*, and vehemently given to opposition. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

reasonfully† (rē′zn-fůl-i), *adv.* [ME., < *reason*[1] + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] With full reason; most reasonably.

So then *reasonfulli* maye we sey that mercy both right and lawe passeth. *Testament of Love*, iii.

reasoning (rē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reason*[1], *v.*] **1.** The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—**2.** A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

Hear now my *reasoning*, and hearken. Job xiii. 6.

3†. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. Luke ix. 46.

Chain of reasoning. See *chain*.—**Deductive, diagrammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning.** See the adjectives.=**Syn.** *Reasoning*, *Argumentation*. *Reasoning* is much broader than *argumentation*. The latter is confined to one side of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative side and attacked by arguments on the negative. *Reasoning* may be upon one side of a proposition, and is then the same as *argumentation*; but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation: as, the *reasoning* in Euclid, or in Butler's Analogy; the *reasoning* by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.

A piece of *reasoning* is like a suspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 158.

A poem does not admit *argumentation*, though it does admit development of thought. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

reasonless (rē′zn-les), *a.* [< *reason*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

The *reasonless* creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.]

When any of them [animals] dieth, it is . . . buried in a holy place, the *reasonlesse* men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequies of these unreasonable beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 574.

3. Not marked or justified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

> This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 137.

reason-piece (rē′zn-pēs), *n.* [A corruption of *raising-piece*.] In *building*, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.

reassemblage (rē-a-sem′blāj), *n.* [< *re-* + *assemblage*.] A renewed assemblage.

New beings arise from the *re-assemblage* of the scattered parts. *Harris*, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise I.

reassemble (rē-a-sem′bl), *v.* [< *re-* + *assemble*. Cf. F. *rassembler*, reassemble.] **I.** *trans.* To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

> *Reassembling* our afflicted powers,
> Consult how we may henceforth most offend.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 186.

II. *intrans.* To assemble or meet together again.

The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to *reassemble*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

reassert (rē-a-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assert*.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

> With equal fury, and with equal fame,
> Shall great Ulysses *reassert* his claim.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xvii. 147.

reassertion (rē-a-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *reassert* + *-ion*.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-a-ses′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assess*.] To assess again.

reassessment (rē-a-ses′ment), *n.* [< *reassess* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assessment.

reassign (rē-a-sīn′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassigner*; as *re-* + *assign*.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

reassignment (rē-a-sīn′ment), *n.* [< *reassign* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assignment.

reassume (rē-a-sūm′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *reasumir* = Pg. *reassumir* = It. *riassumere*; as *re-* + *assume*.] To assume or take again; resume.

And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, ye kynge *reassumyd* the crowne of Pandulph.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-a-sump′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *assumption*.] A resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-a-shůr′ans), *n.* [= F. *réassurance*; as *reassure* + *-ance*.] **1.** Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A *reassurance* of his tributary subjection.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 25.

2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

> How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
> O' the face of her — the doubt that first paled joy,
> Then, final *reassurance*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 49.

3. Same as *reinsurance*.

No *re-assurance* shall be lawful, except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxx.

reassure (rē-a-shōr′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassurer* = Pg. *reassegurar* = It. *riassicurare*; as *re-* + *assure*.] **1.** To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

> Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
> That I my people's danger may discern,
> Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*.
> *Churchill*, Gotham, iii.

But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence *reassure*
My feeble virtue. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assured* the rest.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 146.

3. Same as *reinsure*.

reassurer (rē-a-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

reassuringly (rē-a-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In a reassuring manner; so as to reassure.

reast[1] (rēst), *v.* [Also *reest* (and *rease*, *reeze*, in pp. *reased*, *reezed*), Sc. *reist* (as *v. t.*); prob. < Dan. *riste*, broil, grill; cf. Sw. *rosta*, roast: see *roast*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.

They bequeath so great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals, . . . that their souls may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reezed* in purgatory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. *Markham*, Countrey Farme (1616), p. 107.

2. To take offense. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reast[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rest*[1].

reasted (rēs'ted), *p. a.* [Also *reested*, *reestit*, **reased*, *reezed*, *rezed*, *reised*; < ME. *rested*, contr. *reste*; pp. of *reast*[1], *v.*] Become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Rerz'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii.

What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (*Nares.*)

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd. (*Nares.*)

reastiness (rēs'ti-nes), *n.* [< *reasty* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being reasty; rancidness. [Prov. Eng.]

reasty[1] (rēs'ti), *a.* [Also *resty* and *rusty* (simulating *rust*); < *reast*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. the earlier adj. *reasted.*] Same as *reasted.*

Through folly, too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*.
Tusser, Husbandry, November Abstract.

And than came haltynge Jone,
And broughte a gambone
Of bakon that was *resty*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 328.

Thy flesh is *restie* or leane, tough & olde,
Or it come to borde unsavery and colde.
Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39. [(*Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.)

reasty[2] (rēs'ti), *a.* Same as *resty*[1].

reata (rē-ä'tä), *n.* [Also *riata*; < Sp. *reata*, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. *reata*, *ar-riata*, a halter), < Sp. *reatar*, tie one beast to another, retie (= Pg. *reatar*, *ar-riatar*, bind again), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, back, + Sp. Pg. Cat. *atar*, bind, < L. *aptare*, fit on, fit together, etc.: see *apt.*] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals; a lariat.

Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*. Jovita bounded forward.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 17.

reate (rēt), *n.* [Also *reit*; prop. *reat* or *reet*; origin obscure. Cf. *reake.*] The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis:* probably applied also to fresh-water algæ and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth, in her nest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 26.

Reits, sea weed, of some called *reits*, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men wore. *Bp. Kennett.*

The soft tree-tent
Guards with its face of *reate* and sedge.
Browning, Sordello.

reattach (rē-a-tach'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attach.* Cf. F. *rattacher*, attach again.] To attach again, in any sense.

reattachment (rē-a-tach'ment), *n.* [< *reattach* + *-ment.*] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (rē-a-tempt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attempt.*] To attempt again.

His voyage then to be *re-attempted*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 158.

reaumet, *n.* An obsolete form of *realm*.

Reaumuria (rē-ō-mū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after René A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683–1757), a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Tamariscineæ* and type of the tribe *Reaumurieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awl-shaped styles, and densely hairy seeds. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very branching and procumbent undershrubs, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. *R. vermiculata*, a pink-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the itch.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Reaumurieæ (rē″ō-mū-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1827), < *Reaumuria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Tamariscineæ*, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes 2 genera, *Hololachne*, a monotypic undershrub of the salt marshes of central Asia, and *Reaumuria*.

Réaumur's porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Réaumur's scale. See *thermometer.*

reave (rēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reaved*, *reft* (formerly also *raft*), ppr. *reaving.* [Early mod. E. also *reve*, *reeve* (Sc. *reive*, etc.), dial. *rave*; < ME. *reven* (pret. *revede*, *reved*, *refde*, *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *reft*), < AS. *reáfian*, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. **rōbhōn* (in comp. *bi-rōbhōn*) = OFries. *rēvia*, *rāva* = D. *rooven* = MLG. LG. *roven* = OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, rob, deprive, = Icel. *raufa* = Sw. *röfva* = Dan. *röve*, rob, = Goth. **raubōn*, in comp. *bi-raubon*, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. *reáf*, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. *rāf* = D. *roof* = MLG. *rōf* = OHG. *roub*, *roup*, *raup*, MHG. *roup*, G. *raub* = Icel. *rauf* = Sw. *rof* = Dan. *rov*, spoil, plunder (see *reaf*); from the primitive verb, AS. **reófan*, in comp. *be-reófan*, *bi-reófan*, deprive, = Icel. *rjúfa* (pp. *rofinn*), break, rip, violate, = L. *rumpere* (√ *rup*), break: see *rupture.* Hence, in comp., *bereave.* From the Teut. are It. *ruba*, spoil, etc., *rubare*, spoil, = OF. *rober*, *robber*, rob, whence E. *rob*, etc.; It. *roba* = OF. (and F.) *robe*, garment, robe, whence E. *robe*, *rubble*, *rubbish*: see *robe* and *rob.* From the D. form are E. *rove*[1], *rover.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; purloin, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hym that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym, swa sulde we do agaynes deuells that afforces tham to *reue* fra vs the hony of poure lyfe. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Since he himself is *reft* from her by death.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1174.

A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times *reaved*. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 303.

2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,
And to the wodd gane scho go.
Perceval, 2157. (*Halliwell.*)

And ffrom goure willfull werkis goure will was chaungid,
And *rafte* was goure riott and rest, ffor goure daiez
Weren wikkid thoru goure cursid counceill.
Richard the Redeless, i. 6.

The derke nyght
That *revith* bestis from here besynesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 86.

Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor *reave*
Out of your endlesse debt so sure a gage.
Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And sitthe he is so leel a lorde, ich leyue that he wol nat *Reuen* ous of oure ryght. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 310.

To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187.

So *reft* of reason Athamas became.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4.

Then he *reft* us of it
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold,
And rafters vp they *reaue*. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric.

—**To ramp and reave.** See *ramp.*

II. *intrans.* To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46)

To slink thro' slaps, an' *reive* an' steal
At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kail.
Burns, Death of Poor Maillie.

reavelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ravel*[1].

reaver (rē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reever* (Sc. *reiver*); < ME. *revere*, < AS. *reáfere* (= OFries. *rāvere*, *rāver* = D. *roover* = MLG. *rover* = OHG. *roubare*, MHG. *roubære*, G. *räuber* = Icel. *raufari*, *reyfari* = Sw. *röfvare* = Dan. *röver*), a robber, < *reáfian*, rob, reave: see *reave.* Cf. *rover*, from the D. cognate of *reaver.*] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to *reueres*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 182.

Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fled for them and weened that they were *reavers*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

reavery (rē'vėr-i), *n.* [= D. *roverij* = MLG. *roverie* = G. *räuberei* = Sw. *röfveri* = Dan. *röveri*; as *reave* + *-ery.*] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Rare.]

Wallace was ner, quhen he sic *reuerí* saw.
Wallace, iv. 40. (*Jamieson.*)

reballing (rē-bâ'ling), *n.* [< *re-* + *ball*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rebaptism (rē-bap'tizm), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptism.*] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegious; and what is or may be rebaptism is permissible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtful. *Conditional* or *hypothetical baptism* is administered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candidates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou hast not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abeyance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Anglican churches in special cases, as where the candidate himself desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of all who have not been immersed on profession of faith.

rebaptist (rē-bap'tist), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptist.*] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Anabaptist.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider oft in water.
T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (*Davies.*)

rebaptization (rē-bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rebaptisation*; as *rebaptize* + *-ation.*] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptization* until death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tīz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebaptiser*, *rebaptizer*, F. *rebaptiser* = Sp. *rebautizar* = Pg. *rebaptizar* = It. *ribattezzare*, < LL. *rebaptizare*, baptize again, < *re-*, again, + *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize.*] 1. To baptize again or anew; repeat the baptism of.

Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beleeued *rebaptising* of them which were baptised of hereticks.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second baptism.

Of any Paganism at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who rebaptizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and *Rebaptizers*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating.* [< ME. *rebaten*, < OF. *rebatre*, *rebattre*, beat or drive back again, repel, repulse, F. *rebattre*, beat again, repeat (= It. *ribattere*, beat again, beat down, blunt, reflect, etc.), < *re-*, back, again, + *batre*, *battre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1]. Cf. *rabate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To beat back; drive back by beating; fend or ward off; repulse.

This is the city of great Babylon,
Where proud Darius was *rebated* from.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin
Rebated their sharp steel.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2†. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

One who . . .
. . . doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60.

Thou wilt belie opinion, and *rebate*
The ambition of thy gallantry.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 304.

3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to *rebate* part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II.† *intrans.* To draw back or away; withdraw; recede.

He beg in a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1021, an. 1555.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt'). *n.* [< *rebate*[1], *v.* Cf. *rabate, n.*] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an allowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount.—**Rebate and discount**, in *arith.*, a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated

rebate[2] (rē-bāt'), *n.* [An altered form of *rabate:* see *rabate* and *rabbet.*] 1. A longitudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shallow *rebate* is formed, to receive the binding string.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements. *Elwes.*—3. A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Elwes.*

rebate[2] (rē-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating.* [< *rebate*[2], *n.*] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (rē-bā'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, cut short: noting any ordinary, especially a cross, characterized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—2. Blunt.

rebatement (rē-bāt'ment), *n.* [< *rebate*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; drawback. [Rare.]—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (*b*) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.—3. A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin: narrowings, or *rebatements*] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki. vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to rest on. *W. A. Wright*, Bible Word-Book, p. 497.

rebato†, *n.* Same as *rabato.*

rebaud†, **rebawde**†, **rebaudry**†. Obsolete forms of *ribald, ribaldry.*

rebec, rebeck (rē'bek), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *rebecke;* < ME. *rebecke, rebekke, rebekc,* < OF. *rebec, rebekc,* F. *rebec* = Pg. *rabeca* = It. *ribeca, ribecca* (ML. *rebeca, rebecca*); also with diff. terminations, (*b*) F. dial. *rebay* = Pr. *rabey;* (*c*) Sp. *rabel* = Pg. *rabil, arrabil;* (*d*) ME. *rebibe, ribibe, rubibe, ribible,* < OF. *rebebe, rebeshe, reberbe,* It. *ribeba, ribebla,* < Ar. *rabāba* = Hind. *rabāb, rubāb,* Pers. *rabāb, rubāb,* a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] 1. A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a pear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head, and hollow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usually three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was harsh and loud. The rebec is known to have been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is usually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol in all its forms, and continued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound
To many a youth, and many a maid.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 94.

2†. An old woman: so called in contempt. Compare *ribibe*, 2.

"Brother," quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebekke*,
That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hir good."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 275.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek'a-izm), *n.* [< *Rebecca(ite)* + *-ism.*] The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'a-īt), *n.* [< *Rebecca* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843–4. The grievance of the Rebeccaites was the oppressive number of toll-gates, and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in woman's clothes, received the title of Rebecca from a fanciful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xxiv. 60; and the parties were called "Rebecca and her daughters."

rebel (reb'el), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rebel, rebelle,* < OF. *rebelle, rebele,* F. *rebelle* = Sp. Pg. *rebelde* = It. *ribello,* rebellious, a rebel, < L. *rebellis,* adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel; < *re-,* again, + *bellum,* war: see *belligerent, duel.* Cf. *rebel, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Resisting authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be *rebelle* of his tonge agein the aldirman, or dispise the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, seal paien, to amendement of the gilde, vj. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

His pride
Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton*, P. L., i. 38.

2. Of a rebellious nature or character; characteristic of a rebel. [Rare.]

Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde
Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken,
For which he wol no lenger be thy lorde.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 23.

II. *n.* 1. A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political motives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue
Thy *rebels*, or be found the worst in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels.*
Locke, Civil Government, i.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle. *Burke.*

Hence—2. One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a *rebel* unto faith, so passion unto reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

She shall die unshrived and unforgiven,
A *rebel* to her father and her God.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Traitor*, etc. See *insurgent, n.*

rebel (rē-bel'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rebelled*, ppr. *rebelling.* [< ME. *rebellen,* < OF. *rebeller, rebeler, reveler,* F. *rebeller* = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare,* < L. *rebellare,* wage war again (said of the conquered), make an insurrection, revolt, rebel, < *re-,* again, + *bellare,* wage war, < *bellum,* war. Cf. *rebel, a.*] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed oppressive, by arms or other means; revolt by active resistance or repulsion.

In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and *rebelled* against him. 2 Ki. xxiv. 1.

The deep fall
Of those too high aspiring, who *rebell'd*
With Satan. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 899.

Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, *rebels* once for all against its own final and complete destruction.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb'el-dum), *n.* [< *rebel* + *-dom.*] 1. A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]—2. Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebeldom* of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned.
Thackeray, Virginians, li.

rebeller† (rē-bel'ėr), *n.* [< *rebel, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rebels; a rebel.

God . . . shal . . . scourge and plague this nacion, beeing nowe many a long date a continuall *rebeller* agaynste God. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxi.

rebellion (rē-bel'yon), *n.* [< ME. *rebellion,* < OF. *rebellion,* F. *rébellion* = Sp. *rebelion* = Pg. *rebellião* = It. *ribellione,* < L. *rebellio(n-),* a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, < *rebellis,* making war again: see *rebel, a.*] 1. War waged against a government by some part of its subjects: armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insurrectionary or revolutionary war.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty
(The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .)
But new-turn'd servitude.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a rebellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

Boling. On what condition stands it [my fault], and wherein?
York. Even in condition of the worst degree,
In gross *rebellion*, and detested treason.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 109.

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and *rebellion*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

Hence—3. Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open disobedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth *rebellion* unto his sin; he . . . multiplieth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37.

Civil rebellion, in *Scots law*, disobedience to letters of horning. See *horning.*—**Commission of rebellion**, in *law.* See *commission*[1].—**Shays's rebellion**, an insurrection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1786 and was suppressed in 1787.—**The Great Rebellion**, in *Eng. hist.*, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—**The Rebellion**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war of 1861–5. See *civil.*—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*=Syn. *Sedition, Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection.*

rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *a.* [< *rebelli(on)* + *-ous.*] 1. Acting as a rebel, or having the disposition of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 88.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your *rebellious* necks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 64.

3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory: applied to things.—**Rebellious assembly**, in *old Eng. law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.=Syn. 1. Insubordinate, disobedient. See *insurgent, n.*, and *insurrection*

rebelliously (rē-bel'yus-li), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

rebelliousness (rē-bel'yus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rebellious.

rebellow (rē-bel'ō), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *bellow.*] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebellowed* againe,
So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb'el-i), *a.* [< *rebel* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.]

It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.]. *The American*, VIII. 198.

rebiet, rebiblet, *n.* Same as *rebec.*

rebind (rē-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bind.*] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

rebirth (rē-bėrth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *birth.*] 1. Renewed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a living form: now oftener called *reincarnation.*

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (Samsāra) was to be by means of knowledge. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This *rebirth* of the spirit of free inquiry.
Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148.

rebite (rē-bīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bite.*] In *engraving*, to deepen or restore worn lines in (an engraved plate) by the action of acid.

rebiting (rē-bī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rebite, v.*] In *etching*, a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imperfectly attacked.

reboant (reb'ō-ant), *a.* [< L. *reboan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reboare*, bellow back, resound, reëcho, < *re-*, back, + *boare*, bellow: see *boation.*] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance
Of *reboant* whirlwinds.
Tennyson, Supposed Confessions.

reboation (reb-ō-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *reboatio(n-), reboacio(n-),* < L. *reboare*, resound, bellow back: see *reboant.*] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick (1659), p. 2. (*Latham.*)

reboil (rē-boil′), *v.* [< ME. *reboylen*, < OF. *rebouillir, resbouillir*, F. *rebouillir* = It. *ribollire*, < L. *rebullire*, bubble up, cause to bubble up, < *re-*, again, + *bullire*, bubble, boil: see *boil*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bubble up; effervesce; ferment.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they *reboyle* nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamynge hym to be a manne without charytie.
Sir T. Elyot, Governour, ii. 7.

2. To boil again.

II. *trans.* To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling.

reboise (rē-boiz′), *v. t.* [< F. *reboiser*, reforest, < *re-*, = E. *re-*, + *bois*, a wood, forest: see *bush*[1].] To reëstablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; reafforest. [A recent Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz′ment), *n.* [< F. *reboisement*, < *reboiser*, reforest: see *reboise*.] A replanting of trees on land which has been denuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moisture; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.]

reborn (rē-bôrn′), *a.* [< *re-* + *born*.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See *rebirth*.

reboso, rebosa, *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

Reboulleau's blue. See *blue*.

rebound (rē-bound′), *v.* [< ME. *rebounden*, < OF. *rebundir, rebondir*, F. *rebondir*, leap back, rebound, < *re-*, back, + *bondir*, leap, bound, *bundir*, resound: see *re-* and *bound*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-moving body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rockes to rore and cry,
So doth my hart full oft *rebound*
Agaynst my brest full bitterly.
Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another.
Newton, Opticks, iii. query 31

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clamours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth, *rebound* *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no laugheng, sporte, ne Iape;
For ofte tymes it doth *rebounde*
Vppon hym that list to crie and gape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride,
My Love does then *rebound* t' another side.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii

4†. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd
Wi' their mirth did *reboun'*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din
Of spectre chiefs.
T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1788.

Rebounding lock. See *lock*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** *Rebound, Reverberate, Recoil.* *Rebound* and *reverberate* apply to that which strikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; *recoil* applies to that which springs back from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. *Reverberate*, by onomatopœia, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other special uses (see the word); it has no figurative extension. *Recoil* is most freely used in figure: as, a man's treachery *recoils* upon himself; in sudden fright the blood *recoils* upon the heart.

II.† *trans.* To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terrybly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute *rebounded* the noyse of the horryble crye.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 144)

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and echoing rock *rebounds*.
Pope, Autumn, l. 50.

rebound (rē-bound′), *n.* [< *rebound*, *v.*] The act of flying back on collision with another body; a bounding back or in reverse; resilience; recoil: reëcho; reverberation.

Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that smites
My very heart at root. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 104.

Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible.
Cyrus. The *rebound* is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or mortal lend a hand to raise him up again?
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger.

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden *rebound*. *G. H. Lewes.*

rebozo (Sp. re-bō′thō; Sp.-Am. -zō), *n.* [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, < *rebozar*, muffle, overlay, < *re-*, back, + *bozo*, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mexican and other Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end being thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written *reboso, rebosa*, and *ribosa*.



Rebozo.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is passed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed.
J. Jefferson, Autoblog., p. 292.

rebrace (rē-brās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *brace*.] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina, i. 1.

rebucous† (rē-bū′kus), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gaue vnto hym many *rebucous* wordys.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1399.

rebuff (rē-buf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebuffer* (also *rabbuffer*) (= It. *rebuffare, ribuffare*, also *rabbuffare*), check, chide, repulse, < *re-* + *buffer* (= It. *buffare*), puff, blow: see *buff*[2] and *buff*[3].] To repel; make inflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial.

Marvelling that he who had never heard such speeches from any knight should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** To repel, repulse, throw back. See *refuse*[1].

rebuff (rē-buf′), *n.* [< OF. *rebuffe* = It. *rebuffo, ribuffo*; from the verb.] 1. A repelling; a repercussion.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 936.

2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing *rebuffs* gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*. *Byron*, Mazeppa, vi.

All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of *rebuff* and coldness.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

rebuild (rē-bild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuilt*, ppr. *rebuilding*. [< *re-* + *build*.] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to *rebuild* one's credit.

rebuilder (rē-bil′dėr), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again.

The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 240.

rebukable (rē-bū′ka-bl), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-able*.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable
And worthy shameful check it were to stand
On more mechanic compliment.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [< ME. *rebuken*, < OF. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon), < *re-*, back, + *bouquer*, F. *boucher*, stop, obstruct, shut up, also hoodwink, < *bouque*, F. *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bouche, bucca*.] 1. To reprove directly and pointedly; utter sharp disapproval of; reprimand; chide.

In grete anger *rebukyng* hym full soore.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly *rebuked* before all the army.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He stood over her, and *rebuked* the fever; and it left her. Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf,
And to *rebuke* the usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

3†. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head *rebuked* with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves. *Beau. and Fl.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Reprove, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *n.* [< *rebuke*, *v.*] 1. A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.

And refuse not the sweete *rebuke*
Of him that is your friend.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 68.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

They perish at the *rebuke* of thy countenance.
Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast?
At his *rebuke* behold a thousand flee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at his length.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gods both happy and forlorn
Have set in one world each to each to be
A vain *rebuke*, a bitter memory.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

4†. Behavior deserving rebuke; rudeness. [Rare.]

She would not in discourteise wise
Scorne the faire offer of good will profest;
For great *rebuke* it is love to despise.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 55.

=**Syn. 1.** *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

rebukeful (rē-būk′fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rebukful*; < *rebuke* + *-ful*.] Of a rebuking character; full of or abounding in rebuke.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie.
J. Udall, On John i.

rebukefully (rē-būk′fûl-i), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Unto euery man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte *rebukefully* of the.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood *rebukefully* . . . before the parlor fire.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 187.

rebuker (rē-bū′kėr), *n.* One who rebukes.

These great *Rebukers* of Nonresidence.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebukingly (rē-bū′king-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often *rebukingly* declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

rebullition† (rē-bu-lish′on), *n.* [< L. *rebullire*, pp. *rebullitus*, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil*.] A renewed ebullition, effervescence, or disturbance.

There may be a *rebullition* in that business.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 582.

reburse† (rē-bėrs′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *burse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To pay over again; expend anew.

I am in danger to *reburse* as much
As he was robbed on; ay, and pay his hurts.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

rebus (rē′bus), *n.* [< OF. *rebus*, F. *rebus*, a rebus; derived, according to Ménage, from satirical pieces which the clerics of Picardy composed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur*, 'of things which are going on'; otherwise explained as words represented 'by things'; < L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing, an object: see *real*[1].] 1. A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures suggestive of them.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing or

succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heraldry is such an allusion; and on the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, perhaps of a younger branch, abandoned for the allusive surname suggested by the bearing: thus, in the case of the name *Tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.



Rebus of Bishop Oldham ("owldom"), Exeter Cathedral

Excellent have been the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*.

H. Peacham, The Gentleman's Exercise (1634), p. 155. [(*Skeat.*)

(*b*) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or impress, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

You will have your *rebus* still, mine host.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *v. t.* [< *rebus*, *n.*] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iv. 34.

rebut (rē-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebutted*, ppr. *rebutting*. [Early mod. E. *rebutte*; < OF. *rebouter*, repulse, drive back, reject, F. *rebouter*, also *rebuter* = Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, repulse, reject; as *re-* + *butt*[2].] I. *trans.* 1†. To repel by force; rebuff; drive back.

He . . . rusht upon him with outragious pryde;
Who him rencountring fierce, as hauke in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* backe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend *rebutted* as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once.
Poe, Tales, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not attempted to *rebut*; and of others he has said nothing.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4†. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Themselves . . .
Doe backe *rebutte*, and ech to other yealdeth land.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 15.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *law*, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebut*.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut*.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

2. In *curling*, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advantage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

rebuttable (rē-but'a-bl), *a.* [< *rebut* + *-able*.] That may be rebutted.

rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-al*.] 1. The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. *Warren*, Diary of a Physician, xiv.

2. In *law*, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's evidence by counter-evidence.

rebutter[1] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-er*[1].] One who rebuts or refutes. [Rare.]

rebutter[2] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *rebouter*, inf. used as noun: see *rebut*.] An act of rebutting; specifically, in *law*, an answer, such as a defendant makes to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebutter*.

recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *cadency*. Cf. L. *recidere*, fall back: see *recidivous*.] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trans), *n.* [< *recalcitran(t)* + *-ce*.] Refusal of submission; obstinate noncompliance or nonconformity; refractoriness.

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* [= F. *récalcitrant* = It. *ricalcitrante*, < L. *recalcitran(t-)s*, < *recalcitrare*, kick back: see *recalcitrate*.] Refusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive or compliant; refractory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recalcitrated*, ppr. *recalcitrating*. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitrare* (> OF. *recalcitrer*, F. *récalcitrer* = Sp. Pg. *recalcitrar* = It. *ricalcitrare*), kick back, deny access, < *re-*, back, + *calcitrare*, kick.] I. *intrans.* To show repugnance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore *recalcitrate* against that will
From which the end can never be cut off?
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, ix. 94.

II. *trans.* To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. *De Quincey*.

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shon), *n.* [< *recalcitrate* + *-ion*.] The act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of *recalcitration* had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibald coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

recalesce (rē-ka-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recalesced*, ppr. *recalescing*. [< L. *re-*, again, + *calescere*, grow hot, inceptive of *calere*, be hot: see *calid*.] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat.

recalescence (rē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [< *recalesce* + *-ence*.] Renewed calescence; reglow; specifically, in *physics*, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain temperatures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, undergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence.

recall (rē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *call*[1].] 1. To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassador or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 66.

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

How soon
Would highth *recall* high thoughts!
Milton, P. L., iv. 95.

I *recall* it, not see it;
Could vision be clearer?
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given or parted with; countermand; abrogate; cancel: as, to *recall* a decree or an order; to *recall* an edition of a book.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 148.

The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the precious offers of mercy to a nation.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=Syn. 3. *Recant*, *Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

recall (rē-kâl'), *n.* [< *recall*, *v.*] 1. A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for reappearance, as of a performer after he has left the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the *recall* of an ambassador; the *recall* of an actor.—2. A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of something; a bringing back from the past.

The *recall*, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. *Mind*, XII. 161.

3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; abrogation.

Those indulgent laws
Will not be now vouchsafed; other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without *recall*.
Milton, P. L., v. 885.

'Tis done, and, since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp.—5. A signal-flag used to recall a boat to a ship.

recallable (rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* [< *recall* + *-able*.] Capable of being recalled, in any sense.

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison*.

The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be *recallable* long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 99.

recallment, recalment (rē-kâl'ment), *n.* [< *recall* + *-ment*.] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

I followed after,
And asked, as a grace, what it all meant?
If she wished not the rash deed's *recallment*?
Browning, The Glove.

recant (rē-kant'), *v.* [< OF. *recanter*, *rechanter*, sing again, = Pr. *rechantar* = Pg. *recantar* = It. *ricantare*, sing again, < L. *recantare*, sing back, reëcho, also sing again, repeat in singing, recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, < *re-*, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*[2].] I. *trans.* 1†. To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name—Thalassius.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to *recant* one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did *recant* his former life.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1553.

We haue another manner of speech much like to the repentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced here.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 391.

=Syn. 2. *Abjure*, *Forswear*, etc. See *renounce*.

II. *intrans.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly maintained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonies, were either punish'd or forced to *recant*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

It is against all precedent to burn
One who *recants*; they mean to pardon me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *recantacion* = Pg. *recantação* = It. *ricantazione*; < L. as if **recantatio(n-)*, < *recantare*, recant: see *recant*.] The act of recanting; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his *recantation*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council
That you to-day should read your *recantation*
Before the people in St. Mary's Church.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recanter (rē-kan'tėr), *n.* One who recants.

The public body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 149.

recapacitate (rē-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capacitate*.] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. *Bp. Atterbury*, To Bp. Trelawney.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [< LL. *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* (> It. *ricapitolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recapitular* = F. *récapituler*), go over the main points of a thing again, < L. *re-*, again, + *capitulum*, a head, main part, chapter (> ML. *capitulare*, capitulate): see *capitulate*.] I. *trans.* To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=Syn. *Recapitulate*, *Repeat*, *Recite*, *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*. *Recapitulate* is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exactness named before: as, it is often well, after an extended argument, to *recapitulate* the heads. In this it differs from *repeat*, *recite*, *rehearse*, which are freer in their use. To *reiterate* is to say a thing a second time or oftener.

II. *intrans.* To repeat in brief what has already been said.

recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recapitulacion*, *recapitulation*, F. *récapitulation* = Sp. *recapitulacion* = Pg. *recapitulação* = It. *ricapitulazione*, < LL. *recapitulatio(n-)* (techni-

cal as trans. of Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, < L. *recapitulare*, recapitulate: see *recapitulate*.] 1. The act or process of recapitulating.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure So intricate as we, and so capricious?
D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits A special *recapitulation*. *Digby*, Elvira, iii.

2. In *rhet.*, a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. Also *anacephalæosis*, *enumeration*. See *epanodos*.

Such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speaches be made by way of *recapitulation*, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration, because the speaker seemes to make a collection of all the former materiall points, to binde them as it were in a bundle and lay them forth to enforce the cause. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 198.

recapitulative (rē-ka-piṭ′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to recapitulation; resulting from or characterized by recapitulation; giving a summary of the chief parts or points.

It has been shown that these [rudimentary structures] are the last *recapitulative* remnant of an independent series of structures developed outside the spore in the fern. *Nature*, XLI. 316.

recapitulator (rē-ka-piṭ′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *recapitulate* + *-or*[1].] One who recapitulates.

recapitulatory (rē-ka-piṭ′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing recapitulation.

This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory* (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing universal justice toward him. *Barrow*, Expos. of the Decalogue.

reception (rē-kap′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *caption*.] The act of retaking; reprisal; in *law*, the retaking, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. Also called *reprisal*.—**Writ of reception**, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

recaptor (rē-kap′tor), *n.* [< *re-* + *captor*.] One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *n.*] 1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *v.*] To capture back or again; retake, particularly a prize which had been previously taken.

recarburization (rē-kär″bū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recarburize* + *-ation*.] The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed.

recarburize (rē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carburize*.] To restore to (a metal) the carbon previously removed, especially in any metallurgical operation connected with the manufacture of iron or steel.

recarnify (rē-kär′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the Flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted Grass, which is *recarnified* in our Stomachs and transmuted to another Flesh. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

recarriage (rē-kar′āj), *n.* [< *re-* + *carriage*.] A carrying back or again; repeated carriage.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the *recariage* of graine from the same into lofts and sollars.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 18 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

recarry (rē-kar′i), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carry*.] To carry back, as in returning; carry again or in a reversed direction.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, . . . pigeons are then related to carry and *recarry* letters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

recast (rē-kâst′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cast*[1].] 1. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again: as, to *recast* cannon.—3. To cast or form anew; remodel; remold: as, to *recast* a poem.

Your men of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themselves under a necessity of *recasting* them in a mould of their own.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

Not painlessly doth God *recast*
And mould anew the nation.
Whittier, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott."

4†. To cover anew with plaster: said of an old wall or building.—5. To compute anew; recalculate: as, to *recast* an account.

recast (rē-kâst′), *n.* [< *recast*, *v.*] A fresh molding, arrangement, or modification, as of a work of art, a writing, etc.

Popular feeling called for a diaskeué, or thorough *recast*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

recaulescence (rē-kâ-les′ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *caulescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the adnation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch: a term of Schimper's.

recchet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

recchelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *reckless*.

recede[1] (rē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *receded*, ppr. *receding*. [< OF. *receder*, F. *recéder* = It. *recedere*, < L. *recedere*, go back, withdraw, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To move back; retreat; withdraw; fall away.

The world *receded* from her rising view,
When heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 186.

2. To withdraw an affirmation, a belief, a demand, or the like; turn back or aside.

It is plain that the more you *recede* from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

3. To have a backward inclination, slope, or tendency: as, a *receding* coast-line; a *receding* chin.—**Syn. 1.** To retire, retrograde, give way. See *retreat*[1].

recede[2] (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cede*.] To cede back; grant or yield to a former possessor: as, to *recede* conquered territory.

recedence (rē-sē′dens), *n.* [< *recede*[1] + *-ence*.] Same as *recession*[1]. [Rare.]

The beaded brown kelp deepens to bronze in . . . the wet, rich, pulpy *recedence* of the ebb.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *n.* [Formerly also *receit* (the *p* being inserted in imitation of the L. original, and the proper spelling being *receit*, like *conceit*, *deceit*); (*a*) < ME. *receit*, *receyt*, *receite*, receipt, recipe, < AF. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, *reçoite*, F. *recette* = Pr. *recepta* = Sp. *receta* = Pg. *receita* = It. *ricetta*, f., receipt, recipe, < ML. *recepta*, f., receipt, recipe, money received, a treasury, a right of pasture, lit. (sc. *res*, a thing) 'a thing received,' fem. of L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive; (*b*) in defs. 5 and 6, also *reset* (see *reset*[1]), < ME. *recet*, *reset*, *resset*, *rescet*, *resate*, < OF. *recet*, *receit*, *recept*, *reset*, *reçoit*, *rechet*, *rechiet*, etc., = Sp. *recepto* = It. *ricetto*, m., a retreat, refuge, abode, asylum (see *recheat*), < L. *receptus*, m., a receiving, place of retreat, refuge, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *reset*[1] and *recheat*, doublets of *receipt*; cf. also *recept*.] 1. A thing received; that which is received by transfer; the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands: as, the *receipts* of cotton at a port.

Three parts of that *receipt* I had for Calais
Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 126.

He wintered for the second time in Dublin; where his own pieces, and Macklin's "Love-a-la-Mode," brought great *receipts* to Crow-Street theatre.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 51.

2. The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission; a taking of that which is delivered or passed over; a getting or obtaining: as, the *receipt* of money or of a letter; he is in the *receipt* of a good income.

Christ in us is that *receipt* of the same medicine whereby we are every one particularly cured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 17.

3. A written acknowledgment of having received something specified, with date, source, signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something received as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common law a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt, does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fact be of a part only. A receipt is not deemed a contract within the rule that a written contract cannot be varied by oral evidence.

4. A formula or prescription for the making of something, or the production of some effect; a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose: distinguished from *recipe* by the common restriction of that word to medical or related uses: as, a *receipt* for a pudding; a *receipt* for gaining popularity.

Come, sir, the sight of Golde
Is the most sweet *receit* for melancholy,
And will reuiue your spirits.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 107).

We have the *receipt* of fern-seed, we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 96.

No *Receipt* can Human-kind relieve,
Doom'd to decrepit Age without Reprieve.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5†. Reception; admittance; a granting of entrance or admission.

He wayted hym aboute, & wylde hit hym thogt,
& sege no syngne of *resette*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

Ther [in heaven] entreȝ non to take *reset*,
That bereȝ any spot.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1066.

Come, cave, become my grave; come, death, and lend *Receipt* to me within thy bosom dark.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

6†. A place for the reception of persons or things; a place where anything is received or taken in; a station or a receptacle for lodgment.

Men han made a litylle *Receyt*, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to reseeyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

Go forth, tary we not behynd,
Vnto som *receit* nye the wodes lynde,
Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

He saw Levi . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom [place of toll, R. V.]. Mark ii. 14.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the *receipt* of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 66.

7†. Power of receiving or taking in; extent of accommodation; fitness for holding or containing.

The foresaid ships were of an huge and incredible capacitie and *receipt*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

In things of great *receipt* with ease we prove
Among a number one is reckon'd none.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Such be the capacity and *receipt* of the mind of man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Accountable receipt. See *accountable*.—**Syn.** *Recipe*, etc. See *reception*.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *v. t.* [Also in technical legal use *reset* (see *reset*[1]); < ME. *recetten*, *reseten*; from the noun: see *receipt*, *n.*] 1†. To receive; harbor.

And ȝe hit make, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

My lorde hym *receitted* in hys castell
For the dewkys dethe oton.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give a receipt for; acknowledge in writing the payment of: as, to *receipt* a bill (usually by writing upon the bill "Received payment" and the creditor's signature).

receiptable (rē-sē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *receipt* + *-able*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

receipt-book (rē-sēt′bůk), *n.* A book containing receipts, in either sense 3 or sense 4.

receiptment (rē-sēt′ment), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the receiving or harboring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony. *Burrill.*

receiptor (rē-sē′tor), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-or*[1].] One who gives a receipt; specifically, in *law*, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment, the obligation of the receiptor being to have it forthcoming on demand. *Wharton.*

receit†, *n.* A former spelling of *receipt* (and of the ultimately identical *recheat*).

receivability (rē-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *receivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

receivable (rē-sē′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *recevable* (cf. Pg. *recebivel* = It. *ricevevole*), receivable; as *receive* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being received; fit for reception or acceptance.—2. Awaiting receipt of payment; that is to be paid: as, bills *receivable*. See *bill payable*, *bill receivable*, under *bill*[3].

receivableness (rē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being receivable; capability of being received.

receive (rē-sēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *received*, ppr. *receiving*. [Early mod. E. also *receeve*, *receave*; < ME. *receiven*, *receyven*, *reseyven*, *resseyven*, *receyven*, *resayven*, *resaven*, < OF. *recever*, *recevoir*, *reçoivre*, F. *recevoir* = Pr. *recebre* = Sp. *recibir* = Pg. *receber* = It. *ricevere*, receive, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, take back, get back, regain, recover, take to oneself, admit, accept, receive, take in, assume, allow, etc., < *re-*, back, + *capere*, take: see *capacious*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*. Hence ult. (from the L. verb) *receipt*, *receptacle*, *recipe*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take from a source or agency of transmission; get

by transfer: as, to *receive* money or a letter; to *receive* gifts.

They build Gray Friars, that will not be seen to *receive* bribes themselves, but have others to *receive* for them.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son remember that thou in thy lifetime *receivedst* thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things.
Luke xvi. 25.

2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to *receive* favors or a good education; to *receive* an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receive not thy nose court-odour from me?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The Idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke*

No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mussulman, except to give and receive blows on some Syrian field of battle.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing: greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to *receive* an actor with applause: to *receive* news joyfully.

To Westmynstur the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procession in frett.
Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

My father was *received* with open arms by all his old friends. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to *receive* a person into one's friendship; a *received* authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man *receiveth* his testimony. John iii. 32.

He is a Gentleman so *receiv'd*, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i 1.

Every person who should now leave *received* opinions . . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to *receive* an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him a-3ens,
& *resseyued* as reali as swiche rinkes ouȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3939.

It was so fre that Men *resceyved* there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places for here evyl Dedis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2.

6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to *receive* contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

This cave, fashion'd
By provident Nature in this solid rock
To be a den for beasts, alone *receives* me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

†7. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be *received* plain, I'll speak more gross.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 82.

8. In *law*: (*a*) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to *receive* stolen goods.

You must restore all stoln goods you *receiv'd*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

(*b*) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to *receive* the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—**To receive the canvas†.** See *canvas*.—**To receive the coif.** See *coif*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Receive, Take, Accept.* These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may *receive* a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wound; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may *take* cold, but, more often, *take* that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, a pinch of snuff, or an orange. One may *accept* one's fate, but even then the word means a mental consent, a movement of mind; more often it means to receive with some willingness, as to *accept* a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be *received* and not *accepted*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a receiver or recipient: come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall *receive* of thy words. Deut. xxxiii. 3.
Freely ye have *received*, freely give. Mat. x. 8.

2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were *receiving* with him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (rē-sēvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, projecting between other parts.—**Received scutellum**, a scutellum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

receivedness (rē-sē'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of this opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

receiver (rē-sē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *receyver, receaver;* < ME. *resaver, receyvour,* < OF. *recevour, receveur*, F. *receveur,* < *recevoir*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptacle; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a *receiver* of taxes; a *receiver* for odds and ends.

We are *receivers* through grace and mercy, authors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salvation *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
Are envy'd ev'n by the *Receivers*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11.

This invention covers a combined grass *receiver* and dumper to catch and carry the grass while the lawn mower is being operated. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—3. One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe *receavers*, there would be noe theeves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *chem.*: (*a*) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See *air-pump*.—6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like.—**Exhausted receiver.** See *exhaust*.—**Florentine receiver.** See *Florentine*.—**Knitting-needle receiver**, an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with a knitting-needle in its axis, used by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-catcher*.—**Receiver and manager.** See *manager*, 4.—**Receiver of the fines**, formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—**Receiver's certificates**, evidences of debt, issued by a receiver of property in litigation, for the discharge of obligations incurred in the management of it, to be redeemed out of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, and made a lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met without detriment.—**Receivers of wreck**, officers appointed by the British Board of Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They were formerly called *receivers of droits of admiralty*.

receiver-general (rē-sē'vėr-jen'e-ral), *n.* In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.

receivership (rē-sē'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *receiver* + *-ship*.] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.

receiving (rē-sē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *receyving;* verbal n. of *receive*, *v.*] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—**Receiving apparatus or instrument**, in *teleg.*, any appliance used at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—**Receiving tubes of the kidney**, the straight tubules of the kidney.

receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), *n.* A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (rē-sē'ving-mag″net), *n.* See *magnet*.

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of″is), *n.* In Great Britain, a branch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which no delivery is made to persons addressed.

receiving-ship (rē-sē'ving-ship), *n.* A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.

receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-tōm), *n.* Same as *receiving-vault*.

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vâlt), *n.* A building or other structure in which the bodies of the dead may be placed temporarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *recentia*, < L. *recen(t-)s*, new, fresh: see *recent*.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 19.

An impression of *recency* is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (rē-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recensed*, ppr. *recensing*. [< OF. *recenser*, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. *recenser*, number, take the census of. = Pr. *recensar* = Pg. *recensear*, examine, survey, < L. *recensere*, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < *re-*, again, + *censere*, think, deem, judge: see *census*.] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley.

recension (rē-sen'shon), *n.* [< F. *recension*, < L. *recensio(n-)*, an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < *recensere*, review: see *recense*.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and *recension* of his book . . . will find that he comes too late.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine ballad-book thus published was so successful that in less than ten years three editions or *recensions* of it appeared. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 115.

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a *recension* (or *recensions*) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text.
Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory *recension* which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Casaubon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), *n.* [< *recension* + *-ist*.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

recent (rē'sent), *a.* [< OF. *recent*, F. *récent* = Pr. *recent* = Sp. *reciente* = Pg. It. *recente*, < L. *recen(t-)s*, fresh, new; (*a*) in one view, < *re-* + *-cen(t-)s*, supposed to be allied to W. *cynt*, first, earliest, Skt. *kaniyāns*, smaller, *kanistha*, smallest (cf. Russ. *po-chinatĭ*, begin): (*b*) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root **rec* = Zend √ *raç*, come (cf. *recens a victoria*, 'just coming from a victory': *Rhodo recentes Romam venerunt*, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, *recent* events; *recent* importations; *recent* memories; *recent* news; a *recent* speech.—2. Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—3. Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the *recent* plant. *Ure*, Dict., III. 456.

4. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils belonging to extinct species. The alluvial formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for purposes of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adds variety to the phenomena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of interest in the geology of the recent formations.

5. Lately come; not long removed or separated. [Poetical and rare.]

Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms,
All heav'n beholds me *recent* from thy arms?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 382.

Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, viii.

= Syn. 1. *Late*, *Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

recentness (rē'sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; recency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

recept (rē'sept), *n.* [< L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *receipt*.] That which is received; especially, something taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [Recent.]

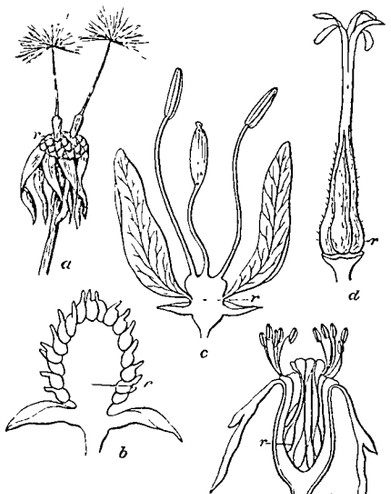
The bridge between *recept* and concept is equally impassable as that between percept and concept.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl, formerly also res'ep-tā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *receptacle*, F. *réceptacle* = Pr. *receptacle* = Sp. *receptáculo* = Pg. *receptaculo* = It. *ricettacolo*, *recettaculo*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle, place to receive or store things in, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive, hold, contain: see *receive*.] 1. That which receives or holds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space, open or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's countrey might be an harborugh or *receptacle* of his foes and aduersaries.
Hall, Edw. III., an. 10.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the organs of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (*r*).

a, Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); *b*, *Fragaria elatior* (longitudinal section); *c*, *Cleome integrifolia* (longitudinal section); *d*, *Geranium maculatum*; *e*, *Rosa rubiginosa* (longitudinal section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper *torus* of De Candolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The receptacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in *Magnolia*, or concave, as in the rose; it may develop into a *stipe*, *gynobase*, *disk*, *carpophore*, or *hypanthium* (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the strawberry. As belonging to a single flower, sometimes termed *proper receptacle*. (*b*) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the peduncle in *Compositæ* (dandelion, etc.), on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called *common receptacle*. (*c*) In an ovary, same as *placenta*, 4. (*d*) Among cryptogams — (1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In *Marchantiaceæ*, one of the umbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are congregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as *stroma*; in *Ascomycetes*, same as *pycnidium*, 1 (also the stalk of a discocarp); in *Phalloideæ*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia. The term has some other analogous applications.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a secretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-bladder is the *receptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, *n.* Plural of *receptaculum*.

receptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réceptaculaire*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle: see *receptacle*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Receptaculites*.] A fossil of the genus *Receptaculites*.

Receptaculites (rē-sep-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1827), < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle (see *receptacle*), + *-ites* (see *-ite*²).] The typical genus of *Receptaculitidæ*.

Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Receptaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus *Receptaculites*, of a very doubtful nature. They have been referred by many to the silicious sponges; but the skeleton was originally calcareous, and the silicious examples are the result of fossilization. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an upper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosaic-like outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called *Receptaculidæ*.

receptaculum (rē-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *receptacula* (-lä). [L.: see *receptacle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid.—**Receptaculum chyli**, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second lumbar vertebra, into which the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, *cistern* or *reservoir of Pecquet*, *lacteal sac*.—**Receptaculum ganglii petrosi**, a depression in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the petrous ganglion.—**Receptaculum Pecqueti**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Receptaculum seminis**, in *zool.*, a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See cut under *Nematoidea*.

receptary† (res'ep-tū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *receptaire* = Sp. *recetario* = It. *ricettario*, a book of prescriptions or receipts, < ML. **receptarius*, adj. (as a noun *receptarius*, m., a receiver, collector), < *recepta*, a receipt, prescription: see *receipt*.] I. *a.* Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [Rare.]

Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptary* and such as will not endure the test. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

II. *n.* 1. A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [F.], a *receptary:* a note of physical receits.
Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [Rare.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversy of points so long received in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertinancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

receptibility (rē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réceptibilité* = Pg. *receptibilidade* = It. *recettibilità*; as *receptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The quality of being receptible; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvi.

2†. Something that may be received or believed in. *Imp. Dict.*

receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *receptible* = Pg. *receptivel* = It. *recettibile*, < LL. *receptibilis*, that may be acquired again, recoverable, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, acquire, recover, receive: see *receive*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

reception (rē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reception* (in astrology), < OF. *reception*, F. *réception* = Pr. *receptio* = Sp. *recepcion* = Pg. *recepção* = It. *ricezione*, *recezione*, < L. *receptio*(*n*-), a receiving, reception, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. The act of receiving by transfer or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into society.—2. Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the *reception* of a doctrine.

God never intended to compel, but only to persuade, us into a *reception* of divine truth.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception*.—4. An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly *receptions*.

He assembled all his train,
Pretending so commanded, to consult
About the great *reception* of their King,
Thither to come. *Milton*, P. L., v. 769.

5†. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's *reception* of those Townes from Maximilian. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 44.

6†. Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law,
By which all causes else, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act,
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, P. L., x. 807.

7. In *astrol.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.=Syn. 1 and 3. *Reception*, *Receipt*, *Recipe*. *Reception* is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious *reception*; *receipt* of a thing: as, the *reception* or, better, the *receipt* of news or a letter; *recipe*, in medicine or, latterly, in cooking. We say a *receipt* or *recipe* for making a cake, a *receipt* for money paid.

reception-room (rē-sep'shon-röm), *n.* A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *receptif* = Sp. Pg. *receptivo* = It. *ricettivo*, *recettivo* = G. *receptiv*, < NL. **receptivus*, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the sphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

I am somehow *receptive* of the great soul. . . . More and more the surges of everlasting nature enter into me.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 269.

The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is undoubtedly the true *receptive* layer. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 58.

Receptive power. See *power*¹.—**Receptive spot**, in *bot.*, the hyaline spot in an oösphere at which the male gamete enters. *Goebel.*

receptiveness (rē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wifely *receptiveness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réceptivité* = G. *receptivität*, < NL. **receptivita*(*t*-)*s*, < **receptivus*, receptive: see *receptive*.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in any wise affected. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 51.

Objectivity, with subjectivity, causativity, plasticity, *receptivity*, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogue, during the two last generations, through the influence of German philosophy and æsthetics.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *receptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 46.

receptory† (rē-sep'tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *receptorius*, fit for receiving (neut. *receptorium*, a place of shelter), < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] A receptacle. *Holland.*

receptrix (rē-sep'triks), *n.* [< LL. *receptrix*, fem. of *receptor*, a receiver, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] In *physics*, a dynamo-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy pro-

duced by a generatrix; an electric motor. See *generatrix*.

receptual (rē-sep'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *receptus* (*recepti-*), a receiving (see *receipt*, *recept*), + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts. [Recent.]

> The difference between a mind capable of however limited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only *receptual* ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other.
> *Science*, XV. 90.

receptually (rē-sep'tū-al-i), *adv.* In a receptual manner; by receiving or taking in. [Recent.]

> There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names *receptually* by mere association.
> *Science*, XV. 90.

recercelé (rē-ser-se-lā'), *a.* [OF., also *recercellé*, pp. of *recerceler*, *recerceller*, curl up, curve, also hoop, encircle, < *re-*, back, + *cerceler*, hoop, encircle, < *cercel*, *cercean*, hoop, ring, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring: see *circus*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Curved at the ends more decidedly than in other forms, such as moline: noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (*b*) Same as *moline*.

recercelled (rē-sėr'seld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *recercelé*.

recess (rē-ses'), *n.* [< OF. *reces*, *recez*, a departure, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = Sp. *receso* = Pg. It. *recesso*, recess, retreat, < L. *recessus*, a going back, retreat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc., < *recedere*, pp. *recessus*, recede, retreat, etc.: see *recede*[1].] 1. The act of receding, or going back or away; withdrawal; retirement; recession. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Men . . . have made too untimely a departure and too remote a *recess* from particulars.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 164.

> Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of *recess* from the possibilities of heaven.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

> Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the *recess* or ebb of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

> The access of frost in the autumn, and its *recess* in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 132.

2†. A state of being withdrawn or retired; seclusion; privacy.

> In these are faire parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of *recesse* and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

> Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

> Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the *recesses* long. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> It was *recess* as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard.
> *The Century*, XXVIII. 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a remote or secret spot or situation; a nook; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything: as, the *recesses* of a forest; the *recesses* of philosophy.

> Departure from this happy place, our sweet
> *Recess*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 304.

> I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary *recess*, environed by a hill.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1655.

> Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. xx. § 10.

> The pair
> Frequent the still *recesses* of the realm
> Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, alcove, or the like: as, a *recess* in a room for a window or a bed; a *recess* in a wall or the side of a hill. See cut under *ambry*.

> A bed which stood in a deep *recess*. *Irving*. (*Webster*.)

> Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a *recess* at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the left. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 178.

6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embodying the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—7. In *bot.*, a sinus of a lobed leaf.—8. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus.—**Contrariety of access and recess.** Same as *contrariety of motion* (which see, under *contrariety*).—**Lateral recess.** See *recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti*, under *recessus*.—**Peritoneal recesses.** Same as *peritoneal fossæ* (which see, under *peritoneal*).=Syn. 3. *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*, etc. (see *adjournment*), intermission, respite.—4. Retreat, nook, corner.

recess (rē-ses'), *v.* [< *recess*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to *recess* a wall.

> Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, *recessed* to fit the bar.
> *J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 218.

2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess.

> Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Manœuvring, xiv.

> The inscription is engraved on a *recessed* tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnel a few yards from its lower end.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 233.

> The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply *recessed* eye.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See *arch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To take a recess; adjourn or separate for a short time: as, the convention *recessed* till the afternoon. [Colloq.]

recession[1] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< F. *récession*, going back, withdrawing, < L. *recessio(n-)*, a going back, receding, < *recedere*, recede: see *recede*[1] and *recess*.] 1. The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made.

> Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and *recessions* from that duty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

> But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's. *Ruskin*.

recession[2] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< *re-* + *cession*.] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

> We believe a large sentiment in California would support a bill for the *recession* [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States. *The Century*, XXXIX. 475.

recessional (rē-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *recession*[1] + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a *recessional* hymn.

II. *n.* A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a service of public worship.

recessive (rē-ses'iv), *a.* [< *recess* + *-ive*.] Tending to recede; receding; going back: used especially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the beginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be *recessive* when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation permit—that is, on the antepenult if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long.

recessively (rē-ses'iv-li), *adv.* In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward movement or course.

> As she [Greece] passes *recessively* from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 494.

recessus (rē-ses'us), *n.*; pl. *recessus*. [L.: see *recess*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a recess.—**Recessus chiasmatis.** Same as *recessus opticus*.—**Recessus infrapinealis**, a small cleft extending from the third ventricle into the conarium. Also called *ventriculus conarii*.—**Recessus infundibuli**, the funnel-shaped cavity at the bottom of the third ventricle; the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Recessus labyrinthi.** Same as *ductus endolymphaticus* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti**, the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, containing the lateral choroid plexus.—**Recessus opticus**, a V-shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricle, in front of the infundibulum, bounded anteriorly by the lamina terminalis, posteriorly by the optic chiasm. Also called *recessus chiasmatis*. *Mihalcovics*.—**Recessus præpontilis**, a name given by Wilder in 1881 to the median pit formed by the overhanging of the front border of the pons Varolii.

Rechabite (rek'a-bit), *n.* [= F. *Réchabite*; < *Rechab*, father of Jonadab, who founded the sect, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards. Jer. xxxv. 6, 7. Hence—2. A total abstainer from strong drink.

> A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,
> And drink of Adam's Ale.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim.

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechabitism (rek'a-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *Rechabite* + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

> The praises of *Rechabitism* afford just as good an opportunity for the exhibition of sportive fancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 220.

2. The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

> The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies.
> *Rechabite Mag.*, July, 1886, p. 175. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rechant† (rē-chant'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *chant*. Cf. *recant*.] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

> Hark, hark the cheerfull and *re-chaunting* cries
> Of old and young singing this ioyfull Dittie.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

rechase (rē-chās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *rechasen*, < OF. (and F.) *rechasser*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *chasser*, drive: see *chase*[1].] 1. To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rechase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Withynne a while the herte y-founde ys,
> I-hallowed, and *rechased* faste
> Longe time. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 379.

> Then these assail; then those *re-chase* again;
> Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent.

rechase†, *n.* [< *rechase*, *v.*] A call (in hunting).

> Seven score raches at his *rechase*.
> *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, l. 772. (*Halliwell*.)

rechate†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *recheat*.

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *réchauffer*, dial. *récaufer*, *recofer*, warm up, warm over, < *re-*, again, + *échauffer*, warm, < L. *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*, and cf. *eschaufe*, *chafe*.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary rehash.

> We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction.
> *Saturday Rev.*

rechet†, *v.* An old spelling of *reach*[1].

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*, *receit*; < OF. *recet*, *receit*, etc., also *rechet*, *rechiet*, a retreat, refuge: see *receipt*.] In *hunting*, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course, or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn.

> In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *receit* as at the loosing. *Lyly*, Euphues. (*Nares*.)

> That I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 242.

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*; < ME. *rechaten*, < OF. *recceter*, *recheter*, *rechaiter*, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat, < *recet*, *rechet*, etc., recheat: see *recheat*, *n.*] In *hunting*, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn.

> Iuntes hyged hem theder, with hornez ful mony
> Ay *rechatande* aryst til thay the renk sesen.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l 1911.

> *Rechating* with his horn, which then the hunter chears,
> Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 127.

recherché (rė-sher'shā), *a.* [F., pp. of *rechercher*, seek again: see *research*.] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty.

> We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer.
> *Capt. M. Thomson*, Story of Cawnpore, v.

rechristen (rē-kris'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *christen*.] To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

> Abbeys which have since been . . . *rechristened* with still homelier names.
> *Trevelyan*, Early Hist. Chas Jas. Fox, p. 47.

> The faculties . . . are in part *rechristened*, and also rearranged. *Nature*, XXXIX. 244.

recidivate† (rē-sid'i-vāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *recidivatus*, pp. of *recidivare* (> F. *récidiver*), fall back, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, etc. (cf. *recidivatus*, a restoration): see *recidivous*.] To fall back, relapse, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

> To *recidivate*, and to go against her own act.
> *Bp. Andrewes*, Opuscula, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (*Latham*.)

recidivation† (rē-sid-i-vā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recidivation*, F. *récidivation*, < ML. *recidivatio(n-)*,

falling back, < *recidivare*, fall back: see *recidivate*.] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangerous than our first sickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebled, and unable to endure means of restoring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* [< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, a repetition of a fault or crime, < L. *recidivus*, falling back: see *recidivous*.] In *French law*, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no *recidivists* should be sent to the islands.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivous† (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [= OF. *recidif* = It. *recidivo*, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, returning, recurring, < *recidere*, *reccidere*, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Liable to backslide to a former state. *Imp. Dict.*

recipe (res'i-pē), *v. t.* [L., impv. of *recipere*, take: see *receive*.] Take: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated R. or ℞) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [= OF. *recipe*, F. *récipé* = Sp. *récipe* = Pg. It. *recipe*, a recipe, < L. *recipe*, take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see *recipe*, *v.*] 1. A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician: a medical prescription.

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will not hear a word
Of Galen or his tedious *recipes*.
B Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Paracelsus, who, having furnished a *recipe* to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand *recipe* remains for you — the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on!
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=Syn. *Receipt*, etc. See *reception*.

recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [< F. *recipiangle*, irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *angulus*, angle: see *receive*, and *angle*³, *n.*] In *engin.*, an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *recipien(t)* + *-ce*.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *recipience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recipience*.

We struggle — fain to enlarge
Our bounded physical *recipiency*,
Increase our power, supply fresh oil to life.
Browning, Cleon.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *recipient*, a receiver, water-clock, = Sp. Pg. It. *recipiente*, receiving, a receiver, < L. *recipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*.] I. *a.* Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is an easy and obvious one. *Cat. Soulages Coll*, p. 99.

Recipient cavity, in *entom.*, a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically, a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the *Elateridæ* a springing-organ. See *spring*.

II. *n.* 1. A receiver or taker; especially, one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is offered or bestowed: as, *recipients* of charity or of public education; the *recipients* of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is received according to the capacity of the *recipient*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that, when the *recipient* is fitly qualified and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament. *Waterland*, Works, V. 123.

The first *recipients* of the Revelation.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ii. § 1.

2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver in an apparatus or instrument.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō″tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *motor*, mover.] Receiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent, as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with *liberomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18.

reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **reciprocalis*, < L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating, reciprocal (> It. Pg. *reciproco* = Sp. *recíproco* = OF. *reciproque*, > obs. E. *reciprock*); perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' < **recus* (< *re-*, back, + adj. formative *-cus*: see *-ic*) + *procus* (< *pro*, forward, + adj. formative *-cus*). Cf. *reciprocous*, *reciprock*.] I. *a.* 1. Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*, under *refluous*.)

Obedient to the moon, he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*, and had his fate
Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas.
Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, *reciprocal* aid; *reciprocal* rights, duties, or obligations; *reciprocal* love or admiration.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 267.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the *reciprocal* acts between God and man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 378.

I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love *reciprocal*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

The king assured me of a *reciprocal* affection to the king my master, and of my particular welcome to his court.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinances, and the English observed a *reciprocal* indulgence.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal* dependence between judgment and reasoning as between conception and judgment.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.

3. Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are *reciprocal*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note.

Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving the quantity, to wit when consisting of *reciprocal* terms: as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational animal is a man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 32.

He [the king] must guide the vast and complicated machine of government, to the *reciprocal* advantage of all his dominions. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 56.

Thence came her friends of either sex, and all
With whom she lived on terms *reciprocal*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See *consecution*. — **Reciprocal cross**, a reciprocal hybrid.

A *reciprocal cross* is a double cross between two species or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father and in the other case as the mother.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See *determinant*, *diagram*, etc. — **Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*. — **Reciprocal figures** in *geom.*, two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other. — **Reciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix.** See *function*, etc. — **Reciprocal polars**, two curves such that the polar of any point on either (with respect to a fixed conic) is a tangent of the other. — **Reciprocal pronoun**, a pronoun expressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek ἀλλήλους (of each other, of one another). — **Reciprocal proportion.** See *proportion*. — **Reciprocal quantities**, in *math.*, those quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity. — **Reciprocal ratio.** See *ratio*. — **Reciprocal screws**, a pair of screws so related that a wrench about one produces no twist about the other. Given any five screws, a screw reciprocal to them all can be found. — **Reciprocal terms**, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other. = Syn. *Reciprocal*, *Mutual*. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although it often is not important. That is *mutual* which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. *Mutual* is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. *Reciprocal* means that one follows another, being caused by it, with emphasis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, *reciprocal* love or hate. See remarks under *mutual* as to the propriety of using *mutual* for *common*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more
Ye must be made your own *reciprocals*
To your loved city and fair severals
Of wives and houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the *reciprocal*, or with an inward or secret contempt. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

2. In *math.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the reciprocal of 4 is ¼, and conversely the reciprocal of ¼ is 4; the reciprocal of 2 is ½, and that of $a + x$ is $1/(a + x)$. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the reciprocal of that other fraction: thus, ⅔ is the reciprocal of ⅔. — **Polar reciprocals.** Same as *reciprocal polars*. See I.

reciprocality (rē-sip-rō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *reciprocal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being reciprocal.

An acknowledged *reciprocality* in love sanctifies every little freedom. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. i.

reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; correspondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be *reciprocally* transmutable. *Boyle*, Works, II. 342.

Virtue and sentiment *reciprocally* assist each other.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these *reciprocally* those again.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 505.

2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude — that is, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the density, and the less the magnitude the greater in the same proportion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when one of the first pair is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocant (rē-sip'rō-kant), *n.* [< L. *reciprocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form. — 2. A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of n variables connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see *Schwarzian*, *n.* — **Absolute reciprocant**, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity, so that the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of unity. — **Binary reciprocant**, one having two variables. — **Characteristic of a reciprocant**, the root of unity with which it becomes multiplied on interchange of the variables. — **Character of a reciprocant**, its kind with respect to its characteristic. — **Circular reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own inverse with respect to every point. — **Degree of a reciprocant**, the number of factors (differential coefficients) in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a\,(D_x^2 y)^b\,(D_x^3 y)^c$, the degree is $a + b + c$. — **Even reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is 1. — **Extent of a reciprocant**, the weight of the most advanced letter which it contains. — **Homogeneous reciprocant**, a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the same degree in the differential coefficients. — **Homographic binary reciprocant**, one which remains unaltered when x and y are changed respectively into $(Lx + M)/(x + N)$ and $(Py + Q)/(y + R)$, where the capitals are constants. — **Integrable reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives an equation which can be integrated. — **Isobaric reciprocant**, a reciprocant having the sum of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in all the terms. — **Odd reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is not 1. — **Orthogonal reciprocant**, one which remains unchanged by an orthogonal transformation of the variables. — **Type of a reciprocant**, the combination of its character, weight, degree, and extent. — **Weight of a reciprocant**, the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors (differential coefficients) of the term having the greatest weight. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a\,(D_x^2 y)^b\,(D_x^3 y)^c\,(D_x^4 y)^d$, the weight is $= a + c + 2d$.

reciprocantive (rē-sip'rō-kan-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a reciprocant.

reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reciprocated*, ppr. *reciprocating*. [< L. *reciprocatus*, pp. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth, reverse (> It. *reciprocare* = Sp. Pg. *reciprocar* = F. *réciproquer*, reciprocate, interchange). < *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

The sleeve is *reciprocated* from a rock shaft journaled in the lower aligning ends of the main frame.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to *reciprocate* favors.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 48.

At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they *reciprocate* smoke, respiration, and animal heat.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous women will excite love they do not *reciprocate*.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 140.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 249.

2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not *reciprocate*. [Colloq.]—**Reciprocating engine**, a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines: in contradistinction to *rotatory engine*. See *rotatory*.—**Reciprocating force**. See *force*1.—**Reciprocating motion**, in *mach.*, a contrivance frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a center or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. See cut under *pitman*.—**Reciprocating propeller**, a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.—**Reciprocating proposition**. See *proposition*.

reciprocation (rē-sip-rō-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *réciprocation* = Sp. *reciprocacion* = Pg. *reciprocação* = It. *reciprocazione*, < L. *reciprocatio(n-)*, a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, ebb, < *reciprocare*, pp. *reciprocatus*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere *reciprocation* [of force].
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a *reciprocation* of benefits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.—**Polar reciprocation**, in *geom.*, the process of forming the polar reciprocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rē-sip′rō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ive*.] Of a reciprocating character; giving and taking reciprocally.

Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with *reciprocative* tendencies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip′rō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ory*.] Going backward and forward: alternating in direction or in action: reciprocating: opposed to *rotatory*.

Impart a *reciprocatory* motion to the carriage.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the *reciprocatory* one. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 388.

reciprocity (res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réciprocité* = Sp. *reciprocidad* = Pg. *reciprocidade* = It. *reciprocità*, < ML. **reciprocita(t-)s*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] 1. Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reciprocity* of benefits or of feeling; *reciprocity* of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a *reciprocity* of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of *reciprocity* was frequently established between the several towns, as for instance in 1365 at Tournay.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxix.

The *reciprocity* stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navigation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 432.

Another illustration may be found in the history of *reciprocity* with Canada.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 328.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the relation of parts or species in a generic whole, becomes . . . invariable coexistence, or coexistence according to a universal rule. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and causality. The one is a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro.
J. H. Stirling, Mind, X. 65.

4. In *geom.*, the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.: duality.—**Hermite's law of reciprocity** [named from the French mathematician Charles *Hermite*, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the *n*th order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quantic of the *p*th degree is equal to the number of invariants of the order *p* in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the *n*th degree.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers**. See *law*1.—**Plane birational reciprocity**, a one to one correspondence between the elements of a field of points and those of a field of rays.—**Quadratic reciprocity**. See *quadratic*.—**Reciprocity treaty**, a treaty granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned. The reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, existing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in certain commodities, chiefly raw or half-manufactured products, between the latter country and the Canadian provinces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States. The United States government formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876. =Syn. 1. Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

reciprockt, *a.* [Also *reciproque*; < OF. *reciproque*, F. *réciproque* = Pr. *reciproc* = Sp. *recíproco* = Pg. It. *reciproco*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocous* and *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

'Twixt whom and them there is this *reciprock* commerce.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocicornis*, having horns curved backward, < *reciprocus*, turning back the same way (see *reciprocal*), + *cornu*, a horn: see *corn*2 and *horn*.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the sheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See *arietiform*, and cuts under *bighorn*, *argali*, *aoudad*, and *Ovis*.

reciprocoust (rē-sip′rō-kus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way: see *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

For the removing of which imparity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and egal."
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., I. i. 5.

reciproquet, *a.* See *reciprock*.

recision (rē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *recision*, F. *récision* = Sp. *recision* = Pg. *recisão* = It. *recisione*, < L. *recisio(n-)*, a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, < *recidere*, pp. *recisus*, cut off, < *re-*, back, again, + *cædere*, cut.] 1. The act of cutting off. *Cotgrave*.—2. Specifically, in *surg.*, same as *resection*.

recital (rē-sī′tal), *n.* [< *recite* + *-al*.] 1. The reciting or repeating of something previously prepared; especially, an elocutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *recital*.—2. A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 313.

He poured out a *recital* of the whole misadventure.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing *recital*.—4. In *law*: (*a*) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (*b*) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it.—5. A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*. =Syn. 2 and 3. *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recitation*, F. *récitation* = Sp. *recitacion* = Pg. *recitação* = It. *recitazione*, < L. *recitatio(n-)*, a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, < *recitare*, pp. *recitatus*, read aloud, recite: see *recite*.] 1. The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.—2. The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—3. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *recitative*. (*b*) Same as *reciting-note*.—**Mystic recitation**. See *mystic*.

recitationist (res-i-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *recitation* + *-ist*.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compositions.

The youth who has heard this Last of the *recitationists* deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work.
Stedman, Poets of America, viii. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā′shọn-rōm), *n.* A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res″i-ta-tēv′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *récitatif*, n., < It. *recitativo*, n., a recitative in music; as *recite* + *-ative*.] I. *a.* In *music*, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken.

II. *n.* In *music*: (*a*) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which regularity of rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a union of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a careful avoidance of technical "form" in the musical sense. The division into phrases is properly governed by rhetorical reasons only. The strictly tonal and metrical qualities of a balanced melody are usually but meagerly represented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often entirely unrestricted. An unaccompanied recitative (*recitativo secco*) has only a few detached instrumental chords, or a *basso continuo*, to suggest or sketch the harmonic basis of the melody. Accompaniments of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, such as the harpsichord, the violoncello, or the string orchestra alone. An accompanied recitative (*recitativo stromentato*) has a continuous instrumental background, which occasionally becomes highly descriptive or dramatic, and may be assigned to a full orchestra. This variety of recitative passes over insensibly into the *arioso* and the *aria parlante*. The recitative was invented, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain Florentine musicians to recover the dramatic declamation of the ancient Greeks. Its recognition as a legitimate style of composition opened the way for the development of the dramatic forms of the opera and the oratorio, in both of which it has always retained a prominent place. Its value in such extended forms is due to its adaptability to descriptive, explanatory, and epic matter generally, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind. It has been customary to introduce lyric arias by recitatives; but in the operatic works of the present century the formal distinction between recitative and aria has been more or less abandoned as arbitrary. The *melos* of Wagner is an intermediate form, capable of extension in either direction. Also *recitation*.

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tuneable Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick.
Congreve, Semele, Arg.

Ballads, in the seventeenth century, had become the delight of the whole Spanish people. . . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in *recitative* to explain his exhibition.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 77.

(*b*) A section, passage, or movement in the style described above.

recitatively (res″i-ta-tēv′li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

recitativo (rā-chē-tä-tō′vọ̄), *n.* [It., a recitative in music: see *recitative*.] Recitative.

She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; . . .
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52.

recite (rē-sīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recited*, ppr. *reciting*. [< OF. *reciter*, F. *réciter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recitar* = It. *recitare*, < L. *recitare*, read aloud, recite, repeat from memory, < *re-*, again, + *citare*, cite: see *cite*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to *recite* the Litany; to *recite* a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together; and the fedtah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journies, was solemnly *recited* and assented to by them all.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 504.

2. In *music*, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogue [in the first operas] was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but *recited* in simple musical tones. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 18.

3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to *recite* one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe *recite*
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 17.

Lest the world should task you to *recite*
What merit lived in me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxii.

"I make," cries Charley, *reciting* the shield, "three merions on a field or, with an carl's coronet."
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; quote.

Which booke (de Ratione Studii et de Liberis Educandis) is oft *recited*, and much praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius, even for authoritie sake.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Greeke, *reciteth* a great number of them [prophecies], deuised by a coosening companion, one Alexander. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 425.

To recite one's beads. See *to bid beads*, under *bead*. =Syn. 3. *Cite*, *Adduce*, etc. (see *quote*); *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*, etc. (see *recapitulate*); enumerate, detail.

II. *intrans.* To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned: as, to *recite* in public or in a class.

They *recite* without book.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 126.

recitet (rē-sīt′), *n.* [< *recite*, *v.*] Recital.

All former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races.
Sir W. Temple, Health.

reciter (rē-sī'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *reciteur, recitateur*, F. *récitateur* = It. *recitatore*, < L. *recitator*, a reciter, < *recitare*, recite: see *recite*.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.
Bp. Percy, On Anc. Metrical Romances, § 1. (*Latham.*)

reciting-note (rē-sī'ting-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.

reck (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recked* (formerly *raught*). [Formerly also *reak*, sometimes misspelled *wreak*; < ME. *recken, rekken*, assibilated *recchen*, later forms, with shortened vowel, of *reken*, assibilated *rechen* (pret. *roughte, rouhte, rogte, roghte, rohte*), < AS. *rēcan, rēccan* (pret. *rōhte*), care, reck, = OS. *rōkian* = MLG. *rōken, rūken*, LG. *roken, ruken, rochen* = OHG. *ruohhjan, ruochan, ruochen*, MHG. *ruochen* (also, in comp., OHG. *geruochan*, MHG. *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*) = Icel. *rækja*, reck, regard, etc. (cf. Dan. *rögte*, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. **rōc* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh, ruah*, MHG. *ruoch*, care, heed; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀλέγειν* (for **ἀρέγειν*), have care, heed, reck.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by *of*.

And whether thei had good ansuere or euell, thei *raught* neuer. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Sith that he myghte do her no companye,
He ne *roghte* not a myte for to dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 126.

He *recketh* not, be so he wynne,
Of that another man shall lese.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 6. 26.

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 50.

Light *recking of* his cause, but battling for their own.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 45.

2†. To think.

Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief.
Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better *reck* the rede
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

It recks (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not.
Milton, Comus, l. 404.

reckent†, *v.* An obsolete (the more correct) form of *reckon*.

reckless (rek'les), *a.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechless, retchless*, and misspelled *wreckless, wretchless*; < ME. *rekles, reckeles, rekkeles*, assibilated *recheles, reccheles, rechlesse*, < AS. *rēccelēas, rēccelēas*, careless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. *rokeloos*, reckless, rash, = MLG. *rokelōs, rocelos* = OHG. *ruahchalōs*, MHG. *ruochelos*, G. *ruchlos*, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < **rōc* or **rēcc* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, MHG. *ruoch*, care (see *reck*, *v.*), + *-lēas* = E. *-less*.] 1†. Not recking; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense.

A monk, whan he is *reccheles*,
Is likned to a fissch that is waterles—
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 179.

First when thu spekist be not *rekles*,
Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in pese.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not recking of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 110.

Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. *Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*), incautious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under *rash*[1].

recklessly (rek'les-li), *adv.* [< ME. *reklesly, rekkelesly*, < AS. **rēccelēaslīce, rēccelēaslīce*, < *rēcelēas*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ly*[2].] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heedlessness.

recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechlessness, retchlessness*; < ME. *reklesnes, rechelesnesse, recchelesnes*, < AS. *rēccelēasnes*, < *rēcelēas*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reckless or heedless; perverse or desperate rashness.

reckling (rek'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ruckling*; prob. < Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast, < *reka*, drive, toss, drift, etc. (= *wreak*), + *-lingr* = E. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *wretchcock*, the smallest of a brood of fowls.] **I.** *n.* 1. The smallest and weakest one in a litter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence—2. A helpless babe.

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old! What said the happy sire?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *a.* Small; puny; stunted.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 3.

reckmaster† (rek'màs″tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *reck(on)* + *master*.] A professional computer and accountant. [Rare.]

The common logist, *reckmaster*, or arithmetician.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

reckon (rek'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. *recken*; < ME. *reckenen, rekenen, reknen*, count, account, reckon, esteem, etc., < AS. **recenian*, found only in the once-occurring comp. *ge-recenian*, explain, = OFries. *rekenia, reknia* = D. *rekenen* = MLG. LG. *rekenen* = OHG. *rehhanon*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen* = Icel. *reikna* (for **rekna* ?) = Sw. *räkna* = Dan. *regne*, reckon, = Goth. *rahnjan* (for **raknjan* ?), reckon; a secondary verb, with formative *-n* (see *-en*[1]), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte, rehte*), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. *rekkian*, narrate, explain, = OHG. *rachjan, recchen*, narrate, explain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. *racu*, f., an account or reckoning, an account or narrative, an exposition, explanation, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahha*, f., a subject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr. *λόγος*, an account, saying, word, reason, *λέγειν*, say: see *Logos, logic, legend*, etc. The AS. verb *reccan*, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1]. The former spelling *recken* is historically the proper one, the termination *-on*, as with *beckon*, being prop. *-en*: see *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with *up*.

No man vpon molde schuld now deuise
Men richlier a-raid to *rekene* alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934.

I have not art to *reckon* my groans.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 121.

If we *reckon up* only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To *reckon* right it is required, (1.) That the mind distinguish carefully two ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit. (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 7.

2. To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 9.

Also these Yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght *reckned* in the Climates; for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever *reckoned* among the Titles of his honour? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

3†. To take account of; inquire into; consider.

Thane salle we *rekkene* fulle rathe whatt ryghte that he claymes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to *recken* and coumpt the thynge harde
That bryngeth ioye and pleasure afterwarde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they *reckened* this demeanoure attempted, not so specially againste the other Lordes, as agaynste the Kinge hymselfe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly spoken against in Scripture, yet I *reckon* it plainly enough implied in the Scripture.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

This is *reckoned* a very polite and fashionable amusement here. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature.
Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. 1. To enumerate, cast, cast up.—1 and 2. *Compute, Count*, etc. (see *calculate*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to *recken*, won was browghte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talenttes.
Tyndale, Mat. xviii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by *with*.

"Parfay," seistow, "som tyme he *rekne* shal. . . .
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

The lorde of those servauntes cam, and *reckened with* them. *Tyndale*, Mat. xxv. 19.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and *reckoned with* accordling to your deeds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 104.

3†. To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

Pandarus, withouten *rekenynge*,
Out wente anon to Eleyne and Deiphebus.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1640.

4†. To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to *rekin* rycht,
Different, in to Goddis sycht,
Than bene the purest Creature
That euir wes formit of nature.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 63.

5. To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with *on* or *upon*.

My Lord Ambassador Aston *reckons upon* you, that you will be one of his Train at his first Audience in Madrid.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goodly scheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and *reckon upon* it as sure and infallible for the future.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne], the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I *reckon* a storm is coming. [The use of *reckon* in this sense, though regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (definition 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of *guess* in New England), come to be regarded as provincial or vulgar.]

I *reckoned* [*thought*, R. V., margin] till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. Isa. xxxviii. 13.

For I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom. viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I *reckon?* No wonder you wish the press was demolished. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii.

There is one thing I must needs add, though I *reckon* it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

I *reckon* you will be selling out the whole—it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, x.

I *reckon* they will always be "the girls" to us, even if they're eighty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention,
The which in brief I *reckon* to name.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

To reckon for, to give an account for; be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To reckon without one's host. See *host*[2].

reckoner (rek'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rekenere, reknare* (= D. *rekenaar* = G. *rechner* = Sw. *beräknare* = Dan. *beregner*); < *reckon* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who reckons or computes: as, a rapid *reckoner*.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things. *Warburton*, On Occasional Reflections.

In Ireland, where the *reckoner* would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 489.

2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reckning*; < ME. *rekeninge, rekninge, rekning, recning* (= D. *rekening*, a bill, account, reckoning, = MLG. *rekeninge* = OHG. *rechenunga*, MHG. *rechenunge*, G. *rechnung* = Sw. *räkning* = Dan. *regning*, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of *reckon*, *v.*] 1. The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to haue a true *reckoning*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I am ill at *reckoning*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 42.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often.
South.

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

Cervicius pales for all, his purse
Defraies all *recknings*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

We were treated in the most friendly manner by these good people, and had no reason to complain of our *reckoning* on leaving. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 360.

He paid the goodwife's *reckoning*
In the coin of song and tale.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezar's Vision.

Till issuing arm'd he found the host, and cried,
"Thy *reckoning*, friend?" *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An account of time.

Truth is truth
To the end of *reckoning*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 46.

4. The estimated time of a cow's calving. [Now only Scotch.]

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep, the time compute?
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxxix.

5. A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

Let us care
To live so that our *reckonings* may fall even
When we're to make account.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The waste of it [time] will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest *reckonings*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

6. An accounting for action or conduct; explanation; inquisition; scrutiny.

We two to *rekennynge* must be brouȝt;
Biwaare! free wille wole make thee woode.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

7. A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.
Sir P. Sidney.

8. Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness; rating; consideration; reputation.

Neither ought they [certain men] to be of such *reckoning* that their opinion or conjecture should cause the laws of the Church of England to give place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Of honourable *reckoning* are you both.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 4.

One M. Harvey, a right honest man, of good *reckoning*; and one that above twenty years since bare the chiefest office in Walden with good credit.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

9. *Naut.*, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See *dead-reckoning*.—**Astronomical reckoning**, a mode of stating dates before Christ, used by astronomers. The year B.C. 1 is called 0; B. C. 2 is called −1, etc.—**Count and reckoning.** See *count*[1].—**The day of reckoning**, the day of judgment; the day when account must be rendered and settlement made.—**To be astern of the reckoning.** See *astern*.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning** (*naut.*), to sail beyond the position erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning.

reckoning-book (rek'n-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is set down. *Johnson.*

reckoning-penny (rek'n-ing-pen'i), *n.* [= G. *rechenpfennig*.] A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reclame*; < ME. *reclaimen, reclaymen, recleimen, recleymen*, < OF. *reclaimer, recleimer, reclamer*, F. *réclamer*, claim, reclaim, cry out against, exclaim upon, sue, claim. = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reclamar* = It. *richiamare*, < L. *reclamare*, cry out against, exclaim against, contradict, call repeatedly, < *re-*, again, + *clamare*, call: see *claim*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1†. To cry out; exclaim against something.

Hereunto Polomar *reclaiming* against, began to advance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall councels.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 637, an. 1438.

"I do not design it," says Tom, "as a reflection on Virgil: on the contrary, I know that all the manuscripts *reclaim* against such a punctuation." *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. In *Scots law*, to appeal from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—3†. To draw back; give way.

Ne from his currish will a whit *reclaim*.
Spenser. (*Webster.*)

4. To effect reformation.

They, harden'd more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cry out against; contradict; gainsay.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, ii. 8. (*Trench.*)

2†. To call back; call upon to return; recall; urge backward.

And willed him for to *reclayme* with speed
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 9.

3. To claim the return or restoration of; demand renewed possession of; attempt to regain: as, to *reclaim* one's rights or property.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe.*

A truly great historian would *reclaim* those materials which the novelist has appropriated. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To effect the return or restoration of; get back or restore by effort; regain; recover.

So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn *reclame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 48.

This arm, that hath *reclaim'd*
To your obedience fifty fortresses.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 5.

5†. In *falconry*, to draw back; recover.

Another day he wol, peraventure,
Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 72.

To the bewits was added the creance, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly; and this was called the *reclaiming* of the hawk. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

6†. To bring under restraint or within close limits; check; restrain; hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

Or is her tow'ring Flight *reclaim'd*
By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

It cannot be intended that he should delay his assistance till corruption is *reclaimed*.
Johnson, Debates in Parliament (ed. 1787), II. 375.

7. To draw back from error or wrong-doing; bring to a proper state of mind; reform.

If he be wild,
The *reclaiming* him to good and honest, brother,
Will make much for my honour.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

'Tis the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers*, Sermons.

8. To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state; make amenable to control or use; reduce to obedience, as a wild animal; tame; subdue; also, to fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Thou [Jason] madest thy *reclaymynge* and thy lures
To ladies of thy staately apparaunce,
And of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1371.

The elephant is never won with anger,
Nor must that man that would *reclaim* a lion
Take him by the teeth. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,
An eagle well *reclaimed*, and lily white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 80.

A pathless wilderness remains
Yet unsubdued by man's *reclaiming* hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

9†. To call or cry out again; repeat the utterance of; sound back; reverberate.

Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho *reclame* them. *Greene*, The Mourning Garment.

Reclaimed animals, in *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them.—**Syn.** 4 and 6. To recover, regain, restore, amend, correct.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* [< ME. *reclayme, recleyme*, < OF. *reclain*, F. *réclame* = Sp. Pg. It. *reclamo*, calling back (in falconry); from the verb.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed, in any sense; reclamation; recall; restoration; reformation.

Non of hem all that him hide myȝh
But cam with him a *reclayme* ffro costis aboute,
And ffell with her ffetheris ffiat vppon the erthe.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 182.

I see you are e'en past hope
Of all *reclaim*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

reclaimable (rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-able*.] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault. *Dr. Cockburn*, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

reclaimably (rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

reclaimant† (rē-klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *reclamant*, F. *réclamant* (= Pg. It. *reclamante*), ppr. of *réclamer*, reclaim: see *reclaim*.] One who reclaims, or opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates.

reclaimer (rē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who reclaims.

reclaiming (rē-klā'ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *recleymynge*; ppr. of *reclaim*, *v.*] 1. Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming.—2. In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**Reclaiming days**, in *Scots law*, the days allowed within which to take an appeal.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, the petition of appeal in a case of reclaiming.

reclaimless (rē-klām'les), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed; irreclaimable. [Rare.]

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* Rebel.
Lee, Duke of Guise, ii. 1.

reclamation (rek-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reclamation*, F. *réclamation* = Sp. *reclamacion* = Pg. *reclamação* = It. *richiamazione*, a contradiction, gainsaying, < L. *reclamatio(n-)*, a cry of opposition or disapprobation, < *reclamare*, cry out against: see *reclaim*.] 1. A reclaiming of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration; a requirement of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

When Denmark delivered up to Great Britain three prizes, carried into a port of Norway by Paul Jones in the revolutionary war, we complained of it, and continued our *reclamations* through more than sixty years.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 448.

2. A calling or bringing back, as from aberration or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

Not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evill.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii. § 6.

3. The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the *reclamation* of wild animals or waste land.

A thorough course of *reclamation* was then adopted with this land, which was chiefly bog and cold boulder clay. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 205.

4. A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

I suspect you must allow there is some homely truth at the bottom of what called out my worthy secretary's admonitory *reclamation*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

reclamation-plow (rek-lā-mā'shon-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones. Some forms are drawn by a steam-plow engine, others by oxen or horses.

reclinant (rē-klī'nant), *a.* [< F. *réclinant*, ppr. of *réclincr*: see *recline*.] In *her.*, bending or bowed.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *a.* [= F. *récliné* = Sp. Pg. *reclinado* = It. *reclinato*, < L. *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclinare*, bend back, recline: see *recline*.] Bending downward. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of stems or branches when erect or ascending at the base, then turning toward the ground; of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the apex of the blade upon its base; of a cotyledon doubled over in the seed. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts, processes, hairs, etc., which curve down toward a surface, as if to rest on it.

reclination (rek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *réclinaison* = Sp. *reclinacion* = Pg. *reclinação*, < L. *reclinare*, pp. *reclinatus*, bend back: see *recline* and *reclinate*.] 1. The act of leaning or reclining; the state of reclining or being reclined.—2. In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.—3. In *surg.*, one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying a specially constructed needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the lens, and depressing it downward or backward into the vitreous humor.

reclinatory† (rē-klī'nā-tō-ri), *n.* [ME. *reclinatorye*; < ML. *reclinatorium*, a place for reclining, a pillow, < L. *reclinare*, recline: see *recline*.] Something to recline on; a rest.

Therinne sette his *reclymatorye*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

recline (rē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reclined*, ppr. *reclining*. [< OF. *recliner*, F. *réclincr* = Sp. Pg. *reclinar* = It. *reclinare*, lean back, < L. *reclinare*, lean back, recline, < *re-*, back, + **clinare*, lean: see *cline* and *lean*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To lean backward or downward upon something; rest in a recumbent posture.—2. To bend downward; lean; have a leaning posture. [Rare.]

Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine
The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake *recline*.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Reclining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn.** *Recline* is always as strong as *lean*, and generally stronger, indicating a more completely recumbent position, and approaching *lie*.

II. *trans.* To place at rest in a leaning or recumbent posture; lean or settle down upon something: as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or upon one's arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half *reclined*,
I watch thy grace. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

recline (rē-klīn′), *a.* [< L. *reclinis*, *reclinus*, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < *reclinare*, lean back, recline: see *recline*, *v.*] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī′nėr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial.

reclining-board (rē-klī′ning-bōrd), *n.* A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

reclining-chair (rē-klī′ning-chār), *n.* A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the occupant to assume a reclining position; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rek′li-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *reclivis*, leaning backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *clivus*, sloping: see *clivous*.] In *entom.*, forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting margins, parts of jointed organs, and processes.

reclothe (rē-klōŦH′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *clothe*.] To clothe again.

The varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and *reclothes* the happy plains.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

recludet (rē-klöd′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reclure*, *reclorre*, F. *reclure* = Pr. *reclaure*, *reclure* = Sp. Pg. *reclur*, shut up, seclude. = It. *richiudere*, unclose, open, < LL. *recludere*, shut up or off, close, < L. *recludere*, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < *re-*, back, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *preclude*, *seclude*, *occlude*.] To open; unclose.

Hem softe enclude,
And towarde nyght hir yates thou *reclude*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

recluse (rē-klös′), *a.* and *n.* [1. < ME. *recluse*, n., < OF. *reclus*, F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse* = Pr. *reclus* = Sp. Pg. *recluso* = It. *richiuso*, < LL. *reclusus*, shut up (ML. *reclusus*, m., *reclusa*, f., a recluse), pp. of *recludere*, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see *recludе*. 2. < ME. *recluse*, < OF. *recluse*, a convent, monastery, < LL. *reclusa*, fem. of *reclusus*, shut up: see above.] **I.** *a.* Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; sequestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

Here, as *recluse* as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. *n.* 1. A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and meditation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recluse was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other apparel than that which he wore at the time of his incarceration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provisions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greatly modified this rigor.

2†. A place of seclusion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred *recluse* and peculiar asylum of Religion.
J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

recluset (rē-klöz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reclusen*; < *recluse*, *a.*] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.

Religious out-ryders *reclused* in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me, proceeding, as the Physicians told me, from this long *reclused* Life.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

reclusely (rē-klös′li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss.

recluseness (rē-klös′nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlabour'd man. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11 (Resolves, p. 49.)

reclusion (rē-klö′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *reclusion* = Sp. *reclusion* = Pg. *reclusão* = It. *reclusione*, < ML. *reclusio(n-)*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up: see *recludе* and *recluse*.] 1. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson.* —2. Specifically, the life or condition of a recluse or immured solitary.

reclusive (rē-klö′siv), *a.* [< *recluse* + *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some *reclusive* and religious life.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 244.

reclusory (rē-klö′sọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *reclusories* (-riz). [= Sp. It. *reclusorio*, < ML. *reclusorium*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up, close: see *recluse*.] The abode or cell of a recluse.

recoct† (rē-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *recoctus*, pp. of *recoquere*, cook again, < *re-*, again, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or renew.

Old women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 71.

recoction (rē-kok′shọn), *n.* [< *recoct* + *-ion*.] A second coction or preparation. *Imp. Dict.*

recognisable, recognise, etc. See *recognizable*, etc.

recognition[1] (rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *recognition*, F. *récognition* = It. *ricognizione*, *recognizione*, < L. *recognitio(n-)*, < *recognoscere*, pp. *recognitus*, recognize, know again: see *recognize*[1].] 1. The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.

Every species of fancy hath three modes: *recognition* of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come. *N. Grew.*

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive representations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in *recognition*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller, p. 115.

A person's *recognition* of a colour is in part an act of inference. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 67.

2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the *recognition* of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.
Hooker.

This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of the seventh general council; yet even this title was a *recognition* of the six preceding assemblies.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xlix.

On the 4th he was received in procession at Westminster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. . . . From the 4th of March the legal *recognition* of Edward's royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 355.

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect *recognition*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 155.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apollonius is the extensive *recognition* which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 103.

4. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction.=**Syn. 1.** See *recognize*[1].

recognition[2] (rē-kog-nish′ọn), *n.* A repeated cognition.

recognitive (rē-kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ive*. Cf. *cognitive*.] Recognizing; recognitory.

recognitor† (rē-kog′ni-tọr), *n.* [< AF. *recognitor*, < ML. *recognitor*, < L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] In *law*, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they acknowledge a dissoizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.

The inquests by *Recognitors* which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards—the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn up—come much more nearly [than compurgators] to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

recognitory (rē-kog′ni-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ory*[1].] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

A pun and its *recognitory* laugh must be co-instantaneous. *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

recognizability (rek-ọg-nī-zạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *recognizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.

recognizable (rek′ọg-nī-zạ-bl or rē-kog′ni-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *reconnoissable*, F. *reconnaissable*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled *recognisable*.

recognizably (rek′ọg-nī-zạ-bli or rē-kog′ni-zạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be recognized.

recognizance (rē-kog′ni-zạns or rē-kon′i-zạns), *n.* [< ME. *recognisance*, *reconyssaunce*, < OF. *recognoissance*, *reconnoisance*, *reconoisance*, *reconnuissance*, *reconisance*, etc., F. *reconnaissance* (> E. *reconnaissance*) = Pr. *reconaissensa*, *regonoyssensa* = Pg. *reconhecença* = It. *riconoscenza*, < ML. *recognoscentia*, a recognizing, acknowledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act, < L. *recognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1]. Cf. *cognizance*.] 1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

The great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others more,
That distance of *recognizance* bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar.
Keats, Sonnet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her [a handkerchief].
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 214.

3. In *law*: (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some particular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a *reconyssaunce*
To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 330.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his *recognizances*, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 113.

(*b*†) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.—**To enter into recognizances.** See *enter*[1].

recognizant (rē-kog′ni-zạnt or rē-kon′i-zạnt), *a.* [< OF. *recognoissant*, ppr. of *recognoïstre*, etc., recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Recognizing; perceiving.

The laird did his best to help him; but he seemed nowise *recognizant*.
George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xv.

recognization (rē-kog-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of recognizing.

recognize[1] (rek′ọg-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recognized*, ppr. *recognizing*. [With accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *recognizance*), after OF. *recognoistre*, F. *reconnaître* (> E. *reconnoiter*) = Pr. *recognoscer*, *reconoscer* = Sp. *reconocer* = Pg. *reconhecer* = It. *riconoscere*, < L. *recognoscere*, know again, recall to mind, recognize, examine, certify, < *re-*, again, + *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*. Cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he *recognis'd* the ethereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 415.

To *recognize* an object is to identify it with some object previously seen. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 226.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to *recognize* one as ambassador; to *recognize* a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond. (*Latham.*)

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is *recognized* as damage to the whole.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had *recognised* the independence of America, which had as yet only been *recognised* by France.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without *recognizing* him.—4. To indicate appreciation of: as, to *recognize* merit.—5. To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so powerful an engine [as the press] in their hands should *recognize* their responsibility in the use of it.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 87.

=**Syn. 2-4.** *Recognize*, *Acknowledge*. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (*recognize*) and letting out to other people's knowledge (*acknowledge*). Hence the opposite of *recognize* is *disown* or some kindred word; that of *acknowledge* is *conceal* or *deny*. To *recognize* an obligation and to *acknowledge* an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man *recognize*, even if he cannot make him *acknowledge*, his need of moral improvement. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled *recognise*.

recognize[2] (rē-kog'nīz), *v. t.* To cognize again.

By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it *re-cognize* known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-ni-zē' or rē-kon-i-zē'), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. doth acknowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintiff, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds" . . . : in which case the king, the plaintiff, C. D., &c., is called the *recognizee*, "is cui cognoscitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoscit."
Blackstone, Com., II. xv.

recognizer (rek'og-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *recognizor*.] One who recognizes.

recognizingly (rek'og-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With recognition; consciously; appreciatively.

I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more *recognizingly* what he was . . . than I.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxii.

recognizor (rē-kog'ni-zor or rē-kon'i-zor), *n.* [< OF. **recognoisseur*, F. *reconnaisseur*; as *recognize*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognosce†, *v. t.* [< L. *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Same as *recognize*[1]. *Boyle.*

The Examiner [Boyle] might have remembered . . . who it was that distinguished his style with "ignore" and "*recognosce*," and other words of that sort, which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him in.
Bentley (quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 118).

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recoyle*, *recule*; < ME. *recoilen*, *reculen*, < OF. *reculer*, F. *reculer*, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer, drive off (= Pr. Sp. *recular* = Pg. *recuar* = It. *reculare*, *rinculare*), < ML. *reculare*, go backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *culus* (> F. *cul*), the hinder parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. *cūl*, the back, hinder part, = W. *cil*, back, a retreat.] I. *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance.

Sodainely he blewe the retraite, and *reculed* almoste a myle backewarde.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to *recoyle* and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ye both forwearied be; therefore a whyle
I read you rest, and to your bowres *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines
Of my boy's face, methoughts I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 154.

Their manner is, when any will inuade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and *reculing* (as if they were afraide).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 489.

His men were compelled to *recoil* from the dense array of German pikes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewildered laid,
And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins, The Passions.

The heart
Recoils from its own choice.
Cowper, Task, i. 467.

3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figuratively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, *recoil*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 172.

4†. To fall off; degenerate.

Be revenged;
Or she that bore you was no queen, and you
Recoil from your great stock.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 128.

II.† *trans.* To drive back.

Mariners and merchants with much toyle
Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize, . . .
But neither toyle nor travell might her backe *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *recule*; < OF. *recul*, recoil, backward movement, retreat, F. *recul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg. *recuo*, a recoil; from the verb.] 1†. A drawing back; retreat.

Where, having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland. (*Nares.*)

2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors.
Milton, P. L., ii. 880.

The *recoil* from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

Who knows it not — this dead *recoil*
Of weary fibres stretched with toil?
O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged.

Like an unskilful gunner, he usually misses his aim, and is hurt by the *recoil* of his own piece.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Energy of recoil. See *energy*. — Recoil-check. See *check*[1].

recoil[2] (rē-koil'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coil*[1].] To coil again.

He [the driller] then reverses the motion, uncoils it [the cable], and *recoils* it up the other way.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

recoiler (rē-koi'lėr), *n.* One who recoils or falls back.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

recoil-escapement (rē-koil'es-kāp'ment), *n.* In *horol.*, an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly: opposed to a *dead-beat escapement*, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.

recoilment (rē-koil'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *recullment*; < OF. (and F.) *reculement*, < *reculer*, recoil: see *recoil*[1].] The act of recoiling.

The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recullment* of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd.
Hammond, in Bp. Fell.

recoil-pallet (rē-koil'pal″et), *n.* One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets — and dead ones too — should only just clear the teeth.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 79.

recoil-wave (rē-koil'wāv), *n.* A dicrotic wave.

recoin (rē-koin'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coin*[1].] To coin again: as, to *recoin* gold or silver.
Locke.

recoinage (rē-koi'nāj), *n.* [< *recoin* + *-age*.] 1. The act of coining anew. — 2. That which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koi'nėr), *n.* One who recoins.

recollect[1] (rē-ko-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere* (> It. *raccogliere*, *raccorre*, *ricogliere*, *ricorre* = Pg. *recolher* = Sp. *recoger* = F. *recueillir*, also *récolliger*), gather up again, recollect, < *re-*, again, + *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather, collect: see *collect*. Cf. *recollect*[2] and *recueil*.] I. *trans.* 1. To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively *re-collect*: as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain,
Who *recollectedst* Ireland to them twain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe *recollecting* his extravagant waters.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

He [Gray] asks his friend Stonehewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?"
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

2†. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirites *recollect*;
Be not amazde mine vncouth shape to see."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recollecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior extravagances . . . is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate,
And hear me.
Ger. Speak, I am *re-collected*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might *recollect* myself a little.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

4†. To gather; collect.

These fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect*
All that may men approve or men detect.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 51.

II. *intrans.* To come together again; reunite.

Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite,
Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite.
Donne, To Lady Bedford.

recollect[2] (rek-ọ-lekt'), *v. t.* [In form and origin same as *recollect*[1], but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun *recollection*.] To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Conscious of age, she *recollects* her youth.
Cowper, Truth, l. 153.

Perchance
We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
Just ere the waking.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

=Syn. To call up, call to mind. See *remember* and *memory*.

Recollect[3] (rek'o-lekt), *n.* Same as *Recollet*.

The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 709.

recollectedness (rek-ọ-lek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditatedness to every bad purpose.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I spoke with *recollectedness* and power.
Bp. Wilberforce, Diary, March 3, 1857.

recollection (rek-ọ-lek'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recollection*, F. *récollection* = Sp. *recoleccion*, recollection, = Pg. *recolcição*, retirement, < L. *recollectio(n-)*, < *recolligere*, pp. *recollectus*, collect again: see *recollect*[1], *recollect*[2].] 1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is *recollection*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But alas! *recollection* at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond *recollection* presents them to view!
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

One of his earliest *recollections*.
Macaulay.

Thinks I, "Aha!
When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma."
— And that's my earliest *recollection*.
F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life.
W. Robertson, Charles V.

=Syn. 1-3. *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

recollective (rek-ọ-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *recollect*[2] + *-ive*.] Having the power of recollecting.
Foster.

Recollet (rek'o-let), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *Recollect*; < OF. *recollet*, F. *récollet* = Sp. Pg. *recoleto* = It. *recolletto*, m. (F. *récollette* = Sp. Pg. *recoleta* = It. *recolletta*, f.), < L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, recollect: see *recollect*[1].] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See *Franciscan*.

recolor, recolour (rē-kul'ọr), *v.* [< *re-* + *color*, *colour*.] I. *trans.* To color or dye again.

The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been *recoloured*.
Athenæum, No. 3237, p. 643.

II. *intrans.* To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks.
Byron, Lara, i. 13.

recomandt, *v.* A Middle English form of *recommend*.

recombine (rē-kọm-bīn'), *v. t.* [= F. *récombiner* = Sp. *recombinar*; as *re-* + *combine*.] To combine again.

Which when to day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow.
Carew, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *recomforten*, *reconforten*, *recounforten*, < OF. *reconforter*, *recunforter*, F. *réconforter* = It. *riconfortare*, strengthen anew; as *re-* + *comfort*.] 1†. To give new strength to.

The kynge Pyngnores com with vijm Saisnes, that hem *recounforted* and moche sustened, for thei smyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 403.

2. To comfort again; console anew.

And hym with al hire wit to *reconforte*,
As sche best koude, she gan hym to disport.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1672.

Recomfort thyself, wench, in a better choice.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

recomfortless† (rē-kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [< **recomfort*, *n.* (< F. *reconfort*, succor, consolation), + *-less*.] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deepe grieved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.

recomforture† (rē-kum'fėr-tūr), *n.* [< *recomfort* + *-ure*.] Renewal or restoration of comfort.

They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture* [orig. *recomfiture*]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 425.

recommence (rē-kǫ-mens'), *v.* [< F. *recommencer* = Pr. *recomensar* = It. *ricominciare*; as *re-* + *commence*.] I. *intrans.* To begin again to be; begin again.

He seemed desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier.
Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle *recommenced*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *trans.* To cause again to begin to be; begin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use
Of past experience, . . .
To *recommence* life's trial. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

recommencement (rē-kǫ-mens'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommencement* = It. *ricominciamento*; as *recommence* + *-ment*.] A commencement anew.

recommend (rek-ǫ-mend'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recommaund*; < ME. *recommenden*, *recomanden*, *recomaunden*, < OF. *recommander*, *recamander*, F. *recommander* = Pr. *recommandar* = Cat. *recomanar* = Sp. *recomendar* = Pg. *recommendar* = It. *raccomandare*, < ML. *recommendare*, recommend, < L. *re-*, again, + *commendare*, commend: see *commend*.] 1. To commend to another's notice; put in a favorable light before another; commend or give favorable representations of; bring under one's notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir *recomandeth* ofte
Un-to your grace.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180.

And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs *recommaunde* to the myghty kyng of Englande.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi).

In my most hearty wise I *recommend* me to you.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I 297).

He *recommends* a red striped silk to the pale complexion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair.
Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choosing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to *recommend* them but innocency and simplicity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

As shades more sweetly *recommend* the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

Alle the bretherin and sistrin . . . han *recomoundid* in here myndc the stat of holi Chirche, and for pes and vnite in the lond. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; advise (that something be done).

If there be a particular inn . . . where you are well acquainted, . . . *recommend* your master thither.
Swift, Advice to Servants, To the Groom.

He *recommended* that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 67

I was . . . strongly *recommended* to sell out by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5†. To give or commit in kindness.

Denied me mine own purse,
Which I had *recommended* to his use
Not half an hour before. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 94.

To recommend itself, to be agreeable; make itself acceptable.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly *recommends itself*
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 2.

recommendable (rek-ǫ-men'dạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandable* = Sp. *recomendable* = Pg. *recommendavel*; as *recommend* + *-able*.] Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy or deserving of recommendation or praise. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

recommendableness (rek-ǫ-men'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable. *Dr. H. More*.

recommendably (rek-ǫ-men'dạ-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

recommendation (rek″ǫ-men-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recomendacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *recommandation* = Pr. *recomandatio* = Sp. *recomendacion* = Pg. *recommendação* = It. *raccommandazione*, < ML. *recommendatio(n-)*, < *recommendare*, recommend: see *recommend*.] 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; but this our peeress declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhill's *recommendation* would be sufficient. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favorable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*.
Dryden.

3†. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe *recomendacyon*, noble, lyberall, and curtesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii.

It [the burying of the dead] hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients.
North, tr. of Plutarch, ii.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.]—**Letter of recommendation**, a letter given by one person to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence.

recommendative† (rek-ǫ-men'dạ-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *recommandatif* = It. *raccomandativo*; as *recommend* + *-ative*.] That which recommends; a recommendation. *Imp. Dict.*

recommendatory (rek-ǫ-men'dā-tǫ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *recomendatorio* = It. *raccomandatorio*; < *recommend* + *-at-ory*. Cf. *commendatory*.] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommendatory* Letters, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith.
Milton, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-ǫ-men'dėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandeur* = Pg. *recommendador* = It. *raccomandatore*; from the verb.] One who or that which recommends.

This letter is in your behalf, fair maid;
There's no denying such a *recommender*.
Digby, Elvira, i. 1.

recommit (rē-kǫ-mit'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricommettere*; as *re-* + *commit*. Cf. ML. *recommittere*, commend.] 1. To commit again: as, to *recommit* persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon*.

2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to *recommit* all its business to the council. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

If a report is *recommitted* before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the committee is of no validity.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-kǫ-mit'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-ment*.] 1. A second or renewed commitment.—2. A renewed reference to a committee.

recommittal (rē-kǫ-mit'ạl), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-al*.] Same as *recommitment*.

recompact (rē-kǫm-pakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compact*[1], *v.*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body.
Donne, A Valediction of my Name.

recompencet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *recompense*.

recompensation (rē-kom-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recompensacion*, *recompensacioun*, < OF. *recompensation* = Sp. *recompensacion* = Pg. *recompensação* = It. *ricompensazione*, < ML. *recompensatio(n-)*, a rewarding, < *recompensare*, reward: see *recompense*.] 1†. A recompense.

They ne owhte nat ryht for the *recompensacyon* for to geten hem bounte and prowesse.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

And that done, he shuld geue vnto the duke, in *recompensacion* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1391.

2. In *Scots law*, a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt, and the defendant pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

recompense (rek'ǫm-pens), *v.*; pret. and pp *recompensed*, ppr. *recompensing*. [Formerly also *recompence*; < ME. *recompensen*, < OF. *recompenser*, F. *récompenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recompensar* = It. *ricompensare*, < ML. *recompensare*, reward, remunerate, < L. *re-*, again, + *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot *recompence* the, butt thou shalt be *recompensed* at the resurreccion of the iuste men.
Tyndale, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortune cannot *recompense* me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will *recompense* their iniquity. Jer. xvi. 18.

He means to *recompense* the pains you take
By cutting off your heads. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 15.

He shall *recompense* them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii. 17.

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfeit for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto. Num. v. 8.

So shall his father's wrongs be *recompensed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long deprived of in the winter (which is *recompensed* in their nightlesse Summer), is worshipped amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

Where thou mightst hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest *recompense*
Dole with delight. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 893.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not *recompense* his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for.

The tenderness of an uncle *recompensed* the neglect of a father. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

II.† *intrans.* To make amends or return. *Chaucer*.

recompense (rek'ǫm-pens), *n.* [Formerly also *recompence*; < OF. *recompense*, F. *récompense* = Sp. Pg. *recompensa* = It. *ricompensa*, f., *ricompenso*, m., < ML. *recompensa*, recompense; from the verb.] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompence*.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Is this a child's love? or a *recompense*
Fit for a father's care?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a *recompense* as largely send.
Gray, Elegy.

recompensement† (rek'ǫm-pens-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *recompensement* = It. *ricompensamento*; as *recompense* + *-ment*.] Recompense; requital.

Edfryde had great summes of money in *recompencement* of his brother's deth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxv.

recompenser (rek'ǫm-pen-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *recompenseur*, F. *récompenseur* = Pg. *recompensador*, < ML. *recompensator*, < *recompensare*, recompense: see *recompense*.] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'ǫm-pen-siv), *a.* [< *recompense* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

recompile (rē-kǫm-pīl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compile*.] To compile anew. *Bacon*.

recompilement (rē-kǫm-pīl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recompile* + *-ment*.] A new compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

recomplete (rē-kǫm-plēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *complete*.] To complete anew; make complete again, as after an injury.

The ability of an organism to *recomplete* itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same order as the ability of an injured crystal to *recomplete* itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 64.

recompletion (rē-kǫm-plē'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *completion*.] Completion again, as after an injury which has caused incompleteness.

In this way, by successive destruction and *re-completion*.
J. D. Dana, Text-book of Geology (3d ed.), p. 33.

recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recomposer;* as *re-* + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *recomponer* = Pg. *recompôr* = It. *ricomporre*, recompose.] 1. To quiet anew; compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed: as, to *recompose* the mind.

By music he was *recomposed* and tamed.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

recomposer (rē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re composer* of its motions. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, i.

recomposition (rē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *recomposition* = Sp. *recomposicion* = Pg. *recomposição;* as *re-* + *composition*.] The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb*, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

recompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *recount*1.

reconcentrado (re-kon-sen-trä'dō), *n.*; pl. *reconcentrados* (-dōz). [Sp., < *reconcentrar*, concenter.] In the Cuban rebellion of 1895–98, one of the Cubans who were forced by the Spanish military authorities to abandon their homes in the country and concentrate in the towns.

reconcilable (rek'on-sī-la-bl), *a.* [Also *reconcileable;* < *reconcile* + *-able*. Cf. F. *réconciliable* = Sp. *reconciliable* = Pg. *reconciliavel* = It. *riconciliabile*, < L. as if **reconciliabilis*, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Capable of being reconciled. Specifically — (*a*) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship. (*b*) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous

Acts not *reconcileable* to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

= Syn. (*a*) Appeasable, placable. (*b*) Consistent (with).

reconcilableness (rek'on-sī-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable. (*a*) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (*b*) Consistency; harmony. Also spelled *reconcileableness*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

reconcilably (rek'on-sī-la-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner. Also *reconcileably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.;* pret. and pp. *reconciled*, ppr. *reconciling*. [< ME. *reconcilen, reconsylen, recounselen*, < OF. *reconcilier, reconseiller*, F. *réconcilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reconciliar* = It. *riconciliare*, < L. *reconciliare*, bring together again, reunite, reconcile, < *re-*, again, + *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate: see *conciliate*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings.

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

To be friends for her sake, to be *reconciled*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God!
Embrace each other's love in banishment . . . .
Nor never write, regreet, nor *reconcile*
This louring tempest of your home-bred hate.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*.

The treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself *to* wavering affections. *Clarendon.*

I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street. . . . This *reconciled* me *to* the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 169.

Men *reconcile* themselves very fast *to* a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. To make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by *with* or *to*.

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once
'Tis hard to *reconcile*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 139.

If it be possible to *reconcile* contradictions, he will praise him by displeasing him, and serve him by disserving him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

5. To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmonize: as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians: often with *with* or *to*.

However, it breeds much difficulty to *reconcile* the ancient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and long continued Empire *with* the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. *Eccles.*, to restore to sacred uses after desecration, or to unity with the church, by a prescribed ceremonial: as, to *reconcile* a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by murder; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Oure righte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be *reconsyled* and put in the Hondes of the righte Heires of Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entredited til it be *reconciled* by the bysshop. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Innocent III. ordered that the remains of the excommunicated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the cemetery should be *reconciled* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 134.

7†. To recover; regain.

Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy,
That were put fro there prouyns, Repairet agayne,
Recounseled to there cuntre, comyns & other.
And were welcom, I-wis, to wynis & all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12031.

8. In *ship-building*, to join (a piece of work) fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = Syn. 1. *Reconcile, Conciliate*, pacify, appease. *Reconcile* may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel; *conciliate* to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or persons seem to be rather in a position of superiority. — 2. To compose, heal.

II.† *intrans.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Alp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

reconcilement (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliement*, F. *réconciliement* = Pr. *reconciliament* = It. *riconciliamento;* as *reconcile* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reconciling, in any sense; reconciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past, than by apologies and excusations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 316.

2. Adjustment.

By *reconcilement* exquisite and rare,
The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
Were such as might have quickened and inspired
A Titian's hand. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'on-sī-lėr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliation*, F. *réconciliation* = Pr. *reconciliatio* = Sp. *reconciliacion* = Pg. *reconciliação* = It. *riconciliazione*, < L. *reconciliatio(n-)*, a restoration, renewal, reconciliation, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

A man that languishes in your displeasure,
. . . your lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present *reconciliation* take.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *D. Rogers.*

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; expiation; propitiation; atonement. 2 Chron. xxix. 24. (*b*) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See *reconcile*, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of Rome. It is removed by what is termed *reconciliation*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 183.

= Syn. 1. *Atonement, Expiation*, etc. (see *propitiation*); reconcilement, appeasement, pacification, reunion.

reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *reconciliatoire*, F. *réconciliatoire* = Sp. *reconciliatorio*, < L. *reconciliare*, pp. *reconciliatus*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Able or tending to reconcile.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

recondensation (rē-kon-den-sā'shon), *n.* [< *recondense* + *-ation*.] The act of recondensing.

recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v. t.* [= OF. *recondenser* = It. *ricondensare;* as *re-* + *condense*.] To condense again.

recondite (rē-kon'dit or rek'on-dīt), *a.* [< ME. **recondit, recondet*, < OF. *recondit* = Sp. *recóndito* = Pg. It. *recondito*, hidden, secret, etc., < L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of *recondere*, put back again, put away, hide, < *re-*, back, + *condere*, put together: see *condiment, condite*1.] 1. Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, *recondite* causes of things.

When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (*Latham.*)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or political interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.
Felton, On Reading the Classics. (*Latham.*)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has imparted such an enduring value to this treasure of the ancient theology, philosophy, and literature.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. In *bot.*, concealed; not easily seen. — 4. In *entom.*, said of organs which are concealed in repose: opposed to *exserted*. Specifically applied to the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body. = Syn. 1. Occult, mystical, mysterious, deep.

reconditeness (rē-kon'dit-nes or rek'on-dīt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being recondite; profound or hidden meaning.

reconditory (rē-kon'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *recondi-tories* (-riz). [= Pg. It. *reconditorio*, a hiding-place, < ML. *reconditorium*, a repository for archives, < L. *recondere*, pp. *reconditus*, put or hide away: see *recondite*.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reconductus*, pp. of *reconducere*, bring back, hire anew (> It. *ricondurre*, prorogue, continue, = Sp. *reconducir*, renew a lease, = Pg. *reconduzir* = F. *reconduire*, reconduct), < *re-*, back, + *conducere*, lead: see *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *réconduction* = Sp. *reconduccion*, renewal of a lease, = Pg. *reconducção*, prorogation, continuance, < NL. **reconductio(n-)*, < L. *reconducere*, pp. *reconductus*, hire anew: see *reconduct*.] In *law*, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē-kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconfirmer*, < ML. *reconfirmare*, confirm anew, < L. *re-*, again, + *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm*.] To confirm anew. *Clarendon*, Life, III. 835.

reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricongiungere*, < ML. *reconjungere*, join again, < L. *re-*, again, + *conjungere*, conjoin: see *conjoin*.] To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle*, Works, I. 739.

reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans), *n.* [Also *reconnoissance;* < F. *reconnaissance*, formerly *reconnoissance*, recognition, reconnaissance: see *recognizance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically — (*a*) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (*b*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*c*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal. — **Reconnaissance in force** (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

reconnoissance (rek-o-noi'sins), *n.* Same as *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tėr), *v.;* pret. and pp. *reconnoitered, reconnoitred*, ppr. *reconnoitering, reconnoitring*. [< OF. *recognoistre, reconoistre*, F. *reconnaître*, recognize, take a precise view of: see *recognize*1.] I. *trans.* 1†. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *Walpole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and his present uncouth appearance.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. To examine with the eye; make a preliminary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *reconnaissance*.

These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in such great danger when he came to *reconnoitre* the city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

An aged, sour-visaged domestic *reconnoitered* them through a small square hole in the door.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

He . . . thrust out his head, and, after *reconnoitering* for a couple of minutes, drew it in again.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 51.

She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder [of *Utricularia clandestina*], as if *reconnoitring*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-ọ-noi'tėr), *n.* [< *reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.*] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Bulwer*, What Will He Do with It? x. 1.

reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconquerir, reconquerre*, F. *reconquérir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *reconquistar* = It. *riconquistare*); as *re-* + *conquer*.] 1. To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Belisarius has *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals.
Brougham.

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to *reconquer* any portion of what she then lost. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

reconquest (rē-kong'kwest), *n.* [< OF. *reconqueste*, F. *reconquête* = Sp. Pg. *reconquista* = It. *riconquista*; as *re-* + *conquest*.] A second or repeated conquest. *Hall*.

reconsecrate (rē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reconsecration (rē-kon-sē-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *consecration*.] A renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kọn-sid'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconsiderer*, F. *reconsidérer* = It. *riconsiderare*; as *re-* + *consider*.] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield*.

He had set himself . . . to *reconsider* his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without periodicals. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

2. In *parliamentary language*, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending: as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

It is believed the motion to *reconsider*, as in use in this country [the United States], is of American origin
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257

reconsideration (rē-kọn-sid-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsider* + *-ation*.] The act of reconsidering. (*a*) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on *reconsideration* it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. iv. § 3.

(*b*) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies* the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed or acted upon previously, as a motion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority.

The inconvenience of this rule [that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question] . . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country [the United States] of the motion for *reconsideration*. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.

reconsolate† (rē-kon'sọ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolate*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconsoler* = It. *riconsolare*.] To console or comfort again.

That only God who can *reconsolate* us both.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 439.

reconsolidate (rē-kọn-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolidate*. Cf. F. *reconsolider*, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew.

reconsolidation (rē-kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsolidate* + *-ion*.] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (rē-kọn-stit'ū-ent), *a.* Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. *Nature*, XL. 636. [Rare.]

reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *constitute*.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.

reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstitution*; as *reconstitute* + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of anything that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorough *reconstitution* of the council was, however, made during the reign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 367.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *construct*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconstruire* = Pg. *reconstruir*, reconstruct.] To construct again; rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to *reconstruct* the South; but first the North had to be *reconstructed*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Out of an enormous amount of material, Carlyle *reconstructs* for us Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalising reality.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

reconstruction (rē-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstruction* = Sp. *reconstruccion* = Pg. *reconstrucção*; as *reconstruct* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euripidean study in his attempted *reconstruction* of the lost Phaethon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 679.

2. Specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inherent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. —3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were *reconstructions*, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a supplementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, providing that every State should remain under military government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitution must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this amendment, any State which had fulfilled all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congressional representation. By 1870 all the seceding States were readmitted, but they were not all represented in Congress until 1871.

reconstructionary (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "*reconstructionary* influence," *Congregationalist*, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ist*.] An adherent of reconstruction; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican *reconstructionists* . . . barred the way.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

reconstructive (rē-kọn-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reconstruct; having the power of reconstructing.

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which is adapted or serviceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve *reconstructives*. *Science*, XV. 219.

recontinuance (rē-kọn-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< *recontinue* + *-ance*.] The state of recontinuing; renewed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance*.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, iv. 177.

recontinue (rē-kọn-tin'ū), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recontinuer*; as *re-* + *continue*.] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an instant shall together go,
To *recontinue*, not beginning so.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Fourth Hour.

reconvalescence (rē-kon-va-les'ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *convalescence*.] Complete restoration of health.

reconvene (rē-kọn-vēn'), *v.* [< ML. *reconvenire*, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* To come together again.

II. *trans.* To call together again.

reconvent† (rē-kọn-vent'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reconventus*, pp. of *reconvenire*, in lit. sense 'come together again': see *reconvene, convent*.] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

He *reconventing* armes therefore.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

reconvention (rē-kọn-ven'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvention* = Sp. *reconvencion* = Pg. *reconvenção* = It. *riconvenzione*, < ML. *reconventio(n-)*, a contrary action brought by a defendant, < *reconvenire*: see *reconvene*.] In *law*, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a previous or pending action; a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thus, one who could not be made defendant in an original action, by reason of not being subject to the jurisdiction, may in some cases, if he sues as plaintiff, be compelled to respond to a cross-action or counter-claim, by way of *reconvention* in reduction or extinction of his demand.

reconversion (rē-kọn-vėr'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *conversion*.] A second or renewed conversion; also, a conversion back to a previous belief.

reconvert (rē-kọn-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvertir* = It. *riconvertire*; as *re-* + *convert*, *v.*] To convert a second time; also, to convert back to a previously abandoned belief.

About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expell'd their Bishop Mellitus, and renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi . . . *reconverted*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

reconvey (rē-kọn-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvier*, also *reconvoyer*, reconvey, reconvoy; as *re-* + *convey*.] 1. To convey back or to its former place: as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers, lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to *reconvey* an estate.

reconveyance (rē-kọn-vā'ans), *n.* [< *reconvey* + *-ance*.] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

record (rē-kôrd'), *v.* [< ME. *recorden*, < OF. *recorder*, repeat, recite, report, F. *recorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recordar* = It. *ricordare*, < L. *recordari*, LL. also *recordare*, call to mind, remember, recollect, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise, < *re-*, again, + *cor(d-)*, heart, = E. *heart*: see *cordial*. Cf. *accord, concord, discord*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind.

Preyeth to God, lord of misericorde,
Our olde giltes that he nat *recorde*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 119.

In solitary silence, far from wight,
He gan *record* the lamentable stowre
In which his wretched love lay day and night.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

2†. To recall (to another's mind); remind.

Ye woote youre forward, and I it you *recorde*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 829.

3†. To bring to mind; suggest.

For every other wey ye kan *recorde*,
Myn herte ywis may therwith noght acorde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1518.

4†. To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.

For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyse,
& *record* it redeli in Rome al a-boute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1828.

And alle ryghtful *recordeden* that Reson treuthe seyde.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 151.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. 19.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts
Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 255.

5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

Lay al this mene while Troylus
Recordynge his lesson in this manere:
"Ma fey!" thoght he, "thus wol I seye and thus."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 51.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my distresses and *record* my woes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 6.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 1.

6. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; take a note of; register; enroll; chronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other material, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.

The Levites were *recorded* . . . chief of the fathers.
Neh. xii. 22.

That he do *record* a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 388.

And I *recorded* what I heard,
A lesson for mankind.
Cowper, The Doves.

7. To mark distinctly. [Rare.]

So even and morn *recorded* the third day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 338.

8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—**Recording bell, secretary, telegraph**, etc. See the nouns.—**Recording gage**, a gage provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.=**Syn. 6.** *Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, Enlist.* To *record* events, facts, words; to *register* persons, voters, things; to *enroll* volunteers, scholars; to *chronicle*

events; to *enlist* soldiers, marines. To *record* a mortgage or deed; to *register* a marriage.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds.

She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he *recorded* to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Sweet robin, linnet, thrush,
Record from every bush.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, *recording*, for ten or eleven months. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 53.

record (rē-kôrd', formerly also rē-kôrd'), *n.* [< ME. *record*, *recorde*, < OF. *record*, *recort*, witness, record, mention, = Pr. *record* = Cat. *record* = Sp. *recordo*, remembrance, = It. *ricordo*, remembrance, warning, instruction, < ML. *recordum*, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see *record*, *v.*] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Purely hir symple *recorde*
Was founde as trewe as any bonde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934.

Though I bear *record* of myself, yet my *record* is true. John viii. 14.

Heaven be the *record* to my speech!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 20.

The *record* of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring stare.
Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

2†. Memory; remembrance.

Vio. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her birth
Had number'd thirteen years.
Seb. O, that *record* is lively in my soul!
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory: a memorial.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living *record* of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the *records* of a court of justice; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or legal sanction, are really private records.

He commanded to bring the book of *records* of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. Esther vi. 1.

Burn all the *records* of the realm
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16.

Probably the very earliest *record* which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16.

5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history: as, a good *record*; a candidate with a *record*.

Because in America party loyalty and party organization have been hitherto so perfect that any one put forward by the party will get the full party vote if his character is good and his *record*, as they call it, unstained. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 76.

6. In *racing*, *sports*, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the *record* in leaping.—7†. Same as *recorder*, 3. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, *Records* and such like. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

Assurances or conveyances by record, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.—**Closing the record**, in *Scots law*, the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial.—**Contract of record.** See *contract*.—**Court of record.** See *court*, 7.—**Debt of record**, a debt which is shown by public record to exist.—**Estoppel by record.** See *estoppel*.—**In record, on record, upon record**, set down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To fine the faults whose fine stands *in record*,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 40.

Convicted fools they are, madmen *upon record*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75.

Judgment record. See *judgment*.—**Matter of record.** See *matter*.—**Nisi prius record.** See *nisi prius*.—**Public records**, official entries of facts, transactions, or documents, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public memorial or continuing evidence thereof. More specifically—(*a*) In *old Eng. law*, authentic documents in official rolls of parchment, particularly of judicial proceedings, and preserved in a court of record. (*b*) In modern use, the original process and pleadings in an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the forum, which are filed and registered as containing a permanent memorial of the essential features of the adjudication.—**To beat, break, or cut the record**, in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any recorded exploit in the line in question: as, to *break the record* for the running jump. [Colloq.]—**To discharge of record.** See *discharge*.—**To falsify a record.** See *falsify*.—**Trial by record**, a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record itself; no other evidence is admissible.=Syn. 4. Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum.

recordable (rē-kôr'da-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of recordation or being known as past.—2. Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record.

Of very important, very *recordable* events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

recordancet (rē-kôr'dans), *n.* [< OF. *recordance*, remembrance, < *recorder*, remember: see *record*.] Remembrance; recollection. *Howell*, Letters.

recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā'rī fā'shi-as lō-kwē'lam). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. *recordari*, pass. of *recordare*, usually deponent *recordari*, remember, ML. also recite, record; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of *facere*, make, cause; *loquelam*, acc. of *loquela*, complaint.] In *law*, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

recordation (rek-or-dā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *recordacion*; < OF. *recordation*, *recordacion*, F. *recordation* = Pr. *recordacio* = Sp. *recordacion* = Pg. *recordação* = It. *ricordazione*, < L. *recordatio*(*n*-), recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < *recordari*, remember: see *record*.] 1†. Recollection; remembrance.

For suche as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not sleape soundely, for the often *recordacion* of theyr evils. *Udall*, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For *recordation* to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed
With *recordation* of soe straunge a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.

I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of great affaires, to the *recordation* of such pleasaunt thynges.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p 200).

Ulyss. Why stay we, then?
Tro. To make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 116.

Papers pertaining to the probate and *recordation* of wills. *Code of Virginia*, 1873, clv. § 7.

recorder (rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *recorder*, a pipe, **recordour*, *recordowre*, a witness, < OF. *recordeor*, *recordeour*, *recordeur*, one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, = Sp. *recordador*, recorder, = It. *ricordatore*, remembrancer, < ML. *recordator*, a recorder, < L. *recordari*, remember: see *record*.] 1†. One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parr.*, p. 426.—2. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

Elihoreph and Ahiah, . . . scribes; Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the *recorder*. 1 Ki. iv. 3.

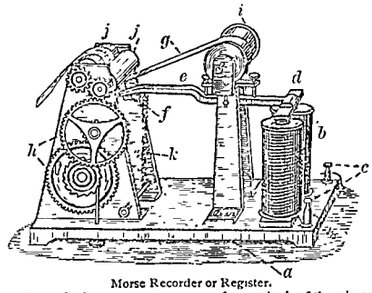
I . . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful silence;
His answer was, the people were not wont
To be spoke to but by the *recorder*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]—4†. A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves. Also *record*.

O, the *recorders!* let me see one. . . . Will you play upon this pipe? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 360.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft *recorders*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 551.

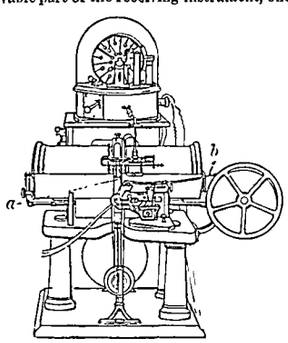
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by embossing on a ribbon of paper by means of a style fixed to one end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



Morse Recorder or Register.

a, base; *b*, electromagnet; *c*, screws for terminals of the wires; *d*, armature; *e*, armature-lever; *f*, stylus, carried by lever *e*; *g*, paper tape; *h*, mechanism for unwinding the tape from the spool *i*, and feeding it between the rolls *j*, *j*; *k*, armature-lever spring.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thomson's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder. *a*, siphon; *b*, reel.

of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coil are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.

recordership (rē-kôr'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *recorder* + *-ship*.] The office of recorder; also, the period during which a person holds this office.

record-office (rek'ord-of"is), *n.* A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.

recorporification (rē-kôr"pō-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *corporification*.] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle*, Works, III. 53. [Rare.]

recouch (rē-kouch'), *v. i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoucher* = It. *ricollocare*, replace; as *re-* + *couch*, *v.*] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 386. [Rare.]

recounselt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *reconcile*.

recount[1] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recompt*; < ME. *recompten*, < OF. *reconter* (cf. F. *raconter*) = Sp. Pg. *recontar* = It. *ricontare*, < ML. *recomputare*, recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, < L. *re-*, again, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count*[1].] 1. To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.

The greatest enimyes to discipline, as Plato *recompteth*, are labours and sleepe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must
Once in a month *recount* what thou hast been.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . .
Went angling down the Saco, and, returning,
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2†. To account; consider.

Thy wordes as japes ought wel to be *recompted*.
Lydgate, The Bayte.

=Syn. 1. To narrate, repeat, detail.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *count*[1].] To count again.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *n.* [< *recount*[2], *v.*] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.

recountal (rē-koun'tal), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-al*.] The act of recounting; a detailed narration. [Rare.]

A mere *recountal* of facts.
A. V. J. Allen, Jonathan Edwards, p. v.

recountment (rē-kount'ment), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-ment.*] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]

When from the first to last betwixt us two
Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 141.

recoup (rē-köp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recouper, recoupper, recolper, recoper*, cut again, cut back, cut off, strike, F. *recouper*, cut again, < *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut: see *coupon, coupé.*] 1. In *law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; diminish by keeping back a part: as, to *recoup* from a servant's wages the damages caused by his negligence; to *recoup* from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.—2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but, if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel the landlord to *recoup* the tenant for his outlay on the land. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

recoup (rē-köp'), *n.* [< OF. *recoupe, recouppe*, something cut off, a shred, < *recouper*, cut off: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

recoupé (rē-kö-pā'), *a.* [< F. *recoupé*, pp. of *recouper*, cut again: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*, cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.

recouped (rē-köpt'), *a.* [< *recoup* + *-ed*[2], after F. *recoupé*: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *couped.* (*b*) Same as *recoupé.*

recouper (rē-kö'pėr), *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

recoupment (rē-köp'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoupement*, < *recouper*, recoup: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation.

recourt, recouret, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *recover*[2].

recourse (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *recours*, < OF. (and F.) *recours* = Pr. *recors* = Sp. Pg. *recurso* = It. *ricorso*, recourse, retreat, < L. *recursus*, a running back, return, retreat, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, retreat: see *recur.* Cf. *course*[1].] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow saie, so schall it bee,
Ye nedis non othir *recours* to craue.
York Plays, p. 237.

Hippomenes, therefore, had *recourse* to stratagem.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have *recourse* to barbarity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimulant. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Resort; customary visitation or communication.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by enquirye, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 53.

3†. Access; admittance.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me *recourse* to him, and tell him my name is Brook.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

4†. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. Repeated course: frequent flowing.

Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 55.

6. In *Scots law*, the right of an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement.*

recourse† (rē-kōrs'), *v. i.* [< L. *recursare*, run back, freq. of *recurrere*, run back: see *recur*, and cf. *recourse, v.*] 1. To return; recur.

The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 924.

Recoursing to the thinges forepaste, and divining of thinges to come. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.

The Court *re-courst* to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

recourseful† (rē-kōrs'fûl), *a.* [< *recourse* + *-ful.*] Returning; moving alternately.

Thetis' handmaids still in that *recourseful* deep
With those rough Gods of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 279.

recover[1] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrir*, cover again, cover up, = Pr. *recobrir* = OCat. *ricobrir* = It. *ricoprire*, cover again, < L. *re-*, again, + *cooperire*, cover, hide: see *cover*[1], *v.*] To cover again or anew. Sometimes written distinctively *re-cover.*

When they [old shoes] are in great danger, I *recover* them. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 28.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *recoveren, recoevren, recoeuren, recouren, recuren, rekeveren, rekeuren*, < OF. *recovrer, recouvrer, recuvrer, recoevrer, recoverer, recouverer*, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., F. *recouvrer*, recover, = Pr. Sp. *recobrar* = Pg. *recuperar* = It. *recuperare*, < L. *recuperare, reciperare*, get again, regain, recover, revive, restore; in ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover; < *re-* + *-cuperare, -ciperare*, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < Sabine **cuprus, cyprus*, good; or orig. 'desire,' < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid.* Cf. *recuperate*, and *recure*[1], a contracted form, and *cover*[2], a reduced form, of *recover*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).

And some to ryde and to *recoeure* that vnrigtfully was wonne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 239.

Than com alle the Bretouns oute of the wode, and haue *recouered* the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

And David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had *recover'd* her hearin'.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.

Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to *recover* a man of his leprosy? 2 Ki. v. 7.

He's most desperate ill, sir;
I do not think these ten months will *recover* him.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to *recover* lost time.

"For los of catel may *recovered* be,
But los of tyme shendeth us," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 27.

Yet this loss,
Thus far at least *recover'd*, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne.
Milton, P. L., ii. 22.

Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men: it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, *recovers* disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts.
Penn, Advice to his Children, iii. § 10.

Jamaica society has never *recovered* the mixture of Buccaneer blood.
Dr. Arnold, Life and Correspondence, p. 505.

He had given a shake to her confidence which it never could *recover.* *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, p. 263.

4. To rescue; save from danger.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]—desire it not. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 1. 39.

He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not be *recovered.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

5†. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.

With cormerantes make thy nek long,
In pondys depe thy pray to *recouere.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

If she be lost, we shal *recovere* another.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot *recover* your niece, I am a foul way out. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 200.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we are sure enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his going away as it had been impossible to have *recovered* him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged.
Donne, Letters, lix.

6†. To reconcile; reëstablish friendly relations with.

What, man! there are ways to *recover* the general again: you are but now cast in his mood; . . . sue to him again, and he's yours. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 273.

7. In *law*, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recover* lands in ejectment; to *recover* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or possession, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no Iuge y-sette of suche trespace
By which of right one may *recouered* be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

8. In *hunting*, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. *Halliwell.*—9†. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kynge vpon the helme, . . . and whan Pounce wolde have *recovered* a-nother stroke, the kynge spored his horse in to the stour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

10†. To restore to a previous state.

To hiden his desire al in mewe
From every wyght yborne, alle outrely,
But he myghte aught *recovered* be therby.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 383.

Recover arms (*milit.*), a word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.—**To recover one's self.** (*a*) To regain one's strength, consciousness, composure, or the like.

He fell down for dead; . . .
But Robin he soon *recovered himself*,
And bravely fell to it again.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

(*b*†) To recoup one's self.

I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and try whether I can *recover myself* at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare.

Why do you go about to *recover the wind of* me, as if you would drive me into a toil? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 361.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To get back, repair, recruit, recuperate, reëstablish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, enquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. 2 Ki. i. 2.

With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recover.*
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without *from.*

Twelue of the men in the flyboat were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a barre, and most of them so hurt that some never *recovered* it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet *recovered* again. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 302.

As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 6.

Just as we were *recovering* the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 284.

3†. To come; arrive; make one's way.

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsuit: as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recover, recure;* from the verb.] 1†. Recovery.

He was in peril to deye,
And but if he hadde *recourere* the rather that rise shulde he neure. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 67.

I'le witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.* *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

2. In *boating*, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is slow in the *recover.*

recoverability (rē-kuv″ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recoverable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being recoverable.

recoverable (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrable;* as *recover*[2] + *-able.* Cf. *recuperable.*] 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trials, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 43.

2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.

It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . . If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus?
Cowper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable.*
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 13.

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as, the debt is *recoverable.*

Being the only case in which damages were *recoverable* in any possessory actions at the common law.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

5. That may be recovered from. [Rare.]

Whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and *recoverable*, yea, or no? *J. Gaule*, Hüs-μαστιξ, an. 1652, p. 240.

recoverableness (rē-kuv'ėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

recoverance† (rē-kuv'ėr-ąns), *n.* [< OF. *recoverance, recovrance, recurrance, recourrance, recouvrance*, pp. of *recourrer*, recover: see *recover*².] Recovery. *York Plays*, p. 223.

recoveree (rē-kuv-ėr-ē'), *n.* [*recover*² + *-ee*¹.] In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See *common*.

recoverer¹ (rē-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recoverer*, < OF. *recoverer, recourreur*, < *recourrer*, recover: see *recover*².] One who recovers; a recoveror.

recoverer²†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *recorrier*, aid, help, recovery, < *recorrer*, recover: see *recover*².] Aid; help; recovery.

And by that Castell where-of I speke hadde the saisnes all her *recouerer* and all her socour of the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

recoveror (rē-kuv'ėr-ọr), *n.* [< OF. *recorreor*, etc.: see *recoverer*¹.] In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. See *common*.

recovery (rē-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *recoveries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *recovery, recoverie;* < AF. *recovry* (Littleton), OF. *recovree, recuvree, recourree, recoveree*, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*², *v.* Cf. *recover*², *n.*, and *discovery*.] 1. The act or power of recovering, regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining renewed possession: as, to offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

What the devil should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this drum? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 38.

Mario Sanudo, a Venetian, . . . lived about the 14th Age, a Man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 269.

2. Restoration from a bad to a good condition; especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; also, restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his *recovery*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 41.

This year much of the wheat is destroyed, . . . but the Lord hath sent much rain for the *recovery* of the remainder.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 321.

Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good *recovery*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey.

3†. Attainment; reaching.

To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready *recovery* of the shore, and coome a land.
Polydore Vergil, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 213.

4. In *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of costs by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment. Compare *fine*¹, *n.*, 3.—5. In *fencing*, the return of the fencer to his original position "on guard" after extending himself in the lunge (which see). It is done by raising the left hand sharply, withdrawing the right foot from its place in extension, and flexing the right elbow more or less till the foil or sword is in the proper position to await the opponent's riposte (which see).—**Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act.** See *fine*¹.—**Common or feigned recovery.** See *common*.

recrayed†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *recreü* (= It. *ricreduto*), pp. of *recroire*, be recreant (see *recreant*), + E. *-ed*².] Recreant.

Ac reddestow neuere Regum, thow *recrayed* Mede,
Whi the veniaunce fel on Saul and on his children?
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 257.

recreance (rek'rē-ąns), *n.* [< ME. *recreance*, < OF *recreance*, weariness, faintness, faint-heartedness, < *recreant*, weary, faint-hearted, cowardly: see *recreant*.] Recreancy. *Chaucer*.

recreancy (rek'rē-ąn-si), *n.* [As *recreance* (see *-cy*).] The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Amidst the poignancy of her regrets, her shame for her *recreancy* was sharper still.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxvii.

recreandise†, *n.* [ME. *recreaundise*, < OF. *recreandise, recreantise*, weakness, cowardice, recreancy, < *recreant*, recreant: see *recreant*.] Recreancy; apostasy; desertion of principle.

I seye nought for *recreaundise*,
For I nought doute of youre servise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2107.

recreant (rek'rē-ąnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *recreant, recreaunt, récrayhand*, < OF. *recreant, recreaunt*, giving up the contest, acknowledging defeat, weary; as a noun, one who acknowledges defeat, a craven, recreant; < ML. *recredent(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. equiv. *recreditus*, a recreant, prop. pp.) of *recredere* (> OF. *recroire*), give in, recant; *se recredere*, own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat; lit. 'believe again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *credere*, believe: see *credent*. Cf. *miscreant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Ready to yield in fight; acknowledging defeat; hence, craven; cowardly. Compare *craven*.

He that despeireth hym is lyke the coward champioun *recreant*, that seith "recreaunt" withoute nede.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those *recreant* limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 128.

2. Unfaithful to duty; betraying trust.

And if I eny man it graunte,
Holdeth me for *recreaunte*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4090.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

Then and there I . . . offered up a vow . . . that I would in no manner prove *recreant* to her dear memory, or to the memory of the devout affection with which she had blessed me. *Poe*, Tales, I. 449.

II. *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly, or unfaithful wretch.

With his craftez ganne he calle,
And calleds thame *recrayhandes* alle,
Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle.
Perceval, 610. (*Halliwell.*)

You are all *recreants* and dastards.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 28.

We find St. Paul
No *recreant* to this faith delivered once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

recreantly (rek'rē-ąnt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *recreantly;* < *recreant* + *-ly*².] In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

That he wold be dede ful *recreantly*,
Or discomfite wold this cruell geant.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

recreate¹ (rek'rē-āt), *v.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare* (> It. *ricreare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recrear* = OF. *recrer*, F. *récréer*), create or make again, revive, refresh, recruit, < *re-*, again, + *creare*, create: see *create*.] **I.** *trans.* To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; amuse; divert; gratify.

Sweete sauers [savors] greatly *recreatynge* and comfortynge nature.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 151).

Go, *recreate* yourselves abroad; go, sport.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden*.

As every day brought her stimulating emotion, so every night yielded her *recreating* rest.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

=Syn. To reanimate, enliven, cheer, entertain.

II. *intrans.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 121. (*Latham.*)

recreate² (rē-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, create again: see *recreate*¹.] To create anew: often written distinctively *re-create*.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army.
Marshall. (*Webster.*)

The mass of men, whose very souls even now
Seem to need *re-creating*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

recreation¹ (rek-rē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recreation, recreacyon, recreacioun*, < OF. *recreation*, F. *récréation* = Pr. *recreacio* = Sp. *recreacion* = Pg. *recreação* = It. *ricreazione*, recreation, diversion, < L. *recreatio(n-)*, recovery from illness, restoration, < *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, refresh, revive: see *recreate*¹.] 1. The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; also, some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse.

Vnkyndely thei kidde them ther kyng for to kenne,
With carefull comforth and colde [poor] *recreacioun*.
York Plays, p. 481.

God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent *recreation* than angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, I. 5.

Soft *Recreations* fit the Female-kind;
Nature for Men has tougher Sports design'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. A short piece of music introduced among technical exercises for variety and practice in style.—3†. Dinner; refreshment; refection.

We will to our *recreation*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 173.

=Syn. 1. *Amusement, Entertainment*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport, play.

recreation² (rē-krē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *recreatio(n-)*, in lit. sense: see *recreation*¹ and *recreate*².] The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation; specifically, in *theol.*, regeneration. Also written *re-creation*.

recreational (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *recreation*¹ + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or conducing to recreation. *The Century*, XL. 176.

recreation-ground (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ground), *n.* A place set apart for sports and other recreations.

recreative (rek'rē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *recreatif*, F. *récréatif*, diverting, amusing, = Sp. Pg. *recreativo* = It. *ricreativo*, < L. *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, recreate, revive, restore, etc.: see *recreate*¹.] Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Another Vision happned to the same Authoure, as comfortable *recreatyve* as the former was dolorous.
Puttenham, Partheniades.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time but choose such which are healthful, short, transient, *recreative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

In this "Manual of Sins" . . . our *recreative* monk has introduced short tales, some grave and some he deemed facetious, which convey an idea of domestic life and domestic language. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 138.

recreatively (rek'rē-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion. *Imp. Dict.*

recreativeness (rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

recrement (rek'rē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *recrement*, F. *récrément* = Sp. Pg. *recremento*, refuse, < L. *recrementum*, dross, slag, < **recernere*, < *re-*, back, + *cernere*, pp. *cretus*, separate: see *concern, concrete*, and cf. *excrement*¹.] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light; it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 41.

2. In *med.*, a fluid which, after having been separated from the blood, is returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc.

recremental (rek-rē-men'tąl), *a.* [< *recrement* + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement; recrementitious. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 254.

recrementitial (rek'rē-men-tish'ąl), *a.* [< F. *récrémentitiel;* as *recrement* + *-it-ial*.] Same as *recrementitious*.

recrementitious (rek'rē-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recrementicio;* as *recrement* + *-it-ious*.] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 645.

recrew† (rē-krö'), *v. t.* [< **recrew*, < OF. *recreue, recrue*, a supply, spare stores, recruit, F. *recrue*, supply, addition, recruit, levy: see *recruit*.] To recruit.

One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some straglíng foot, that were to *recrew* other companies.
Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Postcomb and Chinner (1643), p. xvi. (*Davies.*)

recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt), *v.* [< ML. *recriminatus*, pp. of *recriminare* (> It. *recriminare* = Sp. Pg. *recreminar* = OF. *recriminer*, F. *récriminer*), accuse in return, < L. *re-*, back, + *criminari*, accuse: see *criminate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To return one accusation with another; retort a charge; charge an accuser with a like crime.

Such are some of the personalities with which Decker *recriminated*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 339.

II. *trans.* To accuse in return. [Rare.]

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet.
South.

recrimination (rē-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recrimination*, F. *récrimination* = Sp. *recriminacion* = Pg. *recriminação* = It. *recriminazione*, < ML. *recriminatio(n-)*, < *recriminare*, recriminate: see *recriminate*.] 1. The act of recriminating; the meeting of an accusation by a counter-accusation: as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations*.

Let us endeavour to remove this objection, not by *recrimination* (which is too easie in such cases), but by living suitably to our holy Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

Short-sighted and injudicious, however, as the conduct of England may be in this system of aspersion, *recrimination* on our part would be equally ill-judged.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 76.

2. In *law*, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a similar guilt as charged, or derelict in a corresponding duty; a counter-accusation.

recriminative (rē-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *recriminate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; recriminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

recriminator (rē-krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [Cf. F. *récriminateur* = Sp. *recriminador*, one who recriminates, recriminating; as *recriminate* + *-or*[1].] One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

recriminatory (rē-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *récriminatoire* = Pg. *recriminatorio*; as *recriminate* + *-ory*.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

recrossed (rē-krôst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the ends crossed. (*b*) Same as *crossed* when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet *recrossed* is the same as a cross crosslet crossed.

recrucify (rē-krō'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *crucify*.] To crucify again.

By it [wilful sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, *recrucify* the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. *Barrow*, Works, VI. 79.

recrudency (rē-krō'den-si), *n.* [As *recrud(esce)* + *-ency*.] Same as *recrudescence*.

recrudesce (rē-krō-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recrudesced*, ppr. *recrudescing*. [= Pg. *recrudescer*, < L. *recrudescere*, become raw again, < *re-*, back, again, + *crudescere*, grow harsh, < *crudus*, raw: see *crude*.] 1. To become raw or exacerbated again.—2. To revive; become alive again; be renewed.

Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to *recrudesce* in the sleep-waking state. *Mind*, IX. 118.

recrudescence (rē-krō-des'ens), *n.* [< F. *recrudescence* = Sp. Pg. *recrudescencia*; as *recrudescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state of being recrudescent, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence—2. A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future that had been so scandalous before. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

That *recrudescence* of military organization which followed the Conquest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 525.

3. In *med.*, increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

A kind of *recrudescence* [of scarlet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1392.

4. In *bot.*, the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike.

recrudescency (rē-krō-des'en-si), *n.* [As *recrudescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recrudescence*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 578.

recrudescent (rē-krō-des'ent), *a.* [= Pg. *recrudescente*, < L. *recrudescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recrudescere*, break out afresh, become raw again, < *re-*, again, + *crudescere*, become raw.] 1. Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—2. Coming into existence or renewed vigor again.

recruit (rē-krōt'), *v.* [Formerly also *recrute*; = D. *recruteren* = G. *recrutiren* = Dan. *rekrutere* = Sw. *rekrytera*, < OF. *recruter*, levy, prop. *reclutter*, mend. = Pg. *recrutar*, *reclutar*, levy, = Sp. *reclutar*, complete, supply, also recruit, = It. *reclutare*, complete, levy, < ML. *reclutare* (after Rom.), recruit, orig. mend, patch, < L. *re-* + Teut. (AS.) *clūt* (> OF. *clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*[1]. The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with OF. *recreue*, *recrue*, a supply, spare stores, etc., *recrue*, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of *recreu*, F. *recru*, pp. of *recroître*, *recroistre*, grow again, < L. *re-*, again, + *crescere*, grow, increase: see *crease*[2], *increase*, etc. Cf. *accrue*, *recrew*, *crue*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To repair by fresh supplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Granville*, Phyllis Drinking.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to *recruit* one's health.

And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

I sat down and talked with the family while our guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to *recruit* an army.

His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldred away. *North*, tr. of Theuet's Lives.

The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either constantly diminishing or *recruited* by arrivals from the West. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase *to recruit ship.* = Syn. Reinforce, replenish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.

My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to *recruit*. Yes, sir, I said to *recruit*—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel.

recruit (rē-krōt'), *n.* [= D. *recruut* = G. *recrut* = Dan. *rekrut* = Sw. *rekryt*, < OF. *recreute* = Sp. *recluta* = Pg. *recruta* = It. *recluta*, recruit; from the verb, confused in OF. with *recreue*, a supply, *recrue*, a levy of troops.] 1. A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

Carrying also plentiful *recruits* of provisions. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 9.

A *Recruit* of new People. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons.

The powers of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain.
Dryden.

3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 206.

Port of recruit (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.

recruital (rē-krō'tal), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-al*.] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

Shortly after this communion Mr. Chalmers sought relief and *recruital* in an excursion to Fifeshire. *W. Hanna*, Chalmers, II. 65.

recruiter (rē-krō'tėr), *n.* One who recruits.

recruithood (rē-krōt'hụd), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-hood*.] The condition of a recruit; the state or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

Old soldiers who read this will remember their green *recruithood* and smile assent. *The Century*, XXIX. 108.

recruiting-ground (rē-krō'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained.

The murderers of Cæsar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast *recruiting-ground* for a last decisive struggle. *W. W. Capes*, The Early Empire, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krō'ting-pär'ti), *n.* A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

recruiting-sergeant (rē-krō'ting-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment (rē-krōt'ment), *n.* [< F. *recrutement* = Sp. *reclutamiento* = Pg. *recrutamento*, the act of recruiting; as *recruit* + *-ment*.] The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

The theoretical *recruitment* is partly voluntary and partly by lot for the militia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 40.

Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of *Recording Secretary*.

recti, *a.* [ME., < L. *rectus*, straight, direct, right: see *right*.] Direct; immediate.

Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, *Rect* and Indyrect. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 336.

rect. An abbreviation of (*a*) in pharmacy, (*rectificatus*) *rectified*; (*b*) *rector*.

recta, *n.* Plural of *rectum*.

rectal (rek'tal), *a.* [< *rectum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the rectum or straight gut: as, *rectal* parts or organs; *rectal* disease, operation, instrument; *rectal* action, evacuation.—**Rectal alimentation**, the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for absorption by the mucous membrane of the large intestine.—**Rectal anæsthesia**, the administration of ether or other anesthetics by the rectum.—**Rectal chemise**. See *chemise*.—**Rectal crises**, paroxysms of pain in the rectum, often with tenesmus, and sensations as of a foreign body, met with in cases of locomotor ataxia.—**Rectal diaphragm**, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and coccygeus.—**Rectal fissure**, a very painful crack-like opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.—**Rectal glands**. See *gland*.

rectalgia (rek-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Neuralgia of the rectum: same as *proctalgia*.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectangle* = Sp. *rectángulo* = Pg. *rectangulo* = It. *rettangolo*, rectangular, a rectangle, < LL. *rectiangulum*, having a right angle, < *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, an angle: see *right* and *angle*[3].] I.† *a.* Rectangular; right-angled.

If all Athens should decree that . . . in *rectangle* triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, . . . geometricians . . . would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

II. *n.* 1. A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal. When the adjacent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet.



Rectangle.

2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two lines" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their lengths.

3†. A right angle.

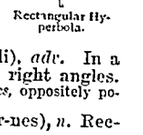
Th' acute, and the *rect-Angles* too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

rectangled (rek'tang-gld), *a.* [< *rectangle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a right angle or right angles; right-angled.—2. In *her.*, forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two right angles: said of a heraldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief *rectangled*.—**Fesse rectangled**. See *fesse*.



Argent, a Chief Rectangled gules.

rectangular (rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *rectangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *rectangular*, < L. *rectangulus*, rectangled: see *rectangle*.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangular coördinates**, in *analytical geom.* See *coördinate*.—**Rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another.—**Rectangular map-projection**. See *projection*.—**Rectangular solid**, in *geom.*, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.



Rectangular Hyperbola.

rectangularity (rek-tang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rectangularité*; as *rectangular* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectangularly (rek-tang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

rectangularness (rek-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* Rectangularity. *Imp. Dict.*

rectascension (rek-ta-sen'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, right, + *ascensio(n-)*, ascension.] In *astron.*, right ascension.

recti, *n.* Plural of *rectus*.

rectiCruræus (rek"ti-krō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *rectiCruræi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *rectus*, straight, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crureus*.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. *Coues.*

rectifiable (rek'ti-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< F. *rectifiable* = Sp. *rectificable* = Pg. *rectificavel*; as *rectify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right: as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—2. In *geom.*, said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve.

rectification (rek"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectification* = Pr. *rectificatio* = Sp. *rectificacion* = Pg. *rectificação* = It. *rettificazione*, < ML. *rectificatio(n-)*, < *rectificare*, rectify: see *rectify*.] The act or operation of rectifying. (*a*) The act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.

The proper *rectification* of the expression would be to insert the adverb as. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxii.

(*b*) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than

itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, the *rectification* of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called *rectification*.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redistilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and granulated bone or maple charcoal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 80.

(c) In *geom.*, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rectified (rek'ti-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rectify*.] 1. Made right; corrected.

Let us therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and [the] equanimities of thyself, all the way, which is only done right to the soul and in the testimony of a *rectified* conscience.
Donne, Sermons, ix.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "*rectified*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 279.

rectifier (rek'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *rectify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rectifies. (*a*) One who corrects or amends.

Last friend he was to reformation, . . .
Next *rectifier* of wry law.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 132.

(*b*) One who refines a substance by repeated distillation or by filtering or any other method, specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (*c*) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors: (1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized spirit. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called *rectifying column*, and simply *column*. (*d*) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. *Pilkington.*

rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rectified*, ppr. *rectifying*. [Early mod. E. *rectifie*, *rectifye*; < OF. (and F.) *rectifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rectificar* = It. *rettificare*, < ML. *rectificare*, make right, rectify, < L. *rectus*, straight (= E. *right*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 203.

I onlie strive
To *rectifie* abuses which deprive
The Gospell of his propagation
And plentifull encrease.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

To *rectifie* a common wealth with debauched people is impossible.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 106.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having *rectified* some little orthographical mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

Specifically—2. In *distilling:* (*a*) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, fortified brandy, etc., the term *rectify* has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(*b*) To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See *rectifier*. —3. In *chemical manuf.* and in *phar.*: (*a*) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals. (*b*) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or in a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as caustic lime, calcium chlorid, etc., when such substances do not affect the chemical constitution of the substances under treatment, are common processes employed in rectification. (*c*) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining. (*d*) To purify by one or more resublimations.—4. In *math.*, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.—5. In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.—**Rectifying developable**, or **rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve**, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is unrolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osculating planes.—**Rectifying edge**, the cuspidal edge of the rectifying developable.—**Rectifying line**, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.—**Rectifying plane**, a plane tangent to the rectifying surface.—**To rectify alcoholic liquors.** See def. 2.—**To rectify a sun-dial.** See the quotation.

To rectify the dial (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).
Encyc. Brit., VII. 161.

To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic variations and local attractions.—**To rectify the globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian, or otherwise to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.=Syn. 1. *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), redress, adjust, regulate.

Rectigradæ (rek-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade*.] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigrada*, *Rectigrades*.

rectigrade (rek'ti-grād), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*[1].] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ:* correlated with *laterigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [Cf. It. *rettilineo* = OF. (and F.) *rectiligne*; < ML. **rectilineus*, having a straight line, < L. *rectus*, straight, right, + *linea*, a line: see *right* and *line*[2], *n.*] Same as *rectilinear*.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* Same as *rectilinearly*.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *rectilineus*, rectilineal (see *rectilineal*), + *-ar*[3].] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a *rectilinear* figure or course. Also *rectilineal*.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton, Opticks.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nouns.—**Rectilinear muscle.** See *muscle*[1], 2.

rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *rectilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge.*

rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

rectilinearness (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being rectilinear. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 230.

rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rectiligne* = Sp. *rectilineo* = Pg. *rectilineo* = It. *rettilineo*, < ML. **rectilineus*: see *rectilineal*.] Rectilinear. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

rectinerved (rek'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves.

rection (rek'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectio(n-)*, a leading, guiding, government, direction, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule, govern: see *regent*.] In *gram.*, the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government.

rectipetality (rek'ti-pe-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *petere*, seek (see *petition*), + *-al* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Voechting's experiments with the clinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from deflecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an irregularity called *heterauxesis* (which see).

rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectirostre*; < L. *rectus*, straight, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird.

rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + *ischium* + *-ac*.] Same as *ischiorectal*.

rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] 1. Disposed in a right line; rectilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—2. In *bot.*, disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with *curviserial* (which see), to describe those forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines.

rectitic (rek-tit'ik), *a.* [< *rectitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with rectitis.

rectitis (rek-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *rectitude*, *rettitude*, F. *rectitude* = Pr. *rectetut* = Cat. *rectitut* = Sp. *rectitud* = Pg. *rectitude* = It. *rettitudine*, < L. *rectitudo (-in-)*, straightness, uprightness, < *rectus*, straight, = E. *right:* see *right*.] 1. Straightness: as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson.*

Young pines, bent by . . . snowfalls or other accident, in seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every graceful form of curve or spiral. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 12.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the *rectitude* and sincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict *rectitude*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 465.

3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscious of the *rectitude* of her own appearance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Integrity, Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), principle, equity.

recto (rek'tō), *n.* [L. < L. *recto*, abl. of *rectum*, right: see *right*, *n.* 2. For *recto folio*, 'the right page,' opposed to *verso folio*, 'the opposite page': L. *recto*, abl. of *rectus*, right; *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet: see *folio*.] 1. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In *printing*, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, *reverso* or *verso*. In books as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the rectos; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the reversos.

Junius had seen books of this kind printed by Coster (the beginnings of his labours) on the *rectos* of the leaves only, not on both sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

recto-. In composition, rectal; of the rectum.

rectocele (rek'tō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Prolapse of the rectovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare *proctocele*.

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] Of or pertaining at once to the rectum and to the genitalia: as, the *rectogenital* chamber.

rector (rek'tor), *n.* [= OF. *retteur*, *recteur*, F. *recteur* = Pr. Sp. *rector* = Pg. *rector*, *reitor* = It. *rettore*, < L. *rector*, a ruler, director, rector, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be
The special *rector* of all harmony).
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Who shall be the *rectors* of our daily rioting?
Milton, Areopagitica (ed. Hales), p. 24.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the *vicar* in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income specially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the *curate* (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amount of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated *Rect.*

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or *rectors* of parishes are with us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. —4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

His wife . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the *rector* of the place. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland *rector* is also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private schools: as, the *rectors* of St. John's and St. Paul's. In Germany *rector* is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled *rector magnificus* or, when the prince of the country is the titular head, *rector magnificentissimus*.

The *rector* . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the *rector* became the head of the collective university [of Paris]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain gilds and associations.

Many artists . . . as *rectors* represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 51.

Lay rector, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. *Lee*, Glossary. —**Missionary rector**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a priest

appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—Rector of a Board of Trustees, the presiding officer.

rectorage (rek'tor-āj), *n.* [OF. *rectorage*, < *rector* + *-age*.] A rector's benefice. Compare *vicarage*.

Sic pastoris wyll be weill content
To leif vpon the fer les rent,
Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige,
Or Rector for his *Rectoraige*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 326.

rectoral (rek'tor-al), *a.* [< F. *rectoral* = Sp. *rectoral*, < ML. **rectoralis*, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] Same as *rectorial*. *Blackstone*.

rectorate (rek'tor-āt), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rectorat* = Sp. *rectorado* = Pg. *reitorado* = It. *rettorato*, < ML. *rectoratus*, the office of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] I. *n.* The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.

His two *rectorates* in our city, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. *The American*, X. 297.

II. *a.* Same as *rectorial*.

His very instructive *rectorate* address on The Backwardness of the Ancients in Natural Science.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ess*.] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the *rect'ress* of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee enstile.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy *Rectoress* consoled herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

Also *rectrix*.

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *rector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory.—**Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also *great tithes*.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial *tithes*.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

rectorship (rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2†. Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 213.

rectory (rek'tor-i), *n.*; pl. *rectories* (-iz). [< OF. *rectorie* = Sp. *rectoria* = Pg. *reitoria* = It. *rettoria*, < ML. *rectoria*, the office or rank of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

The *Rectory* was on the other side of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.

rectostenosis (rek″tō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* (see *rectum*) + Gr. *στένωσις*, stricture: see *stenosis*.] Stricture of the rectum.

rectotomy (rek-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture.

recto-urethral (rek″tō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the *recto-urethral* space (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—**Recto-urethral fistula**, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra.

recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'te-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.—**Recto-uterine folds** or **ligaments**, semilunar folds of peritoneum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—**Recto-uterine fossa**, the space between the uterus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-uterine pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal fistula**, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal hernia**. Same as *rectocele*.—**Rectovaginal pouch**. See *pouch*.—**Rectovaginal septum**, the tissues separating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + E. *vesical*.] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.—**Rectovesical fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Rectovesical folds**, the posterior false ligaments of the bladder, lunate folds of peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum in the male. Also called *semilunar folds of Douglass*.—**Rectovesical fossa**, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.—**Rectovesical pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectress, *n.* See *rectoress*.

rectrices, *n.* Plural of *rectrix*.

rectricial (rek-trish'al), *a.* [< NL. *rectrix* (*rectric-*), a tail-feather (see *rectrix*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to rectrices.

rectrix (rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *rectrices* (rek-trī'sēz). [< L. *rectrix*, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of *rector*, ruler, governor: see *rector*.] 1. Same as *rectoress*.

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (*Latham*.)

2. In *ornith.*, a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called *remiges*. In the *Saururæ*, or Jurassic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are biserially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudal vertebræ. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See *Eurhipidura*.) In a few birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) throughout the great order *Passeres*, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many picarian birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various waterbirds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, twenty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *recta* (-tā). [= F. *rectum* = Sp. Pg. *recto* = It. *retto*, < NL. *rectum*, abbr. of L. *rectum intestinum*, the straight intestine: *rectum*, neut. of *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum rectum*. In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and running through the pelvis to the anus. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fasciæ. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever character. In mammals above monotremes the rectum is entirely shut off from the urogenital organs, ending in a distinct anus; but in most animals it ends in a cloaca common to the digestive and urogenital systems. The rectum receives the refuse of digestion, and retains the feces until voided. See cuts under *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Appendicularia*, and *Blattidæ*.—**Columns of the rectum**. See *column*.

rectus (rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *recti* (-tī). [NL., abbr. of L. *rectus musculus*, straight muscle: *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.—**Recti capitis**, five pairs of small muscles, the anticus major and minor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebræ.—**Rectus abdominis externus**. Same as *pyramidalis(a)*.—**Rectus abdominis internus**, the straight muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several transverse tendons, and extending from the pubis to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum.—**Rectus femoris**, the anterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiform, bipennate muscle, arising by two heads from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rectus lateralis**, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occipital.—**Rectus medialis oculi**. Same as *rectus oculi internus*.—**Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, superior**, the external, inferior, internal, superior straight muscle of the eyeball, turning the ball outward, downward, inward, or upward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Rectus sternalis**, in man, an occasional slip lying lengthwise upon the sternum, representing the prolongation upward of the rectus abdominis externus, as is normal in many animals.—**Rectus thoracis**, in man, an occasional slip, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed to represent the continuation upward of the rectus abdominis internus.

recubant (rek'ū-bant), *a.* [< L. *recuban(t-)s*, ppr. of *recubare*, lie back: see *recubation*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *recubare*, pp. *recubatus*, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

recueil (rē-kėy'), *n.* [F., a collection: see *recull*2.] A collection of writings.

reculet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

reculement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *recoilment*.

recule1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

recule2†, *n.* [ME., also *reculle*, < OF. *recueil*, F. *recueil*, a collection, < *recueillir*, collect: see *recollect*.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. *Caxton*; *Halliwell*.

recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cultivate*. Cf. OF. *recultiver*, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.

recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *recultivate* + *-ion*.] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.

recumbt (rē-kum'), *v. i.* [< L. *recumbere*, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] To recline; lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.
Barrow, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (rē-kum'bens), *n.* [< *recumben(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recumbency*.

A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation. *Lord North*, Light to Paradise, p. 54.

recumbency (rē-kum'ben-si), *n.* [As *recumbence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke*.

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

There are yet others [Christians] who hope to be saved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (rē-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *recumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *recumbere*, lie back, recline, < *re-*, back, + *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach!
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbent hairs**, in *entom.*, hairs that lie partly against the surface, but are not pressed close to it.

recumbently (rē-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

recuperability (rē-kū″pe-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recuperable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological *recuperability*.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463.

recuperable (rē-kū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *recuperable*, < OF. *recuperable* = Sp. *recuperable* = Pg. *recuperavel*, < ML. **recuperabilis*, < L. *recuperare*, recover, recuperate: see *recuperate*, *recover*2. Cf. *recoverable*.] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it is to ravysshe a treasour
Which of nature is not *recuperable*.
Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*,
Flee thou from idlenesse and alway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

recuperate (rē-kū'pe-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recuperated*, ppr. *recuperating*. [< L. *recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, *reciperare* (> It. *recuperare* = Sp. Pg. *recuperar* = F. *récupérer*), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see *recover*2, the older form in E.] I. *trans.* 1. To recover; regain: as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.—2. To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he [the agent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and *recuperated* himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

II. *intrans.* To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]

recuperation (rē-kū-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recuperation*, F. *récupération* = Sp. *recuperacion* = Pg. *recuperação* = It. *recuperazione*, < L. *recuperatio(n-)*, a getting back, regaining, recovery, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, regain, recover: see *recuperate* and *recover*2.] 1. Recovery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225.

2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.

recuperative (rē-kū'pe-rā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperativo*, < L. *recuperativus*, recoverable, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recover*2 and *recuperate*.] Tending to recovery;

pertaining to recovery, especially of strength or health.

The seasons being in turn *recuperative*, . . . even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

recuperator (rē-kū'pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperador*, < L. *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers.—2. That part of the Ponsard furnace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See *regenerator*.

recuperatory (rē-kū'pe-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperatorio*, < L. *recuperatorius*, < *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] Same as *recuperative*. *Bailey*.

recur (rē-kėr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recurred*, ppr. *recurring*. [< OF. *recourer*, *recorir*, *recourre*, *recourir*, F. *recourir* = Pr. *recorre* = Cat. *recorrer* = Sp. *recurrir* = Pg. *recorrer* = It. *ricorrere*, < L. *recurrere*, run back, return, recur, < *re-*, back, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *recurred* to their old principles. *Brougham*.

And Fancy came and sat her pillow sat, . . .
And chased away the still-*recurring* gnat.
Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.

2. To return in thought or recollection.

He . . . had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to *recur* to the days of his muffin-cap and leathers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

3. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

Acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still.
Tennyson, Will.

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid.

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to *recur* unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 22.

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, sleep, amusement *recur* in uniform succession. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 272.

In volcanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually *recur* only after long intervals. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 144.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr'), *v.* [< ME. *recuren*, < OF. *recurer*, < L. *recurare*, restore by taking care of, make whole again, cure, also take care of, prepare carefully, < *re-*, again, + *curare*, care, cure: see *cure*, *r.* The verb was partly confused with *recure*[2], ME. *recouren*, a form of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*[2], *recover*[2].] I. *trans.* To cure again; cure; heal.

Which [ills] to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 130.

Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fellow Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon *recur'd* them [the East-Saxons] of thir second relaps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *intrans.* To recover; get well.

Robert Lauerawns is wele amendyd, and I hope xall *recure*. *Paston Letters*, I. 112.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr'), *n.* [< ME. *recure*; < *recure*[2], partly < *recure*[1], *v.*] Recovery.

Recure to fynde of myn adversite.
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 681.

Had she been my daughter,
My care could not be greater than it shall be
For her *recure*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

recure[2]† (rē-kūr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recoure*; < ME. *recuren*, *recouren*, var. of *recoveren*, recover: see *recover*[2].] To recover; get again.

Fredom of kynde so lost hath he
That never may *recured* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4920.

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
His stede agayne hath anone *recured*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (*Halliwell.*)

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe:
Eftsoones the others did the field *recoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.

recureful† (rē-kūr'fūl), *a.* [< *recure*[1] + *-ful*.] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

recurelesst (rē-kūr'les), *a.* [< ME. *rekeurles*; < *recure*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekeurles*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

My *recureless* sore. *G. Ferrare.*

'Tis foolish to bewail *recureless* things.
Greene, James the Fourth, ii.

recurelesslyt (rē-kūr'les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured.

Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).

recurrence (rē-kur'ens), *n.* [= F. *recurrence*; as *recurren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the *recurrence* of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 83.

2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor.*

recurrency (rē-kur'en-si), *n.* [As *recurrence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recurrence*. *Bailey.*

recurrent (rē-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recurrent*, F. *récurrent* = Pg. *recurrente* = It. *ricorrente*, < L. *recurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurrere*, run back, return, recur: see *recur*.] I. *a.* 1. Recurring; returning from time to time; reappearing; repeated: as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Prof. Blackie.*

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne onward by a *recurrent* breeze.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble *recurrent* types. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

2. In *crystal.*, noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See *oscillatory*.—3. In *anat.*, turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In *entom.*, turning back toward the base: as, a *recurrent* process.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent artery**, a branch of the posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecranon which anastomose with the superior profunda, posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries.—**Radial recurrent artery.** See *radial*.—**Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch**, branches which pass from the upper side of the palmar arch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch.—**Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve**, a small branch arising near the Gasserian ganglion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium.—**Recurrent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Recurrent fibroid tumor.** Same as *small spindle-cell sarcoma*. See *sarcoma*.—**Recurrent laryngeal.** See *laryngeal*.—**Recurrent mania.** Same as *periodical mania*.—**Recurrent nerve.** Same as *meningeal nerve* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary**, a branch from the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen ovale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giving rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the mastoid cells.—**Recurrent nerve of the superior maxillary**, a branch given off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningeal artery.—**Recurrent nervure** of an insect's wing. (*a*) A branch which is more or less turned toward the base of the wing, in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nervures are distinguished. (*b*) A vein of the wing which, after running toward the apex, is bent or curved back toward the base, as in many *Coleoptera*.—**Recurrent pulse.** See *pulse*[1].—**Recurrent radial artery**, an artery which arises from the radial artery near its origin, and anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda.—**Recurrent sensibility**, the sensibility manifested by the anterior root of a spinal nerve. This is due to fibers derived from the posterior root.—**Recurrent tibial arteries.** (*a*) The *posterior*, arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. (*b*) The *anterior*, a larger branch, arising just behind the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries.—**Recurrent ulnar arteries.** (*a*) The *anterior*, arising from the upper part of the ulnar, and joining the anastomotic branch of the brachial. (*b*) The *posterior*, arising a little lower than the anterior (though they often have a common origin), and communicating with the inferior profunda, the anastomotic, and posterior interosseous recurrent.

II. *n.* Any recurrent nerve or artery.

recurrently (rē-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout his life, has *recurrently* been tormented by this parasite.
B. W. Richardson, Preventive Medicine, p. 563.

recurring (rē-kėr'ing), *p. a.* Returning again.—**Recurring continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Recurring decimal.** See *decimal*.—**Recurring series**, in *alg.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 + (a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \ldots$ is a recurring series.—**Recurring utterances**, a form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

recursant (rē-kėr'sant), *a.* [< L. *recursan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recursare*, run or hasten back, come back, return, recur, freq. of *recurrere*, run back, recur: see *recur*.] In *her.*, turned in a way contrary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle *recursant* shows the back of the bird with the wings crossed.—**Displayed recursant.** See *displayed*.

recursion (rē-kėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *recursio(n-)*, a running back, return, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, return: see *recur*.] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes. *Boyle*, Works, I. 61.

recurvant (rē-kėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *recurvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn back: see *recurve*.] In *her.*, of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

recurvate (rē-kėr'vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp. of *recurvare*, bend backward, curve back: see *recurve*.] Same as *recurve*. *Imp. Dict.*

recurvate (rē-kėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp.: see *recurvate*, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, recurved.

recurvation (rē-kėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of recurving; the state of being curved up or back: opposed to *decurvation*: as, the *recurvation* of a bird's bill. Also *recurvature*, *recurvity*.

By a serpentine and trumpet *recurvation*, it [the windpipe] ascendeth again into the neck.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

recurvature (rē-kėr'vū-tūr), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ure*.] Same as *recurvation*.

recurve (rē-kėrv'), *v.* [= OF. *recorber*, *recurber*, *recourber*, F. *recourber* = Pr. Pg. *recurvar*, < L. *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn up or back, < *re-*, back, + *curvare*, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To curve back; turn backward. Also *recurvate*.

II. *intrans.* To be recurved.

recurved (rē-kėrvd'), *p. a.* 1. In *bot.*, curved back or downward: as, a *recurved* leaf, petal, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, bent upward: the opposite of *decurved*: as, the *recurved* beak of the avoset.

recurviroster (rē-kėr-vi-ros'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *recurvirostrus*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, crooked (see *recurvous*), + *rostrum*, beak, bill: see *rostrum*.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rē-kėr-vi-ros'trā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *recurvirostrus*: see *recurviroster*.] A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family *Recurvirostridæ*, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See *avoset*. Also called *Avocetta*.

recurvirostral (rē-kėr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [As *recurviroster* + *-al*.] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*; pertaining to a recurviroster.

Recurvirostridæ (rē-kėr-vi-ros'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinæ* and *Himantopodinæ*; the avosets and stilts.

Recurvirostrinæ (rē-kėr″vi-ros-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Recurvirostridæ*, having the characters of the genus *Recurvirostra*, as distinguished from those of *Himantopus*, and including only the avosets.

recurvity (rē-kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back (see *recurvous*), + *-ity*.] Same as *recurvation*. *Bailey.*

recurvo-patent (rē-kėr'vō-pat″ent), *a* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back, + *patent(t-)s*, open, spreading: see *patent*[1].] In *bot.*, bent back and spreading.

recurvous (rē-kėr'vus), *a.* [= Pg. *recurvo* = It. *ricurvo*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, < *re-*, back, + *curvus*, curve: see *curve*.] Bent backward.

recusance (rek'ū-zans), *n.* [< *recusan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recusancy*.

The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday, for *recusance*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.

recusancy (rek′ū-zan-si), *n.* [As *recusance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an excommunication, I must not.
Donne, Devotions, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of congress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no scruple of coming to our churches; *recusancy* was not then so much as a chrisom, not an embryo. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate). *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vii., note.

recusant (rek′ū-zant or rē-kū′zant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recusant*, F. *récusant* = Sp. Pg. *recusante* = It. *ricusante*, < L. *recusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recusare*, reject, object: see *recuse*.] I. *a.* Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, refusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown.

No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.
Clarendon.

II. *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations *De Quincey.*

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic recusant, the chief object being to secure national unity and loyalty to the crown, in opposition to papal excommunications, which declared British subjects absolved from their allegiance (as in 1570), and to plots against the government. The name *recusant*, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter.

As well those restrained . . . as generally all the papists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Silyarde were the first *recusants* they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of *recusant* was never heard of amongst us.
Sir Edward Coke (in 1607), in Blunt, Annotated Book of [Common Prayer, p. 24.

recusation (rek-ū-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recusation*, F. *récusation* = Pr. *recusation* = Sp. *recusacion* = Pg. *recusação* = It. *ricusazione*, < L. *recusatio(n-)*, a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, < *recusare*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In *law*, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an expert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He [Bonner], to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Secretaries Judgment against him.
Foxe, Martyrs, II. 35, an. 1549.

recusative (rē-kū′zā-tiv), *a.* [< *recuse* + *-ative*.] Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 1.

recuse (rē-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recused*, ppr. *recusing*. [< OF. *recuser*, F. *récuser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recusar* = It. *ricusare*, < L. *recusare*, object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, a cause: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in *law*, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness and in her Appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise *recused*, incontinently departed out of the Court. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

recussion (rē-kush′on), *n.* [< L. *recutere*, pp. *recussus*, strike back, beat back, etc., < *re-*, back, + *quatere*, strike, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *concussion*, *discussion*, *percussion*.] The act of beating back. *Bailey.*

red[1] (red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *red*, *reed*, *rede*, earlier *read*, *rood*, < AS. *rēad* = OS. *rōd* = OFries. *rād* = D. *rood* = MLG. *rōt*, LG. *rod* = OHG. MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, *roth* = Icel. *rauthr* = Sw. Dan. *röd* = Goth. *rauths* (*raud-*), red; cf. AS. *rēod* (= Icel. *rjóðhr*), red, *rud*, *rudu*, redness (see *rud*); < AS. *reódan*, make red, kill, = Icel. *rjōdha* (pret. *raudh*), redden (see *red*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *ruber* (*rubr-*, for *ruthr-*, = Gr. *ἐρυθρός*), red, *rufus*, red, *rubidus*, dark-red, *rubere*, turn red, blush, *rubicundus*, red, reddish, *russus*, reddish, *rutilus*, reddish, *robigo*, rust, etc.; Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, *ἐρεύθος*, redness, *ἐρευθειν*, redden; Ir. Gael. *ruadh* = W. *rhudd*, red; OBulg. *rŭdrŭ*, red, *rŭdicti*, blush, etc., *ruda*, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. *ruda*, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. *ruda*, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. *rudas*, *rusvas*, red-brown, *raudas*, *raudónas*, red, *raudà*, red color; Skt. *rudhira*, red, blood, *rohita* (for **rodhita*), red. From the E. root, besides *redden*, *reddish*, etc., are derived *rud*, *ruddle*, *ruddock*, *ruddy*, *rust*, etc.; from the L. are derived E. *ruby*, *rubescent*, *rubric*, *rubicund*, *rufous*, *russet*, *rutilate*, *rutilant*; from the Gr. are *Erythræa*, *erythric*, etc. *Red*, like *lead*[2] (led), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames *Read*, *Reade*, *Reed*, *Reid*, which represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black*, *Brown*, *White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *rede*, redness, = OHG. *rōti*, G. *röthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

Dropes *rede* as ripe cherrees,
That fro his flesshe gan lave.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette *redde*,
And fette a gentill sighe.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a *red* republican.

Ev'n tho' thrice again
The *red* fool-fury of the Seine
Should pile her barricades with dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a *red* Anarchist organization. *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

Black-breasted red game. See *game*[1].—**Neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring**, nondescript; lacking distinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as *neither hay nor grass*.—**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*.—**Red adder.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. *Bartlett.*—**Red admiral.** See *admiral*, 5.—**Red algæ**, red or purplish seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ*. Also known as the *Rhodosporeæ* and *Rhodospermeæ*. See *Rhodosporeæ* and *Algæ*.—**Red ant**, a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See cut under *Monomorium*.—**Red antimony.** Same as *kermesite*.—**Red arsenic.** Same as *realgar*.—**Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay.** See the nouns.—**Red bat**, the common New York bat, *Lasiurus* or *Atalapha noveboracensis*, a small reddish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most abundant in eastern parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and easily recognized by its coloration and the densely furry interfemoral membrane.—**Red bead-vine.** See *Rhynchosia*.—**Red bear-cat**, the panda or wah. See cut under *panda*.—**Red beds**, a conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms.—**Red beech, beefwood, birch, bird's-eye.** See the nouns.—**Red body**, in *ichth.*, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body.

These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in Docidæ; or the tufts are so aggregated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries reuniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*.
Gunther, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

Red Book. (*a*) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (*b*) The Peerage. See *peerage*, 3. [Colloq.]

I hadn't a word to say against a woman who was intimate with every duchess in the *Red Book*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.—**Red buckeye**, a shrub or low tree, *Æsculus Pavia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation.—**Red button.** Same as *red rosette*.—**Red cabbage**, a strongly marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling.—**Red cedar.** See *cedar*, 2.—**Red cent**, a copper cent. The copper cent is no longer current, but the phrase *red cent* remains in use as a mere emphatic form of *cent:* as, it is not worth a *red cent*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimes, bits, and picayunes; and as for copper money, I have not seen the first *red cent*. *B. Taylor*, in N. Y. Tribune. (*Bartlett.*)

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns.—**Red cock**, an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawning. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Red crab. See *crab*[1], 1.—**Red Crag**, the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red iron-stained shelly sandstone of inconsiderable thickness, containing a large number of fossils—molluscan, coralline, and mammalian remains—among which last are the elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, hog, horse, hyena, and stag.—**Red cross.** See *cross*[1], and *union jack* (under *union*).—**Red crossbill, currant, deal.** See the nouns.—**Red cusk.** See *red-cusk*.—**Red cypress.** See *Taxodium*.—**Red dace.** See *red-dace*.—**Red deer, ear, elder.** See the nouns.—**Red ensign**, in England, the usual British flag—that is, a plain red flag with the canton filled by the union jack. It is used at sea for all British vessels not belonging to the navy, but previous to 1864 was also the special flag of the so-called Red Squadron of the navy.—**Red fever**, dengue.—**Red fir**, a name of the Oregon pine, and of *Abies nobilis* and *A. magnifica* of the western United States: the last two are trees sometimes 200 feet high, but of moderate economic worth.—**Red flag.** See *flag*[2].—**Red flamingo, fog, fox, game, gilthead, goose, grouper.** See the nouns.—**Red grouse.** Same as *red game*.—**Red gum.** See *red-gum*.—**Red gurnard, hand, hat, hawk.** See the nouns.—**Red hay**, mowburnt hay, in distinction from green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and from vinny or moldy hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Red heat, hematite, hepatization, herring, Indian.** See the nouns.—**Red iodide of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Red iron ore.** See *iron*.—**Red ironwood.** See *Darling plum*, under *plum*[1].—**Red jasmine, land.** See the nouns.—**Red lane**, the throat. See *lane*[1], 3. [Slang.]—**Red latticet, lead, linnet.** See the nouns.—**Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*.—**Red liquor, lump-fish, magnetism, mahogany.** See the nouns.—**Red man.** Same as *Red Indian*.—**Red manganese, mangrove, maple, marlin, meat.** See the nouns.—**Red Marl Series.** See *marl*[1].—**Red Men's Act**, an act of West Virginia (L. 1882, c. 135) prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and providing for the punishment of unlawful combinations and conspiracies to injure persons and property, designated in the act as "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committees," etc.—**Red milk, minnow, mulberry, mullet.** See the nouns.—**Red murrain ox.** Same as *plague ox*.

A *red murrain* o' thy jade's tricks!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns.—**Red orpiment.** Same as *realgar*.—**Red owl**, the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, *Scops* (*Megascops*) *asio*, formerly considered a distinct species, now known to be an erythrism.—**Red oxid of manganese.** See *manganese*.—**Red oxid of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Red perch.** See *perch*[1].—**Red pestilence.** Same as *red plague*.

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Red phalarope. See *phalarope*.—**Red pheasant**, a tragopan; a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*.—**Red phosphorus.** See *phosphorus*, 2.—**Red pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Red pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Red plague**, a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, boil, or bubo. Compare *black death*, under *death*.

You taught me language, and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. The *red plague* rid you!
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 364.

Red pole, poppy, precipitate. See the nouns.—**Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware*.—**Red puccoon.** See *puccoon*, 1.—**Red rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*[1]).—**Red republican, Ribbon, rosette.** See the nouns.—**Red rock-cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Red roncador.** See *roncador*.—**Red ruffed grouse.** See *ruffed grouse*, under *grouse*.—**Red rust.** See *rust*[1].—**Red sandalwood, red sanderswood.** See the nouns.—**Red sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**Red saunders**, the sliced or rasped heartwood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It imparts a red color to alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is used for coloring alcoholic liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring tinctures.—**Red seaweeds.** Same as *red algæ*.—**Red silver.** See *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Red snapper.** See *snapper*.—**Red snow.** See *Protococcus*.—**Red softening**, a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood. See *softening*.—**Red sword-grass moth**, *Calocampa vetusta*: a British collectors' name.—**Red tape.** See *tape*.—**Red tiger.** Same as *cougar*.—**Red tincture.** Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Red twin-spot carpet-moth**, a British geometrid moth, *Coremia ferrugata*.—**Red venison.** See *venison*.—**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1.—**Red vitriol.** Same as *colcothar*.—**Red wind.** See *wind*[2].—**The red chop.** See *the grand chop*, under *chop*[1].—**To fly the red flag.** See *fly*[1].—**To paint the town red.** See *paint*.—**Syn.** Flashing, flaming, fiery, bloody.

II. *n.* 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. *Red* is one of the most general color-names, and embraces colors ranging in hue from rose aniline to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lead. A red yellower than vermilion is called *scarlet;* one much more purple is called *crimson*. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called *maroon;* if brownish, *chestnut* or *chocolate*. A pale red—that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity—is called a pink, ranging from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal-insect; the lakes and madders, of vegetable origin; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red, and burnt sienna.

3. An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc.

> Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the *rede*,
> And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe,
> That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 100.

> No pint of white or *red*
> Had ever half the power to turn
> This wheel within my head.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A red republican (which see, under *republican*).—6. *pl.* The catamenial discharges; menses.—**Adrianople red.** Same as *Turkey red.*—**Alizarin red,** in *leather-manuf.*, a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder in weak soda-lye, and rinsing in water. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 735.—**Aniline red.** Same as *fuchsin.*—**Anisol red,** a coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.—**Antimony red,** a sulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment, but not permanent; used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.—**Aurora red,** a light red, like that of the spinel ruby.—**Barwood red.** See *barwood.*—**Bengal red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It produces brilliant reds similar to those of eosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiodotrichloro-fluorescein. Also called *rose bengale.*—**Bristol red,** a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century.

> Her kyrtel *Brystow red.*
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 70.

Brown red. Same as *red ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Cadmium red,** an artists' pigment composed of the cadmium sulphid. It is more orange in hue than vermilion, but is very brilliant and permanent.—**Chica or chico red.** See *chico*, 1.—**Cobalt red,** a phosphate of cobalt sometimes used as an artists' color. It is durable, but poor in hue.—**Congo red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It may be applied to cotton and wool, producing a bright scarlet fast to soap, but not to light or acids. It is a sodium salt of a tetrazo dye from benzidine.—**Corallin red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by treating aurin with ammonia at a high temperature. It is used by calico- and woolen-printers, but is quite fugitive. See *coralline*, 3.—**English red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Fast red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing a garnet-red on woolen. It is of complex composition, and belongs to the azo-group. Also known in commerce as *rocellin, orseillin, rubidin,* and *rauracienne.*—**French red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being a mixture of claret-red and naphthol orange.—**Indian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Originally it was a natural earth rich in oxid of iron, brought from India. It is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphuric acid is driven off, and the iron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid. The color varies from a purple to a light-yellowish red, according to the temperature at which the process is conducted. It is a color of much body, and is very permanent. Also called *Indian ocher.*—**Jewelers' red.** See *jeweler.*—**Light red,** a light yellowish-red oxid of iron prepared similarly to Indian red. It is also sometimes made by calcining Oxford ocher. It is used as an artists' pigment.—**Madder-red.** See *madder*[1].—**Magdala red,** a coal-tar color used to produce bright pinks on silk. It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa-naphthylamine.—**Mars red,** a pigment used by artists. It is somewhat similar in composition and color to Indian red.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood.*—**Naphthalene red.** See *naphthalene.*—**New red.** See *fuchsin.*—**Paris red.** Same as *manucin.*—**Peony red.** Same as *corallin red.*—**Persian red.** Same as the normal form of *Indian red.*—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccinin.*—**Piccolpasso red,** a name given to the deep red of the Italian majolica, obtained by the use of silicate of alumina, in which there is much oxid of iron, and applied upon the yellow enamel already fired: so called from *Piccolpasso*, a sixteenth-century writer on Italian potteries.—**Pompadour red.** See *rose pompadour,* under *rose*[2].—**Pompeian red.** See *Pompeian.*—**Prussian red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*[2]).—**Spanish red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Turkey red,** an intense scarlet red produced on fabrics by dyeing with the color-giving principles of the madder-root. This has been almost entirely superseded by exactly the same color produced on fabrics by means of artificial alizarin. See *alizarin.* Also called *Adrianople red.*—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red. It is prepared by mixing castor-oil with dilute sulphuric acid; the acid is then washed away with a solution of common salt, and the fatty acids saponified with ammonia. The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho-ricinoleate. Compare *Gallipoli oil,* under *oil.*—**Venetian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Formerly it was a natural earth simulating Indian red. It is now made by calcining a mixture of lime and iron sulphate, the resulting product being a mixture of calcium sulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions. It is somewhat darker than brick-red in color, and is very permanent. (See also *chrome-red, claret-red.*)

red[1] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redded,* ppr. *redding.* [< ME. *reden, readen,* redden, < AS. *reádan,* a strong verb (pret. *rèád,* pl. *rudon*), redden, stain with blood, also wound, kill, = Icel. *rjódha* (pret. *raudh, rautt,* pp. *rodhinn*), redden with blood (see *red*[1], *a.*); also (and in other languages only) weak, AS. *reádian,* also *reódian,* = G. *röten, röthen,* become red; from the adj. Cf. *redden.*] To make red; redden.

> For he did *red* and die them with their own blood.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 664.

red[2] (red), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rid*[1].

red[3] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *red,* ppr. *redding.* [Also *redd,* dial. *rid*; < ME. *reden,* put in order; in part same as *reden, redien,* make ready, but prob. from the related Sw. *reda,* prepare, put in order (*reda ut sit hår,* comb out one's hair), = Dan. *rede,* prepare: see *ready, v.* This verb has become confused with *red*[2], var. of *rid*[1]: see *rid*[1].] 1. To put in order; tidy: often with *up:* as, to *red up* a house or one's self.

> When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
> All the renkes to row *redyn* hor shippes,
> Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
> There plainly thaire purpos put to an end.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5648.

When you *rid up* the parlour-hearth in a morning, throw the last night's ashes into a sieve.
Swyft, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

Jeanie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay, that winna be *redd up* yet.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

The fire . . . was *redd up* for the afternoon—covered with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black kettle hung on the crook.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

> Up rose the laird to *red* the cumber.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

He maun take part wi' hand and heart; and weel his part it is, for *redding* his quarrel might have cost you dear.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liii.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—**To red one's feet,** to free one's self from entanglement: used chiefly in reference to moral complications.—**To red the hair,** specifically, to comb the hair.

[Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.]

red[4] (red), *n.* [Perhaps < *red*[3].] In *coal-mining,* rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.]

red[5] (red), *n.* [Also *redd;* perhaps < *red*[2], *v.*] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.]

A trout's *redd* or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 105.

red[6], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *read*[1].

red-. A form of *re-* used before vowels.

-red. [< ME. *-rede, -reden, -ræden,* < AS. *-rǣden,* condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occurring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix *-en,* of *rǣd,* counsel, advice, etc. (= OHG. MHG. *rât,* advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as *haus-rat,* household things, *hei-rath,* marriage, = AS. *hiw-rǣden,* household, = ME. *hired*): see *read*[1], *n.*] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in *hatred, kindred* (for **kin-red*), *gossipred,* etc. It is analogous to *-hood,* which has taken its place in a few instances, as in *brotherhood, neighborhood.*

redact (rē-dakt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *redacter* = Sp. *redactar,* redact, edit, < L. *redactus,* pp. of *redigere* (> F. *rédiger* = D. *redigeren* = G. *redigiren* = Sw. *redigera* = Dan. *redigere*), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, receive, reduce to a certain state, < *red-,* back, + *agere,* drive, do: see *act.*] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce.

> Then was the teste or potsherd (the brasse, golde, and syluer) *redaite* into dust. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel ii.

They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, *redact* to extreme calamity.
Bacon, Works, p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek.
Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

2. To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they *redact* their hasty stenographs. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

redacteur (re-dak-tėr'), *n.* Same as *redactor.*

redaction (rē-dak'shọn), *n.* [= D. *redaktie* = G. Sw. Dan. *redaktion* = F. *rédaction,* a compiling, also a working over, editing, the editorial staff, = Sp. *redaccion* = Pg. *redacção* = It. *redazione,* < NL. *redactio(n-),* redaction, < L. *redigere,* pp. *redactus,* lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] 1. The act of reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication: said of literary or historical matter.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edition, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten.

In an early *redaction* of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 134.

This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its *redactions,* and shows it must have existed in the middle of the fourteenth century. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 192.

Ionic *redaction* of Cynaithos of Chios about the middle of the sixth century. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 233.

3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. *Imp. Dict.*—4†. The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

It . . . takes away all reluctation and *redaction,* infuseth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rē-dak'tọr), *n.* [Also, as F., *redacteur;* < F. *rédacteur* = Sp. Pg. *redactor* = It. *redattore,* < NL. *redactor,* an editor, < L. *redigere,* pp. *redactus,* lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

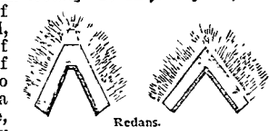
Each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. *Carlyle*, Nibelungen Lied.

Distrust of Dorothea's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other *redactor.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, l.

redactorial (rē-dak-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *redactor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redaction; having the character of a redaction.

Three chief documents, viz. the Yahwistic, the Elohistic, and the Editorial or *Redactorial.*
The Academy, Feb. 11, 1888, p. 92.

redan (rē-dan'), *n.* [More prop. *redent;* < OF. *redan, redent,* F. *redan* = Pg. *redente,* a double notching or jagging, as in a saw, < L. *re-,* back, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth.*] 1. In *field fort.,* the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two redans connected form a *queue d'aronde,* and three connected form a *bonnet à* (or *de*) *prêtre.* Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.


Redans.

2. A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.—**Redan battery, redan line.** See *battery, line*[2].—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

redargue (re-där'gū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redargued,* ppr. *redarguing.* [< OF. *redarguer,* F. *rédarguer,* blame, reprehend, = Pr. *redarguire* = Sp. Pg. *redarguir* = It. *redarguire,* < L. *redarguere,* disprove, confute, refute, contradict, < *red-,* back, against, + *arguere,* argue: see *argue.*] 1. To put down by argument; disprove; contradict; refute.

> Sir, I'll *redargue* you
> By disputation.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Wherefore, says he, the libel maun be *redargued* by the panel proving her defences.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. To accuse; blame.

When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor.* (*Allibone.*)

redargution† (red-är-gū'shọn), *n.* [ME. *redarguacion,* < OF. *redarguacion, redargation* (prop. *redargucion, redargution*) = Sp. *redarguicion* = It. *redarguizione,* < L. *redargutio(n-),* a refutation, < *redarguere,* disprove, refute: see *redargue.*] Refutation; conviction.

> To pursue all the that do reprobacion
> Agayns our lawes by ony *redarguacion.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

The more subtile forms of sophisms and illaqueations with their *redargutions,* which is that which is termed elenches. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

redargutory† (re-där'gū-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *redargut(ion)* + *-ory.*] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

redback (red'bak), *n.* 1. The red-backed sandpiper, or American dunlin. *A. Wilson.* See cut under *dunlin.* [New Jersey.]—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* [Local, U. S.]

red-backed (red′bakt), *a.* Having a red back: as, the *red-backed* sandpiper, *Tringa alpina;* the *red-backed* shrike, *Lanius rufus:* the *red-backed* humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus.*

red-bass (red′bas), *n.* The redfish, *Sciænops ocellatus.*

red-beaked (red′bēkt), *a.* Same as *red-billed:* as, the *red-beaked* hornbill, *Buceros erythrorhynchus,* of Africa.

redbeard (red′bērd), *n.* The red sponge, *Microciona prolifera,* which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]

red-bellied (red′bel′id), *a.* Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the *red-bellied* nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis;* the *red-bellied* snipe, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus;* the *red-bellied* woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus;* the *red-bellied* monkey of Africa, *Cercopithecus erythrogaster;* the *red-bellied* terrapin, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris.*—**Red-bellied perch.** See *perch*1.

redbelly (red′bel′i), *n.* 1. The slider, potter, or red-fender, *Chrysemys rubriventris,* an edible terrapin of the United States. See *red-fender.*—2. The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, *Salvelinus umbla.*—3. The red-bellied minnow, *Chrosomus erythrogaster.* [Southern U. S.]—4. The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, *Lepomis auritus.* [South Carolina.]—5. The red grouper, *Epinephelus morio.* [U. S.]

red-belted (red′bel′ted), *a.* Belted or banded with red: as, the *red-belted* clearwing, a moth, *Trochilium myopæforme.*

redbérry (red′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *redberries* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia.* [Australia.]

red-billed (red′bild), *a.* Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *red-billed* curlew, *Ibidorhynchus struthersi,* of Asia; the *red-billed* wood-hoopoe, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

redbird (red′bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically—(*a*) The common bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* (*b*) The cardinal grosbeak of the United States, *Cardinalis virginianus.* See *cardinal-bird,* and cut under *Cardinalis.* (*c*) The summer tanager, *Piranga æstiva,* or scarlet tanager, *P. rubra,* both of the United States. (*d*) *Pericrocotus speciosus.*

> All day the *red-bird* warbles
> Upon the mulberry near.
> *Bryant,* Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red′blud′ed), *a.* Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.

redbreast (red′brest), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redbreste;* < *red* + *breast.*] I. *a.* Red-breasted.

II. *n.* 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erithacus rubecula;* the robin, or robin redbreast. See *robin.* [Eng.]

> To relish a love-song like a robin-*redbreast.*
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.

> The *redbreast* warbles still, but is content
> With slender notes. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 77.

2. The American robin or migratory thrush, *Merula migratoria* or *Turdus migratorius.* See *robin.* [U. S.]—3. The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, *Tringa canutus.* See *robin-snipe.*—4. The red-bellied sunfish, *Lepomis auritus.*

red-breasted (red′bres′ted), *a.* Having a red or reddish breast.—**Little red-breasted rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*1).—**Red-breasted finch.** See *finch*1.—**Red-breasted goose,** *Anser ruficollis.*—**Red-breasted merganser,** *Mergus serrator.*—**Red-breasted plover.** Same as *redbreast,* 3.—**Red-breasted sandpiper,** *Tringa canutus.*—**Red-breasted snipe.** (*a*) *Macrorhamphus griseus,* the dowitcher: also called *gray snipe, brown snipe, quail-snipe, German snipe* (compare *dowitcher*), *robin-snipe, grayback, broadback, driver, sea-pigeon,* and *New York godwit.* (*b*) A misnomer of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor.* [Local, U. S.] (*c*) Same as *redbreast,* 3.

redbuck (red′buk), *n.* The roodebok, *Cephalophus natalensis.* See *roodebok.*

redbud (red′bud), *n.* Any tree of the American species of *Cercis;* the Judas-tree. The best known, common in the interior and southern United States, is *C. Canadensis,* a small tree, the branches clothed in early spring with fascicles of small flowers of nearly peach-blossom color, followed by rather large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an acid taste, and are said to be used, like those of the Old World Judas-tree, in salads, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, and doubtless from their bud-like aspect even when open. *C. reniformis,* a Texan and Mexican species, is a smaller tree or a shrub often forming dense thickets, and *C. occidentalis* is a Californian shrubby species.

red-bug (red′bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus saturellus,* which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called *cotton-stainer.*

redcap (red′kap), *n.* 1. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans,* more fully called *King Harry redcap.* [Local, British.]

> The *redcap* whistled; and the nightingale
> Sang loud. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-spangled Hamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large.

3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.

red-capped (red′kapt), *a.* Having red on the head: as, the *red-capped* snake, a venomous Australian species, *Brachysoma diadema.*

red-carpet (red′kär′pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Coremia munitata.*

red-cheeked (red′chēkt), *a.* In *ornith.*, having red lores: as, the *red-cheeked* coly, *Colius erythromelas.*

red-chestnut (red′ches′nut), *n.* A British moth, *Tæniocampa rubricosa.*

redcoat (red′kōt), *n.* A British soldier. [Colloq.]

> King Shames' *red-coats* should be hung up.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

> You know the *redcoats* are abroad; . . . these English must be looked to. *Cooper,* Spy, xii.

red-cockaded (red′ko-kā′ded), *a.* Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase *red-cockaded woodpecker,* a bird of the southern United States, *Picus borealis* or *querulus.*

red-cod (red′kod), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ, Pseudophycis bacchus,* having two dorsal fins and one anal; of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corpuscled (red′kôr′pus-ld), *a.* Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red′kres′ted), *a.* Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested* duck or pochard, *Fuligula rufina.*

red-cross (red′krôs), *a.* Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a *red-cross* knight (which see, below); the *red-cross* banner, the national flag of Great Britain.

> And their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross* Powers!
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," I. i. 2.

> A *red-cross knight* for ever kneel'd
> To a lady in his shield.
> *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calamities.

red-cusk (red′kusk), *n.* A brotuloid fish, *Dinematichthys* or *Brosmophycis marginatus,* of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.

redd1, *v. t.* See *red*3.

redd2, *n.* See *red*5.

red-dace (red′dās), *n.* A common fish of the eastern United States, *Notropis megalops,* formerly named *Leuciscus cornutus.* Also called *redfin* and *rough-head.*

reddet. A Middle English preterit of *read*1.

redden (red′n), *v.* [< *red*1 + *-en*1. Cf. Icel. *roðna* = Dan. *rödme,* redden.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become red; grow red.

> For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
> The coral *redden,* and the ruby glow.
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 394.

Hence—2. To blush; become flushed.

> Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
> *Redden'd* at sight of Malcolm Graeme.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 27.

II. *trans.* 1. To make red.

> And this was what had *redden'd* her cheek
> When I bow'd to her on the moor.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xix. 6.

2. To cure (herrings). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reddendo (re-den′dō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, *reddendo inde annuatim,* etc.: L. *reddendo,* abl. of *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* render, return, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *Scots law,* a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

reddendum (re-den′dum), *n.* [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): L. *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* return, render, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *law,* a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (*Broom and Hadley.*) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be rendered to the lessor is termed the *reddendum,* or *reddendum clause.*

redder (red′ėr), *n.* [< *red*3 + *-er*1.] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]

> "But, father," said Jenny, "if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suldna I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray." *Scott,* Old Mortality, iv.

reddidit (red′i-dit). [L. *reddidit,* 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *reddere,* give up, render: see *render*2.] In *law,* a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

redding1 (red′ing), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal n. of *red*1, *v.*] 1. Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Redynge* colowre. Rubiculum, rubiatura.
> *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 427.

> The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding* for their sheep. *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 1.

2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh *redding.*
> *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

redding2 (red′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *red*3, *v.*] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.

redding-comb (red′ing-kōm), *n.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See *red*3.) *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 42.

reddingite (red′ing-īt), *n.* [< *Redding* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red′ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare *red*3, 2, 3, and *redder.* [Scotch.]

> Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not?—Beware of the *redding straik!* You are come to no house o' fair-strae death. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxvii.

reddish (red′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *red*1 + *-ish*1.] I. *a.* Of a color approaching red.

> A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish.*
> Lev. xiii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See *egret.*—**Reddish light-arches,** a British noctuid moth, *Xylophasia sublustris.*

II. *n.* A reddish color.

reddishness (red′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

> The *reddishness* of copper. *Boyle,* Works, I. 721.

reddition (re-dish′on), *n.* [< F. *reddition* = It. *reddizione,* < L. *redditio*(*n*-), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back, return, render: see *render*2. Cf. *rendition.*] 1. A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

> She [Ireland] is . . . reduc'd . . . to a perfect obedience, . . . partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.
> *Howell,* Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

> When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us"; which hath occasioned the *reddition* of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us."
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In *law,* a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]

redditive (red′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *redditivus,* of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. *redditio,* the apodosis of a clause), < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back: see *reddition.*] Conveying a reply; answering: as, *redditive* words.

> For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a *redditive* demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of sin follows that infliction of punishment.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 261.

reddle (red′l), *n.* [Also *raddle;* var. of *ruddle*1, q. v.] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called *red chalk.*

> *Reddle* spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it for half an hour.
> *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddleman (red'l-man), *n.*; pl. *reddlemen* (-men). [< *reddle* + *-man*.] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also *raddleman*, *ruddleman*.

Raddleman then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep *Fuller*, Worthies, Rutlandshire, III. 38.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat spectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes.
T. Hardy, Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddock (red'ok), *n.* Same as *ruddock*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-dog (red'dog), *n.* The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller-milling processes. Originally the term was applied to a poor flour made from middlings; now it is applied to the lowest grade produced by the new-process milling.

reddour†, *n.* See *redour*.

red-drum (red'drum), *n.* The southern red-fish, or red-bass, *Sciænops ocellatus*, an important food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Chesapeake Bay southward. See cut under *redfish*.

rede[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *read*[1].

rede[2]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

rede[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *red*[3].

rede[4]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *ready*.

redecraft (rēd'kraft), *n.* [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. **rede-craft* or AS. **rēd-cræft*, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. *Barnes*.

red-edge (red'ej), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidæ*, *Codakia tigerina*. [Florida.]

redeem (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *redeme*; < OF. *redimer*, vernacularly *raembre*, *reembre*, *raimbre*, *raiembre*, etc., F. *rédimer* = Sp. *redimir* = Pg. *remir* = It. *redimere*, < L. *redimere*, buy back, redeem, < *red-*, back, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*, *exempt*, etc. Hence ult. *redemption*, *ransom*, etc.] 1. To buy back; recover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold.
Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, to recover or disencumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to *redeem* from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to *redeem* the mortgage." (*b*) In *com.*, to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world
Cannot *redeem* ye.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice *redeem'd*
At price of all I had. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii 1

One Abraham, found a Delinquent, *redeems* himself for seven hundred Marks. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 82.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.
Ps. xxv. 22.

How if . . .
I wake before the time that Romeo
Come to *redeem* me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you *redeem'd* from prison.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3

Six thousand years of fear have made you that
From which I would *redeem* you.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. In *theol.*, to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. See *redemption* (*c*).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath *redeemed* me, and all mankind.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to *redeem* an obligation.

Had he lived, I doubt not that he would have *redeemed* the rare promise of his earlier years.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 266.

You have shewn much worth this day, *redeem'd* much error. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to *redeem* the absurdity of the plot.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxii.

To *redeem* defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. *Emerson*, Success.

Detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep *redeeming* the whole wolf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil.
Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the present moment, but with indefatigable energy, *redeeming* the time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 78.

9†. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll *redeme* our deadly drowping state.
Gascoigne, De Profundis, The Auctor.

redeemability (rē-dē-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *redeemable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Redeemableness. *Imp. Dict.*

redeemable (rē-dē'ma-bl), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption.—2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a *redeemable* annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt due, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 458.

Redeemable rights, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

redeemableness (rē-dē'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson*.

redeemer (rē-dē'mėr), *n.* [< *redeem* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See *redemption*.

And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well mainteind his right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

The precious image of our dear *Redeemer*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 123.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our *Redeemer*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

My *Redeemer* and my Lord,
I beseech thee, I entreat thee,
Guide me in each act and word.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer*. See *Redemptorist*.—**Order of the Redeemer**, an order of the kingdom of Greece, founded in 1834.

redeeming (rē-dē'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *redeem*.] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single *redeeming* feature in the scheme.

redeemless (rē-dēm'les), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-less*.] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares*.)

redelt, **redelest**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *riddle*[1].

redelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *riddle*[2].

redeless†, *a.* [ME. *redeles*, *redles*, < AS. *rēdleás* (= OHG. *rātilos*, MHG. G. *ratlos* = Icel. *rāthlauss*), without counsel, unwise, confused, < *rēd*, counsel (see *read*[1], *n.*), + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For dreds of hire drem [she] deulfulli quaked, . . .
& romed than redli al *redles* to hure chapel,
& godly be-sought God to gode turne hire sweuen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2015.

Now, Richard the *redeles*, reweth [have pity] on zou-self,
That lawelesse leddyn zoure lyf, and zoure peple bothe.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Edward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own unbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called Ethelred—a king *redeless*, or uncounselled.
J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 339.

redeliver (rē-dē-liv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *redelivrer*; as *re-* + *deliver*[1].] 1. To deliver back; return to the sender; restore.

But at the coming of Cesar, when thinges were altered, the Heduanes had theyr hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new brought in by Cesar.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 154.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 94.

Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatned at our Ports to force Smith to *redeliver* seven Salvages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

2. To deliver again; liberate a second time.—3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I *re-deliver* you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 186.

redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *deliverance*.] A second deliverance; redelivery. *Imp. Dict.*

redelivery (rē-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *delivery*.] The act of delivering back; also, a second deliverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.
Clarendon, Life, an. 1665.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *redemander* = Pr. *redemandar* = It. *ridomandare*; as *re-* + *demand*, *v.*] To demand the return of; also, to demand a second time.

They would say, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being *re-demanded*, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd.
Milton, Letters of State, May, 1658.

She sang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was *redemanded*. *New York Tribune*, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *n.* [< *redemand*, *v.*] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *demise*.] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for a term of years.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *n.* [< *redemise*, *v.*] Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

redemptible (rē-demp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem* and *-ible*.] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

redemption (rē-demp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *redemption*, < OF. *redemption*, *redemptiun*, F. *rédemption* = Pr. *redempcio* = Sp. *redencion* = Pg. *redempção* = It. *redenzione*, < L. *redemptio*(*n*-), a buying back or off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption, < *redimere*, buy back, redeem: see *redeem*. Cf. *ransom*, a reduced form of the same word.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; deliverance; release: as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the *redemption* of slaves; and money sometimes accomplished what was vainly attempted by the sword.
Sumner, Orations, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can deem a fitting price
For thy *redemption*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the recovering or disencumbering of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mortgaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reentering. (*b*) In *com.*, payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (*c*) In *theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ the Redeemer. The word *redemption* presupposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil—either spiritual powers external to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or both—and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification.

The Mounte of Caluery, where our Sauyour Criste was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our *redempcion*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Plantagenet,
Which held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 102.

By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of *redemption* was to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ exhibited His death as the price of our *redemption* to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil.
Durandus, in Owen's Dogmatic Theology, p. 279.

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See *brother*. — **Covenant of redemption,** in *New Eng. theol.* See *covenant*. — **Equity of redemption.** See *equity*.

redemptionary (rē-demp'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *redemptionaries* (-riz). [< *redemption* + *-ary*.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other then such as haue aduentured in the first voyage, or shall become aduenturers in this supply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the seid society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 176.

redemptioner† (rē-demp'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-er*[1].] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indented servants] were called *redemptioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 405.

Poor wretch! . . . he had to find out what the life of a *Redemptioner* really was, by bitter experience.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

redemptionist (rē-demp'shon-ist), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-ist*.] See *Trinitarian*.

redemptive (rē-demp'tiv), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The *redemptive* and the completive work of Messiah.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

redemptor†, **redemptour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redemptour*, < OF. *redemptcur*, vernacularly *raembeor*, *raiembeur*, F. *rédempteur* = Pr. *redemptor* = Sp. *redentor* = It. *redentore*, < L. *redemptor*, redeemer. < *redimere*, pp. *redemptus*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, *ap. Hawkins*, i. 23. (*Nares*.)

redemptoric†, *a.* [< *redemptor* + *-ic*.] Redemptory; redemptive. [Rare.]

Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no *redemtoric* hire
Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

Redemptorist (rē-demp'tor-ist), *n.* [< F. *rédemptoriste*; as *redemptor* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Liguori of Naples in 1732. The especial object of the order (which is called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) is missionary work among the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in several European countries, etc. On account of their cooperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the Kulturkampf. Also *Liguorian*, *Liguorist*.

Redemptoristine (rē-demp-tō-ris'tin), *n.* [< *Redemptorist* + *-ine*[2].] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.

redemptory (rē-demp'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptorie* prise.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, *redemptory* iden.
The Century, XXXI. 211.

redemptour†, *n.* See *redemptor*.

redempture† (rē-demp'tūr), *n.* [< L. *redemptura*, an undertaking by contract, a contracting, < *redimere*, contract, hire, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redemption.

Thou moost mylde mother and vyrgyn moost pure,
That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redempture*.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1326.

redent†, *n.* Same as *redan*.

redented (rē-den'ted), *a.* [As *redent* + *-ed*[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

redescend (rē-dē-send'), *v. i.* [= F. *redescendre*; as *re-* + *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell*.

redescent (rē-dē-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *descent*.] A descending or falling again. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

redescribe (rē-des-krīb'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *describe*.] To describe a second time; describe again: as, *Nasua narica* was *redescribed* by Von Tschudi as *N. leucorhynchus*.

redetermine (rē-dē-tėr'min), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *determine*.] To determine again.

The titanium was then . . . *redetermined* in the solution by the calorimetric method.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38.

redevable†, *a.* [< F. *redevable*, < *redevoir*, remain in one's debt, < *re-*, back, again, + *devoir*, owe, be in debt: see *due*[1], *devoir*.] Beholden; under obligation.

I must acknowledge my self exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase. *Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

redevelop (rē-dē-vel'up), *v.* [< *re-* + *develop*.]
I. *intrans.* To develop again.
II. *trans.* To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.

redevelopment (rē-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [< *redevelop* + *development*.] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.

redeye (red'ī), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, having a red iris; the rudd.—2. The blue-spotted sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus*.—3. The rock-bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*. See cut under *rock-bass*. [Ohio.]—4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*, having the iris red. See cut under *greenlet*.—5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Low, U. S.]

red-eyed (red'īd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudheygdhr*; as *red* + *eye* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the *red-eyed* vireo or greenlet or flycatcher, *Vireo olivaceus*. See cut under *greenlet*.—2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds.—3. Having congested eyelids, as after shedding tears.—**Red-eyed pochard.** See *pochard*.

red-faced (red'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a red face.—2. In *ornith.*, having the front of the head red: as, the *red-faced* or Pallas's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*.

red-fender (red'fen″dėr), *n.* The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris*, also called *potter*, *redbelly*, and *slider*. It grows much larger than the true diamond-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, but the meat is coarse and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to adulterate dishes of the latter.

red-fighter (red'fī″tėr), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*.

red-figured (red'fig″ūrd), *a.* Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and *pyxis*.

Chachrylion painted none but *red-figured* vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

redfin (red'fin), *n.* 1. The red-dace, *Notropis megalops*. [U. S.]—2. The common yellow perch of the United States, *Perca flavescens*. Also *yellowfin*. [Southern U. S.]—3. The redcusk, *Dinematichthys* or *Brosmophycis marginatus*. [California.]—4. The cyprinoid fish *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*.

redfish (red'fish), *n.* 1. The blue-backed salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*. [Idaho.]—2. The red perch or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus* or *viviparus*.—3. The labroid fish *Trochocopus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*; the fathead. See cut under *fathead*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—4. The red-drum, *Sciæna ocellata* or *Sciænops ocellatus*;



Redfish (*Sciænops ocellatus*).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.]—5. A preparation of fish, very popular among the Malays. After the heads have been removed, the fish are cleaned, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight parts of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vinegar of cocoa-palm toddy, after which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (*Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*) is the most esteemed constituent, but other fishes are used in the same way. The preparation is also called *Malacca fish*. *Cantor*.

red-footed (red'fūt″ed), *a.* Having red feet: as, the *red-footed* douroucouli, *Nyctipithecus rufipes*. —**Red-footed falcon.** See *falcon*.

redgoundt, *n.* [Also *redgown* (and, by further corruption, *red-gum*, q. v.), early mod. E. *red gounde*; < ME. *redgowne*, *radegounde*, < *rede*, red, + *gownde*, < AS. *gund* (= OHG. *gunt*), matter, pus, virus: see *red*[1] and *gound*[1].] A corruption of *red-gum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

Reed gounde, sickenesse of chyldren. *Palsgrave*.

red-green (red'grēn), *a.* Of a reddish-green color: as, the *red-green* carpet (a British moth). —**Red-green blindness**, a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green—the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called *anerythroblepsia*, *anerythropsia*.

redgullet (red'gul″et), *n.* Same as *redmouth*.

red-gum[1] (red'gum), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *gum*[2].] 1. A disease of grain: same as *rust*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino.—3. A red-gum tree.—4. See *Liquidambar*, 1.—**Red-gum tree**, one of several species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. resinifera*, *E. calophylla*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, and others: so named from the red gum which they exude. *E. resinifera*, next to the blue-gum, is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. *E. rostrata* is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is one of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and strong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building purposes, etc.

red-gum[2] (red'gum), *n.* [A corruption of *red-gound*, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called *gum-rash* and *strophulus*.

Their heads are hid with skalls,
Their Limbs with *Red-gums*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child: she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum*."
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.

red-haired (red'hārd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudhhærdhr*; as *red*[1] + *hair* + *-ed*[2].] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red'hand), *a.* Same as *red-handed*.

red-handed (red'han″ded), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase *to be taken red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I *had been taken red-handed*; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'un too."
Dickens, Great Expectations, xiii.

redhead (red'hed), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *head*, *n.*] 1. A person having red hair.—2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully *red-headed duck*, *red-headed raft-duck*, *red-headed broadbill*, also *grayback*, *Washington canvasback*, and *American pochard*. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvasback, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See *pochard*.
3. The red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—4. A tropical milkweed, *Asclepias Curassavica*, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathartic. Also called *blood-flower* and *bastard ipecacuanha*. [West Indies.]

red-headed (red'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having red hair, as a person.—2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the *red-headed* woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, raft-duck, or widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Red-headed finch or linnet,** the redpoll.—**Red-headed smew,** the female smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. —**Red-headed teal.** Same as *greenwing*.

redhibition (red-hi-bish'on), *n.* [= F. *rédhibition* = Sp. *redhibicion* = Pg. *redhibição* = It. *redibizione*, < L. *redhibitio(n-)*, a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, < *redhibere*, give back, return, < *red-*, back, + *habere*, have: see *habit*.] In *law*, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a movable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also *rehibition*.

redhibitory (red-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *redhibitoire*, F. *rédhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *redhibitorio* = It. *redibitorio*, ‹ LL. *redhibitorius*, ‹ L. *redhibere*, give back, return: see *redhibition*.] In *law*, pertaining to redhibition. Also *rehibitory*.

redhorn (red′hôrn), *n.* An insect of the family *Rhodoceridæ*.

red-horse (red′hôrs), *n.* 1. The common white or lake sucker, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*, or any other of the same genus; a stone-roller or white mullet. The golden red-horse is *M. aureolum*. The long-tailed red-horse is *M. anisurum*.—2. The red-drum, *Sciænops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*. [Florida and Gulf States.]

red-hot (red′hot), *a.* 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls. Hence—2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a *red-hot* political speech. [Slang.]—**Red-hot poker.** Same as *flame-flower*.—**Red-hot shot,** cannon-balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, etc., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

red-humped (red′humpt), *a.* Having a red hump: noting a bombyeid moth of the genus *Notodonta:* as, the *red-humped* prominent, *N. concinna*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

redi†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ready*.

redia (rē′di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *rediæ* (-ē). [NL., so called after *Redi*, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or *Trematoda*, as *Distoma*, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as *cercaria*. A redia is a sporocyst, containing the germs of other rediæ, which eventually develop into cercariæ. The redia of *Distoma* is also known as *king's yellow worm*. See *cercaria* (with cut) and *Distoma*.

From each ovum [of *Distoma*] issues a ciliated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a *Redia*. The perfect *Redia* . . . bursts, and these new zoöids [cercariæ] are set free. . . . Several generations of *Rediæ* may intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature animal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

redient (rē′di-ent), *a.* [‹ L. *redien(t-)s*, ppr. of *redire*, go back, return, ‹ *red-*, back, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

redifferentiate (rē-dif-e-ren′shi-āt), *v. i.* [‹ *re-* + *differentiate*.] To differentiate a differential or differential coefficient.

redifferentiation (rē-dif-e-ren-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *re-* + *differentiation*.] The differentiation of a result of differentiation.

redigest (rē-di-jest′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *digest*, *v.*] To digest or reduce to form a second time.

redingking†, *n.* [ME. *redyngkynge*, prob. erroneously for **redyngynge*, lit. 'riding-man,' ‹ **redyng*, for *ridyng*, *riding*, + *-ynge*, E. *-ing*[3], indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. *rādeniht*, E. as if **roadknight*, one of "certain scruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on horseback" (Minsheu, under *rodknights*, *radknights*).] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

Reynald the reue, and *redyngkynges* menye,
Munde the mylnere, and meny mo othere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 112.

redingote (red′ing-gōt), *n.* [= Sp. *redingote*, ‹ F. *rédingote*, a corruption of E. *riding-coat*.] 1. A double-breasted outside coat with long plain skirts not cut away at the front.—2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the front.

The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

redingtonite (red′ing-ton-īt), *n.* [‹ *Redington* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous chromium sulphate, occurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knoxville district, California.

red-ink plant. See *Phytolacca*.

redintegrate (re-din′tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redintegrated*, ppr. *redintegrating*. [‹ L. *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare* (> It. *redintegrare* = Pg. *redintegrar*), restore, make whole again, ‹ *red-*, again, + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*. Cf. *reintegrate*.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or reconstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house,
Restore your ladyship's quiet.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be *redintegrated* in a new pentecost.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

Cut off the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt], separately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din′tē-grāt), *a.* [‹ *redintegrate*, *v.*] Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

The ignorances and prevarications and partial abolitions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (re-din-tē-grā′shọn), *n.* [‹ F. *rédintégration* = Pg. *redintegração* = It. *redintegrazione*, ‹ L. *redintegratio(n-)*, restoration, renewal, ‹ *redintegrare*, pp. *redintegratus*, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*. Cf. *reintegration*.] 1. The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head.
Donne, Sermons, xxii.

This *redintegration*, or renewing of us into the first condition, is . . . called repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *chem.*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. —3. In *psychol.*, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

redirect (rē-di-rekt′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *direct*.] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there *redirected* to Cambridge.

redirect (rē-di-rekt′), *a.* [‹ *re-* + *direct*.] Direct a second time: used only in the legal phrase *redirect examination* (which see, under *examination*, 2).

redisburse (rē-dis-bėrs′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redisbourse;* ‹ *re-* + *disburse*.] To repay or refund.

But when the flood is spent, then backe againe,
His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
And tribute eke withall, as to his Soveraine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rediscover (rē-dis-kuv′ėr), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *discover*.] To discover again or afresh.

rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv′ėr-i), *n.* [‹ *re-* + *discovery*.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the *rediscovery* of Encke's comet.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [‹ *redispose* + *-ition*.] The act or process of redisposing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.

redisseize (rē-dis-sēz′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *disseize*.] In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē′zin), *n.* [‹ *re-* + *disseizin*.] In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē′zọr), *n.* [‹ *re-* + *disseizor*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

redissolution (rē-dis-ọ-lū′shọn), *n.* [‹ *re-* + *dissolution*.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its *redissolution* always begins in the lower part.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv′), *v. t.* [= F. *redissoudre;* as *re-* + *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.

The protoplasm last aggregated is first *redissolved*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redistribute (rē-dis-trib′ūt), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *distribute*. Cf. F. *redistribuer*, redistribute.] To distribute again; deal back: apportion afresh.

redistribution (rē-dis-tri-bū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *redistribution;* as *re-* + *distribution*.] A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

A state of raised molecular vibration is favourable to those *re-distributions* of matter and motion which constitute Evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 18.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone.*

Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23) making extensive changes in the subdivision of the country into districts entitled to elect members of Parliament, mostly with the object of equalizing them as regards the number of electors.

redistrict (rē-dis′trikt), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *district*.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or other electoral units. [U. S.]

redistricting (rē-dis′trik-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redistrict*, *v.*] The act or practice of rearranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]

redition (rē-dish′ọn), *n.* [‹ L. *reditio(n-)*, a returning, going or coming back, ‹ *redire*, pp. *reditus*, go or come back, return: see *redient*.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother, that her meane
May make the day of your *redition* seene.
Chapman, Odyssey, vi.

redivide (rē-di-vīd′), *v. t.* [‹ *re-* + *divide*.] To divide again.

redivived† (red-i-vīvd′), *a.* [‹ L. *redivivus*, living again (see *redivivus*), + *-ed*[2].] Made to live again; revived.

New-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (red-i-vī′vus), *a.* [L., living again, ‹ *red-(i-)*, again, + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

The Napoleonic empire *redivivus*.
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers.

redknees (red′nēz), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-lac (red′lak), *n.* The Japan wax-tree, *Rhus succedanea*. See *wax-tree*.

red-legged (red′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having red legs or feet, as a bird: specifically noting several birds.—**Red-legged crow.** See *crow*[2].—**Red-legged gull,** the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged ham-beetle.** See *ham-beetle*.—**Red-legged kittiwake,** *Rissa brevirostris*, a three-toed gull of the North Pacific, having coral-red legs.—**Red-legged mew.** Same as *redshank*, 3. —**Red-legged partridge,** *Caccabis rufa*.—**Red-legged plover.** See *plover*.

redlegs (red′legz), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red-legged partridge. (*b*) The red-legged plover or turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] (*c*) The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. [Caermarthen.] (*d*) The redshank.—2. In *bot.*, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of *Polygonum*. [Prov. Eng.]

redlest, *a.* See *redeless*.

red-letter (red′let″ėr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—**Red-letter day.** (*a*) *Eccles.*, one of the more important church festivals: so called because formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman Catholic missals and breviaries) by red-letter characters. Only the red-letter days have special services provided for them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to *black-letter day*.

The Calendar was crowded with *Red-Letter Days*, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of Idleness and Dissipation of Manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. viii.

The *red-letter days* now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

Hence—(*b*) A fortunate or auspicious day.

It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.
Dickens, Bleak House, xlix.

redliche†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rathly*.

red-litten (red′lit″n), *a.* [‹ *red*[1] + *lit*, pp. of *light*[1], **litten*, an extended form with suffix *-en*[1], after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley,
Through the *red-litten* windows see
Vast forms, that move fantastically
To a discordant melody.
Poe, Haunted Palace.

red-looked (red′lukt), *a.* Having a red look; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister,
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 34.

red-louse (red′lous), *n.* See *louse*[1] (*i*).

redly (red′li), *adv.* [‹ *red*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With redness; with a red color or glow.

red-mad (red′mad), *a.* [‹ *red*[1] + *mad*[1]. Cf. *redwood*[2].] Quite mad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

redman (red′man), *n.*; pl. *redmen* (-men). A holocentroid fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of a brilliant reddish color. [St. Thomas, W. I.]

red-metal (red′met″al), *n.* A name given to several metallic compounds, mostly alloys of copper, used in modern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy much used in decorative metal-work.

red-morocco (red′mọ-rok′ō), *n.* The plant pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis:* so called from its red petals.

It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name *Red Morocco*.
Curtis, Flora Londinensis.

redmouth (red'mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut under *grunt*.

II. *a.* Having a red mouth or lips; red-mouthed: as, the *redmouth* buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*. *D. S. Jordan.*

red-necked (red'nekt), *a.* Having a red neck. —**Red-necked footman**, *Lithosia rubricollis*, a British moth.—**Red-necked grebe**, *Podiceps griseigena* or *P. rubricollis*, one of the largest species of the family.—**Red-necked phalarope**, *Lobipes hyperboreus*, the northern phalarope.

redness (red'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rednesse, rednes*, < AS. *rēadness, rēadnyss, rēadnes*, redness, < *rēad*, red: see *red*[1].] The quality of being red; a red color.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red'nōz), *a.* Same as *red-nosed*.

The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 51.

red-nosed (red'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a red nose, as a toper.—2. Having a red beak: as, the *red-nosed* auklet, *Simorhynchus pygmæus*, also called *whiskered auklet*.

redo (rē-dō'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *do*[1].] To do over again.

Prodigality and luxury are no new crimes, and . . . we doe but *re-doe* old vices. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 201.

red-oak (red'ōk), *n.* 1. An oak-tree, *Quercus rubra*, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for clapboards and cooperage, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan variety is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also *black-oak*.

2. Another American species, *Q. falcata*, the Spanish oak. See *Spanish*.

redolence (red'ō-lens), *n.* [OF. *redolence*, < *redolent*, redolent: see *redolent*.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

–Syn. See *smell*.

redolency (red'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *redolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redolence*.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency*.
Mortimer.

redolent (red'ō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *redolent*, < OF. *redolent* = It. *redolente*, < L. *redolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *redolere* (> It. *redolere*, OF. *redoler*), emit odor, be redolent, < *red-*, again, + *olere*, be odorous: see *old*.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of*.

In this graue full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was sweete and *redolent*.
Fayan, Chron., I. ccxxxviii.

Thy love excells the joy of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent*!
Sandys, Paraphrase of Song of Solomon, i.

Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

redolently (red'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

redondilla (red-on-dē'lyä), *n.* [< Sp. *redondilla* (= Pg. *redondilha*), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of *redondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*, *roundel*, *roundelay*, *rondeau*.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas*, whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

redorse (rē-dôrs'), *n.* [A reduction of *reredorse*, as if < *re-* + *dorse*[1].] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under *dorse*[1], 2.

redoss (rē-dos'), *n.* Same as *redorse*.

redouble (rē-dub'l), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *redoubler* = Sp. *redoblar* = Pg. *redobrar* = It. *raddoppiare*, < ML. *reduplicare*, redouble, double, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double: see *double*, *v.* Cf. *reduplicate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction *redoubleth* a trespace. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Each new loss *redoubles* all the old.
Lowell, Nightwatches.

3†. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

Redoubled interval, in *music*, same as *compound interval*. See *interval*, 5.

II. *intrans.* To become twice as much; be repeated; become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Envy ever *redoubleth* from speech and fame.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887), p. 92.

Peal upon peal *redoubling* all around.
Cowper, Truth, l. 240.

redoubt[1] (rē-dout'), *v. t.* [< ME. *redouten, redowten*, < OF. *redouter, redoter, reduter*, later *redoubter*, F. *redouter* (= Pr. *redoptar* = It. *ridottare*), fear, < *re-* + *douter*, fear: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. To fear; dread. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sholde I thanne *redowte* my blame?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

The more superstitious crossed themselves on my approach; . . . it began at length to dawn upon me that if I was thus *redoubted* it was because I had stayed at the residencia. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

2†. To venerate; honor.

Sholde thilke honour maken hym worshipful and *redowted* of straunge folk? *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 4.

redoubt[2], *n.* See *redout*[2].

redoubtable (rē-dou'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *redoutable*; < ME. *redoutable, redowtable*, < OF. *redoutable, redotable*, later *redoubtable*, F. *redoutable* (= Pr. *redoptable*), feared, redoubtable, < *redouter, redoubter*, fear: see *redoubt*[1].] 1. That is to be dreaded; formidable; terrible: as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant: often used in irony or burlesque.

The Queen growing more *redoubtable* and famous by the Overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope*, To Earl of Burlington, 1716.

This is a tough point, shrewd, *redoubtable*;
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

2†. Worthy of reverence.

Redoutable by honour and strong of power.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 5.

redoubted (rē-dou'ted), *p. a.* [ME. *redoubted*; < *redoubt*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 8.

redoubting† (rē-dou'ting), *n.* [ME. *redoutyng*; verbal n. of *redoubt*[1], *v.*] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie
In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1192.

redound (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [< OF. *redonder, rendonder*, F. *redonder, rédonder* = Pr. *redondar* = Sp. Pg. *redundar* = It. *ridondare*, < L. *redundare*, overflow, abound, < *red-*, again, back, + *undare*, surge, flow, abound, < *unda*, a wave: see *red-* and *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *surround*. Cf. *redundant*.] 1†. To overflow; be redundant; be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it *redound*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth, Cast forth *redounding* smoke and ruddy flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

2. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear,
But it *redounded*, I must needs say so.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 57.

3. To conduce; result; turn out; have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall *redound* unto your good.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will *redound* to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never disputeth it a moment. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

He thinks it will *redound* to his reputation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

redound (rē-dound'), *n.* [< *redound*, *v.*] 1. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

redounding† (rē-doun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redound*, *v.*] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the *redoundynge* of the Nueroyse, for, as they went, their harneys clatteredde and made some noyse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxxv.

redour†, **reddour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redour, redur*, also *raddour, reddour, reddur*, < OF. *rador, radour, radeur*, violence, rapidity, < *rade*, < L. *rapidus*, rapid (see *rapid*); prob. confused also with *raidour, raideur, roideur*, stiffness, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, rigid: see *rigid*.] Violence; roughness.

His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght;
His suster into seruage & to syn put;
And other *redurs* full ryfe in his rewme dyd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1805.

But trewely no fors of thi *reddour*
To hym that over hymself hath the maystrye.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 14.

redout[1]†, *v.* See *redoubt*[1].

redout[2], **redoubt**[2] (rē-dout'), *n.* [The form *redoubt* is erroneous, due to confusion with *redoubt*[1] and *redoubtable*; prop. *redout* (= D. G. *redoute* = Sw. *redutt* = Dan. *redute*), formerly also *reduit* (and, after L., *reduct*); < OF. *reduit*, m., *reduite*, f., F. *réduit*, also (fem. It.) *redotte* = Sp. *reducto* = Pg. *reducto, reduto* = It. *ridotto*, a retreat, refuge, redout, < ML. *reductus* (> E. *reduct*), a retreat, refuge, redout, < L. *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*.] In *fort.*, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by reëntering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field-work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally *redoubt*. Redouts are usually provided with parapet, ditch, scarps, banquette, etc., as in regular fortification. They are especially useful in fortifying the tops of hills, in commanding passes, or in feeling the way through a hostile or wooded country.—**Demilune redout**, a redout placed within the demilune.=Syn. See *fortification*.

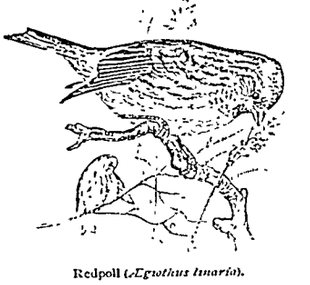
redout[3] (rē-dout'), *a.* [< OF. *reduit*, < L. *reductus*, brought back, pp. of *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*. Cf. *redout*[2], *n.*] In *her.*, bent in many angles: noting a cross with hooked extremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.

redoutable, *a.* See *redoubtable*.

redowa (red'ō-ä), *n.* [< F. *redowa*, < Bohem. *rejdowák, rejdowachka*, the dance so called, < *rejdowati*, turn, turn around, bustle about.] 1. A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the *rejdowák*, resembling the waltz or the mazurka, and the *rejdowachka*, resembling the polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in another form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

red-paidle, *n.* The lumpsucker. [Scotch.]

redpoll (red'pōl), *n.* [Also *redpole*: so called from the red color on the head; < *red*[1] + *poll*[1].] 1. A small fringilline bird of the genus *Ægiothus* (or *Acanthis*), the male of which has a crimson poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*; the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilipes*.



Redpoll (*Ægiothus linaria*).

2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, *Dendræca palmarum*, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called *yellow red-poll*. See *palm-warbler*.

red-polled (red'pōld), *a.* Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.

redraft (rē-drâft'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *draft*.] To draft or draw anew.

redraft (rē-drâft'), *n.* [< *redraft*, *v.*] 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

redraw (rē-drâ'), *v.* [< *re-* + *draw*.] I. *trans.* To draw again; make a second draft or copy of.

II. *intrans.* In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, on the part of the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *v.* [< ME. *redressen*, < OF. *redresser*, *redreçer*, *redrecier*, *redresser*, F. *redresser*, set up again, straighten, < *re-*, again, + *dresser*, direct, dress: see *dress*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem agein the sonne brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge,
That dar I nought abiden in no wise.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can *redress*,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.
Milton, P. L., ix. 219.

3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to *redress* injuries: to *redress* grievances. See *redress*[1], *n.*, 2.

And *redresse* vs the domage that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4017.

Ori-ouns or preyers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that *redresseth* it in God and expresseth it by word outward to remoeven harmes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necessity by new remedies be *redrest*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty
And ready service shall *redress* their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private is the most likely person to have them *redressed*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery,
That he may enter the eternal glorye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye?
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

II.† *intrans.* To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their peisant weight, *redressing* vp againe.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *n.* [< OF. *redresse*, *redresce*, *redrece*, redress; from the verb: see *redress*[1], *v.*] 1†. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The *redresse* of boistrous & sturdie courages by perswasion. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with louing lookes, causeth a *redresse* and amendment in his childe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker*.

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In its most general sense *redress* includes whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the sword the most violent *redress* that may be used for any evill? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Be factious for *redress* of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 838.

Think not
But that there is *redress* where there is wrong,
Se we are bold enough to seize it.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

Ring in *redress* to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 237.

=Syn. 2. Relief, amends, compensation.

redress[2] (rē-dres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dress*.] To dress again, in any sense: as, to *redress* furniture or leather; to *redress* a wound.

redressal (rē-dres'al), *n.* [< *redress*[1] + *-al*.] The act of redressing. *Imp. Dict.*

redresser (rē-dres'ėr), *n.* One who gives redress.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.
Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (*Latham.*)

redressible (rē-dres'i-bl), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being redressed. *Imp. Dict.*

redressive (rē-dres'iv), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ive*.] Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]

Can I forget the generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Thomson, Winter, l. 360.

redressless (rē-dres'les), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-less*.] Without redress or amendment; without relief.

redressment (rē-dres'ment), *n.* [< OF. *redrecement*, *redressement*, F. *redressement*; as *redress* + *-ment*.] Redress; the act of redressing.

red-ribbon (red'rib″on), *n.* The band-fish.

redrive (rē-drīv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *drive*.] To drive back; drive again. *Southey*.

red-roan (red'rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

red-robin (red'rob″in), *n.* The red-rust, *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

redroot (red'röt), *n.* 1. An American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.

2. A herbaceous plant, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, of the *Hæmodoraceæ*, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dyeing. Upon authority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. i.), the root of this plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also *paintroot*.

3. The alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.—4. One of the pigweeds, *Amarantus retroflexus*. [U. S.]

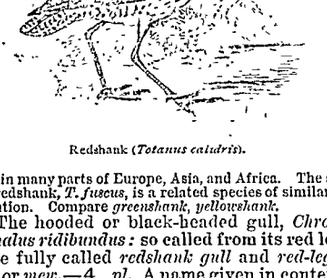
redruthite (red'röth-īt), *n.* [< *Redruth*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*[2].] Copper-glance: same as *chalcocite*.

redsear (red'sēr), *v. i.* [< *red* + *sear* (?).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also *redshare*.

red-seed (red'sēd), *n.* Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, etc., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.

red-shafted (red'shâf″ted), *a.* Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to *Colaptes mexicanus*, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.

redshank (red'shangk), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *shank*.] 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. [Local, Eng.]—2. A wading bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus*, having red shanks. The common redshank is *T. calidris*, about 11 inches long, common in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*, is a related species of similar distribution. Compare *greenshank*, *yellowshank*.



Redshank (*Totanus calidris*).

3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged gull* or *mew*.—4. *pl.* A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enimies of our nation.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge, from field he made them flie,
Where fishie Moine [in Galway] did blush with crimson blood. *Mir. for Mags.* (England's Eliza, st. 105).

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *red-shanks* do on heather. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 527.

Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (*Davies.*)

redshanks (red'shangks), *n.* 1. Same as *herb-robert*.—2. See *Polygonum*.

redshare (red'shār), *v. i.* A variant of *redsear*.

red-short (red'shôrt), *a.* Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (*red-short* or hot-short).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red'shôrt″nes), *n.* In *metal.*, the quality or state of being red-short.

Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 19.

The cold-shortness or *red-shortness* of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408.

red-shouldered (red'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is *Agelæus gubernator*, common in western North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Buteo lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.—**Red-shouldered falcon**†, the adult red-shouldered buzzard.

red-sided (red'sī″ded), *a.* Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*.

redsides (red'sīdz), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also called *redfin*.

redskin (red'skin), *n.* A Red Indian; a North American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the *redskins*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 819.

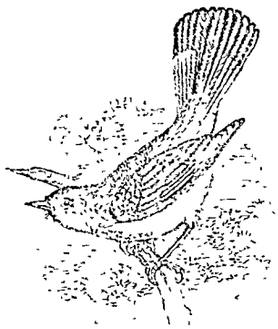
red-spider (red'spī″dėr), *n.* A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called *Acarus telarius*, now placed in the family *Tetranychidæ*: found in conservatories.

red-staff (red'staf), *n.* A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, reddened by ocher, is gently rubbed on the stone, and the projecting points are thus detected, even when the irregularity of surface is very minute.

redstart (red'stärt), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *start*[2].] One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (*a*) A small sylviine bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, related to the redbreast and bluethroat. Also *fretail*, *redtail*, etc. A similar species, *R. titys* or *titthys* is known as the *black redstart*. (*b*) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. The male is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wing- and tail-feathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaceous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 5¼ inches, the extent 7¾. This beautiful bird abounds in woodland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular song, builds



European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).



American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

a neat nest in the fork of a branch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddish brown.—**Blue-throated redstart.** Same as *bluethroat*.

redstreak (red'strēk), *n.* 1. A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Katherines. *Character of a Coffee-house* (1673), p. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

redtail (red'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Same as *redstart* (*a*).—2. The red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, but also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, and the young, without the red tail, is the *white-breasted hawk*. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and 48 inches or more in spread of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 56 inches. See cut under *Buteo*.

II. *a.* Having a red tail.

red-tape (red'tāp'), *a.* [< *red tape*: see *tape*.] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. See *red tape*, under *tape*.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red tape* statesmen, but steel and granite. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv. (*Davies.*)

red-taped (red'tāpt'), *a.* [< *red tape* + *-ed*².] Same as *red-tape*. *Nature*, XLII. 106.

red-tapery (red'tā'pē-ri), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ry*.] Same as *red-tapism*.

red-tapism (red'tā'pizm), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ism*.] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.

He at once showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapeism*. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52.

He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit — or, as we should say, *red-tapeism* in all its forms. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red'tā'pist), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ist*.] 1. A clerk in a public office. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myself *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20. (*Davies.*)

In no country is the *red tapist* so out of place as here. Every calling is filled with bold, keen, subtle witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

red-thighed (red'thīd), *a.* Having or characterized by red thighs.—**Red-thighed locust.** See *locust*.

red-throated (red'thrō'ted), *a.* Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the *red-throated* diver, *Colymbus* or *Urinator septentrionalis*.

red-thrush (red'thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*.

red-tipped (red'tipt), *a.* Having the wings tipped with red: as, the *red-tipped* clearwing, a British moth, *Scsia formicæformis*.

redtop (red'top), *n.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (*A. alba*, var. *vulgaris*). The species is common throughout the northern parts of the Old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye by its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called *florin*, *white bent*, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture-grass, and is also sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent*, *finetop-grass*, and *herd's-grass*. [U. S.]—**False redtop**, the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa serotina*, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop.—**Northern or mountain redtop**, *Agrostis exarata*, a species found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.—**Tall redtop**, a tall reddish wiry grass, *Triodia cuprea*, found in the United States.

red-tubs (red'tubz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

redub† (rē-dub'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *re-doub*; < OF. *redouber*, *redauber* (also *radauber*, *radouber*, F. *radouber*), repair, mend, fit, < *re-*, again, + *douber* (*adouber*), mend, repair, etc.: see *dub*¹.] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche domage . . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be *redoubed*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys. *Ellis*, Literary Letters, p. 4.

O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeaunce iust. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the *redubbing* of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received. *State Papers*, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., vii., note.

redubber† (rē-dub'ėr), *n.* [Also *redubbor*; < OF. **redoubeur*, *radoubeur*, one who mends or repairs a ship, < *redouber*, *radouber*, mend: see *redub*.] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not be recognized.

reduce (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reduced*, ppr. *reducing*. [< ME. *reducen*, < OF. *reducier*, vernacularly *reduire*, F. *réduire* = Pr. *reduzir*, *reduire* = Cat. *reduir* = Sp. *reducir* = Pg. *reduzir* = It. *ridurre*, < L. *reducere*, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, reduce, < *re-*, back, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *reduct*, *reduit*, *redout*².]

1†. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

Therupon he *reduced* to their memorie the battailes they had fought. *J. Bremde*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 5. 36.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19.

Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both publicly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to *reduce* such as were gone astray. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 304.

And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction,
Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's,
Whose passions are neglected, I will try
My best skill to *reduce* him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust.
Milton, P. L., x. 748.

2. In *surg.*, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to *reduce* a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to *reduce* civil affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty or despair; to *reduce* glass to powder; to *reduce* a theory to practice; to *reduce* a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they (the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe) *reduced* out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the *reducing* of such a greate people to Christianitye? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He had beene a peace-maker to *reduce* such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 139.

Holland was *reduced* to such a condition that peace was her first necessity. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 463.

4. In *metal.* and *chem.*, to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of silver or copper.—5†. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father.
Marlowe.

6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of meat in diet; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit; to *reduce* a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay;
Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
Tom quits you. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in *reduced* circumstances; the patient was much *reduced* by hemorrhage.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, *reduced* him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.

I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a *reduced* gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 231.

8. To subdue, as by force of arms: bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufficient, as it seemed, to *reduce* the Covenanters to submission. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, till at length, *reduced* by famine, he was compelled to capitulate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were *reduced*; but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected! *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

I think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 236.

Zanchius *reduceth* such infidels to four chief sects. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 593.

I shall . . . *reduce* these authors under their respective classes. *Addison*, Of the Christian Religion, § i. 1.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules. *Johnson*, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (*i*)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.—12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.—13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.—14. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, etc.—15. *Milit.*, to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.—**Reduced eye**, an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two principal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems.—**Reduced form of an imaginary**, the form $r(\cos\phi - i\sin\phi)$, first used in 1828 by Cauchy.—**Reduced hub.** See *hub*, 7.—**Reduced inertia of a machine.** See *inertia* and *machine*.—**Reduced iron**, metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called *powder of iron*, *iron-powder*, *iron by hydrogen*.—**Reduced latitude.** Same as *geocentric latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Reduced reaction-time.** See *reaction-time*.—**Reducing flame**, in blowpipe analysis. See *flame*, 1.—**Reducing square.** See *square*.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*), to bring back a battalion which has been formed in a square to its former position in line or column. *Farrow*.—**To reduce to the ranks** (*milit.*), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier.—**Syn. 6.** To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

reduceable† (rē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *reduisable*; as *reduce* + *-able*. Cf. *reducible*.] Same as *reducible*.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reduceable* to principles. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *reducimiento* = It. *riducimento*; as *reduce* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.